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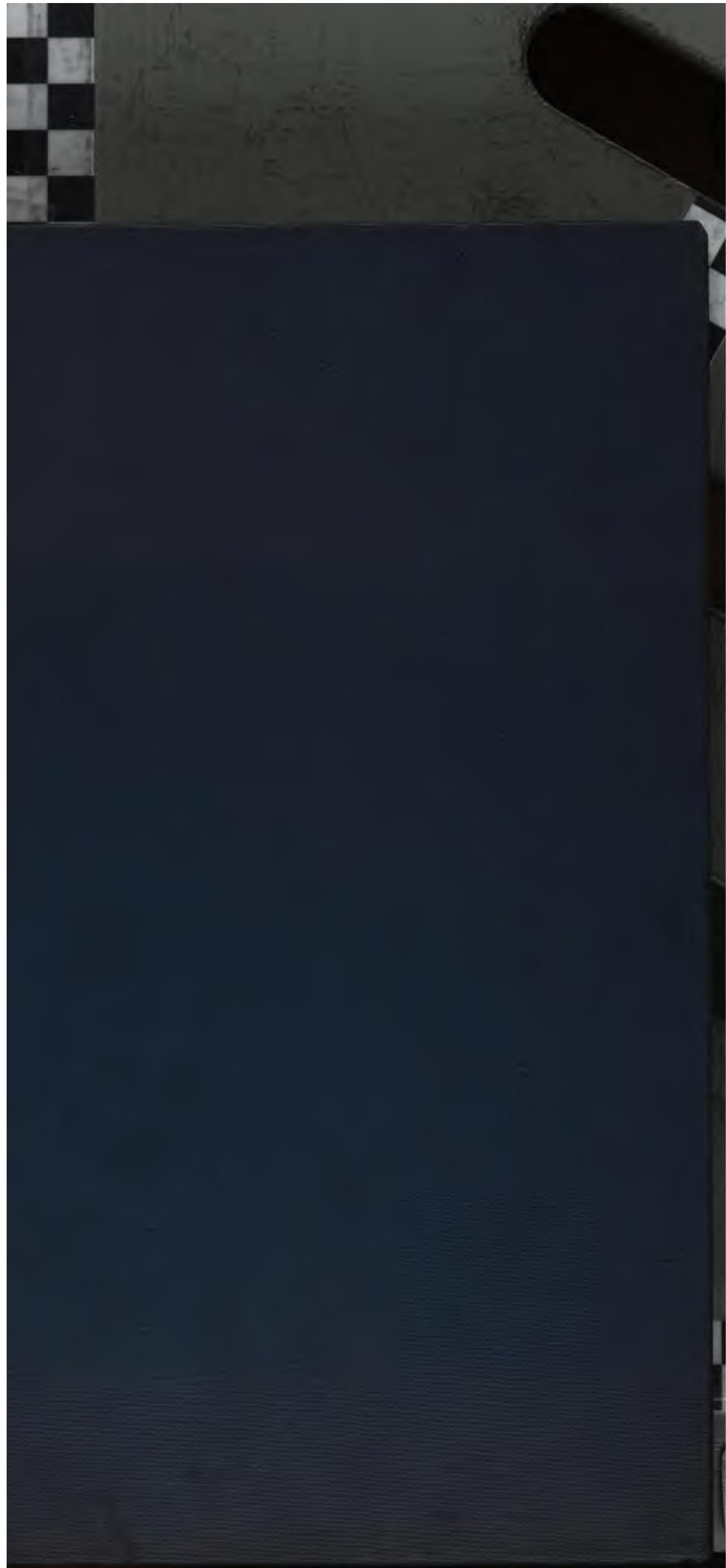
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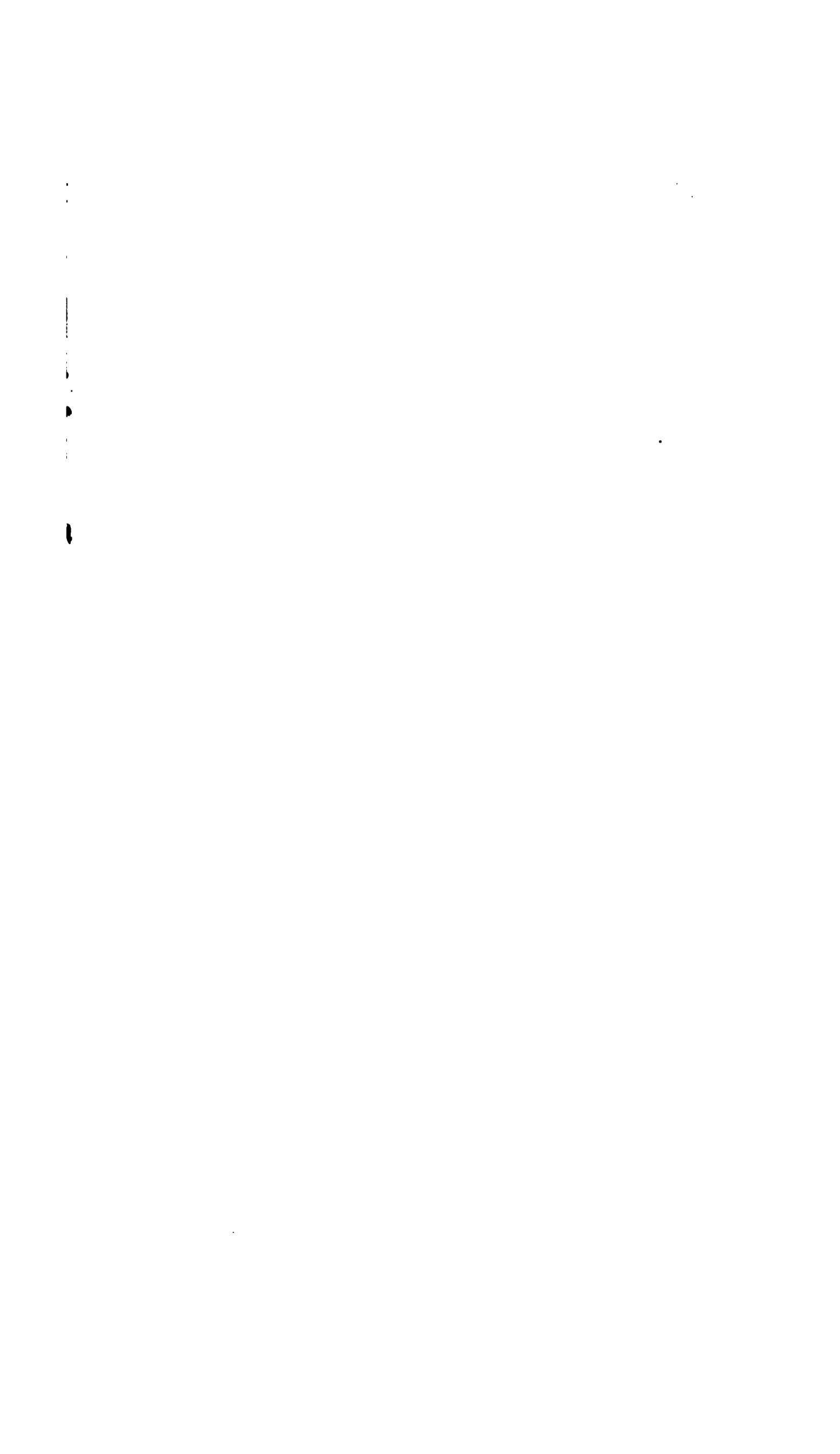
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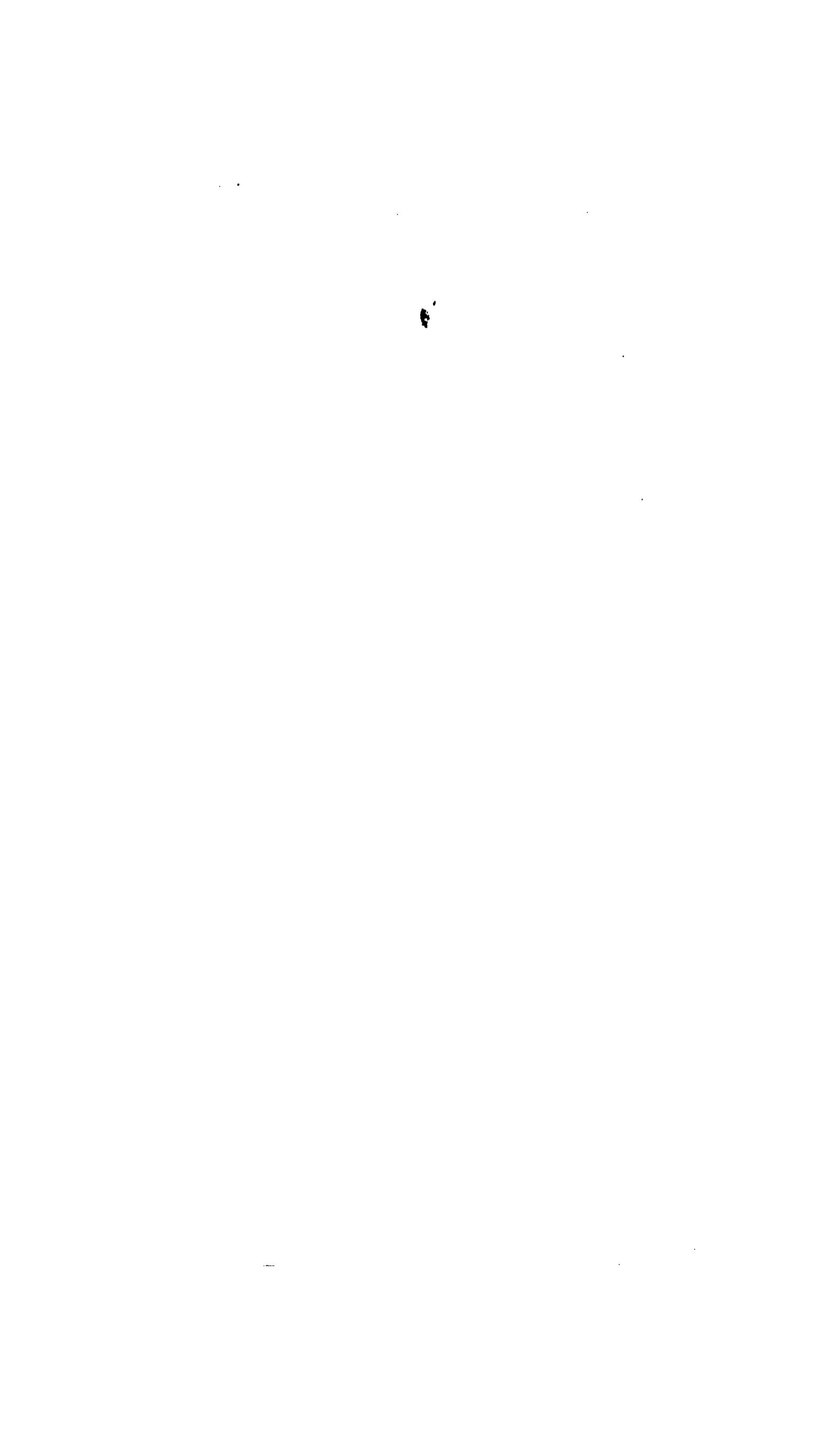












ETYMONS

OF

ENGLISH WORDS.

BY THE LATE

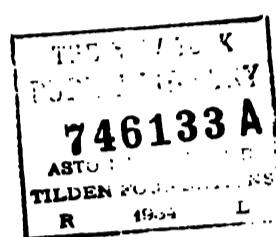
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P R E F A C E.

THE object, in the following Work, is to trace the descent of English words ; their affinity with the different dialects of Gothic spoken in Europe ; and the connexion between our own and some other tongues both of Europe and Asia, without introducing any remarks where the general meaning is obvious. Evident derivations from the Latin and Greek are often omitted, because sufficiently understood by all literary persons.

Gothic words from five dialects of that language are introduced as concurrent etymons ; to which the Russian and Irish vocabularies, in the proportion of at least one third, bear evident affinity, either by cognation or adoption ; although so much disguised, by a different orthography, that they could not be usefully added without explanations too diffuse for the present object. The plan, as the reader will observe, is studiously concise ; being intended rather as an Index than a Glossary. The cursory observer will find it sufficient for his purpose ; and those who are inclined to deeper research must apply to the under-mentioned sources of information.

The Index of Vereleus contains nearly all the Gothic roots employed in English ; and an improved arrangement of that valuable record, with considerable additions, has been prepared for publication. The Glossaries of Ihre, of Schertz and Oberlin, the Thesaurus of Hickes, and the Dictionary of Lye, exhibit the variations that occur in the Swedish, Teutonic, Mœso-Gothic and Anglo-Saxon dialects ; and to them the inquisitive reader must have reference. He will do well to consult also the Scottish Etymology of Dr Jamieson.

The contractions employed to indicate different languages are to be understood thus :

A. Arabic.	I. Irish.	Russ. Russian.
Arm. Armoric.	Isl. Islandic.	Sans. Sanscrit.
B. Belgic.	It. Italian.	S. Saxon.
Chald. Chaldaic.	L. Latin.	Scot. Scotch.
D. Danish.	L. B. Barbarous Latin.	Sp. Spanish.
F. French.	O. E. Old English.	Swed. Swedish.
G. Gothic.	P. Persian.	T. Teutonic.*
Heb. Hebrew.	Pol. Polish.	Turk. Turkish.
Hind. Hindoostancee.	Port. Portuguese.	W. Welsh.

* Teutonic words are generally written according to the orthography of the middle ages ; which is somewhat different from that now used in upper Germany ; but the connexion with English is more obvious.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

THE English Language is derived from the Gothic and Celtic, chiefly through the Anglo-Saxon and French dialects. The object now in contemplation is to trace the probable origin of its words, to mark their adventitious changes, and indicate their principal analogies.

The utility of etymological inquiries has been disputed on the ground, that, a precise meaning being once affixed to words, it avails little to know whence they originated. This, abstractedly, may be true; but, linked so intimately as they are with the Arts and Sciences, their variations must correspond with the progressive improvement of the human mind, and therefore assume some considerable importance in the History of Man. Even the puerile attempts of this kind which have been admitted into our dictionaries, create a national concern that means should be tried to avert the sneer of foreigners, and remove at least some erroneous ideas, which are always pernicious. The difficulty of such correction is sufficiently evident. Few literary men would be disposed to tread in this humble path; and fewer still, if any, possess knowledge of the ancient and modern languages of Europe adequate to the pursuit. Many years of labour, and no small portion of fortune must be devoted, in this way, without any certainty of success, amidst the numerous contingencies which exclude all rational calculation of pecuniary advantage. Fame, the aerial recompense of authors, cannot be expected. If the etymons be at all natural, the difficulties of selecting and compiling them will become less obvious. They offer, at the same time, so wide a scope to the shafts of criticism, that those who choose to exercise it candidly, will at least, distinguish between the cursory and amusing analysis of particular words, and the toil of wading through a whole vocabulary with no choice of evasion.

The task, here prescribed, extends much beyond the usual practice of referring, merely to some cognate term, in German or French, for an English etymon, without pointing further toward a common source; which is little more satisfactory than adducing some difference of pronunciation at York and in London.

It is impossible to conceive, without painful experience, what obstacles must be encountered during the investigation, not only of corrupt expressions, but numerous omissions, mutations, and transpositions of letters, by which nations, as they became more refined, endeavoured to please the ear by euphony. This confusion has been increased, in many cases, by the introduction of a foreign alphabet unadapted to the organic sounds of particular languages; such as the Sclavonian and Irish, where several consonants are put together for what might be expressed by a single letter. And still more provoking, if possible, is the barbarous articulation of such

conquerors as those who have changed Constantinople, Athens, and Nicæa, into Stambul, Settines, and Isnic.

The Gallic Celts were more remarkable for their variable pronunciation and mutation of letters than even the Welsh and Irish. The Latin verbum was with them berf, werv, which the Welsh converted into gwerv, geirb, and gair; while barba, the beard, was barf, varef, barv, parw, warf; the Gascons were Vascons, Wassones, Bascons and Biscayans. In many instances, however, imperfections of this nature were productive of some advantage, in the same way that the Latin flavus, fulvus, helvus, and gilvus, although originally perhaps the same word, served afterwards to describe different shades of colour. H, g, and c, when initial letters, were generally confounded among the Celts, by indistinct guttural sounds, to produce energy; but k has frequently taken their place, in modern days, since they became objectionable for their harshness.

The intermutations of p, q, c, h, and k, are very extraordinary. P, reversed, appears to have formed q, which probably was introduced into the alphabet at a later date. The Osce or Oscans, whom we now call Toscans, used p where the Latins had q. The Welsh and Armoricans adhere to the mode of the Osce, while the Irish incline generally toward that of the Latins; and, allowing for such singularities, the affinity of European language is observable, in the qui, quæ, quod of the Latin, which takes cui in the dative case; the Irish ci, ce, ciad; the Greek *κοῖος*, *κοῖα*, *κοῖον*; the Æolic *κοῖος*, *κοῖα*, *κοῖον*; the Armorican and Welsh, pi, pa, piad, or pibeth; the Gothic huo, hua, huad; Saxon hwa, hwe, hwat; Danish hwo, hwilk, hwad; Belgic wie, wilk, wat. And in our ancient quho, quhich, quhilk, quhat, together with the modern who, which, what, seem to be included both the Celtic and Gothic pronunciations. The Gothic huilk, our which, is contracted from *who like*, forming the feminine gender; but used occasionally for both the masculine and neuter. In the same way *e like* became our each, and *so like*, such. That the Greeks, as well as the Armorican, British and Irish Celts, had p in one dialect for q and k in another, may be further instanced *όξος* and *όκκος*; while the Latins have changed *λίνω* into linquo liqui, *κοκκω* or *κίνηττω* into coquo, *λύκος* into lupus; and their columbus and palumbus had no original difference. Similar mutations have crept into French, as escume for spuma; echine for spina; while English cod, a husk, is pod; and our term peep in all the northern dialects is keek, from the Gothic *ge auga*, Islandic eiga, to eye. The Gothic or Saxon name for a grasshopper is lopust, the leaper, from which the Latins seem to have formed locusta; and our lobster is their sea-locust. This perversion extended to other remote nations; for the Christians of Abyssinia, or more properly Habish, say Ketros for St Peter.

Among many peculiarities, the Irish, having no H in their alphabet, frequently substitute the letter T, as the Russians do Th, at the beginning of words; by which it becomes difficult to detect their source. Thus tulla or tulloch, which is of the most common use throughout Scotland and Ireland, in forming the names of places, could not readily be recognised as the Gothic hola and Saxon hyla, our hill or hillock; but when we know that taip is a heap, talla a hall, toll a hole, teth heat, and tocsaid a hogshead, there can be no doubt of the fact.

Some races of men discover unaccountable aversion to particular letters, and predilection for

others; of which R and L are examples. The former is entirely excluded in favour of the latter by the Chinese, who say Fu lan sy, and vulgarly Plance, for France. Two American tribes, evidently from one stock, have the same speech, except that these letters are their shibboleth. The one cannot express R, nor the other L, so that they call themselves Cherakies and Chelakies. The Latins, as well as the ancient Goths, preferred the softer sound of L, which the Italians, French and English, frequently in the middle of words, pronounce like a vowel; the Gothic fiol or fior is four, and λιλιον is the Latin lily. The Portuguese generally introduce R instead of L; but sometimes they absurdly transpose them in the same word, as milagre for miracle; while the Latin lusciniola is the Italian rosignuolo, a nightingale, and the French orme is the Latin ulmus. This disposition militates against the opinion that, nations were naturally inclined to appropriate the first of these letters to express energy and harshness, and the other softness and liquidity. Fortuitous deviations of this sort, as well as mutations which are sanctioned by general use, will be noticed more properly at the head of each letter in the body of the work. But, in such an extensive undertaking, many things must be omitted; and a claim for great indulgence toward instances of misconception and inadvertence cannot be lightly rejected, where so much is to be explored among the relics of dark and distant ages, or unravelled from the barbarous distortions of elocution, so prevalent in more modern times.

The Celtic language, including the Hellenic and Latin dialects, is supposed to have been general throughout Europe, prior to the irruptions of those hordes named Pelasgi, from Πελασγη, the neighbouring country, or Pelasgeotæ, perhaps Φυλασγη, the Gothic tribe, who were called by the Asiatics the red-haired people; and its affinity to the Arabic, Hebrew, and Phoenician, like that of the Gothic to the Sanscrit and the ancient Persian, has been generally admitted. The first establishment of those invaders was said to have been Argos, the white, or perhaps town of fair men; and the name afterwards extended to the whole of Greece, although the Greeks are supposed to have been called Argives, from ἄργεο, fire. That particular race may still be distinguished in Sweden, Saxony, Hanover and some smaller districts, such as Darmstad, whose lofty stature and flaxen hair indicate a different descent from the cross-made, swarthy inhabitants of Hesse Cassel, Bavaria and Suabia; while an evident mixture is observable among the English, Belgians, Danes and Prussians.

Concerning the derivation of Celt, properly Kelt, little can be said with certainty, since History is almost silent; and Etymology, unless founded on some basis of that nature, is no more than conjecture. Γαλια, in compound words, denoted belonging to the country. The inhabitants of the continent adjacent to Britain called their's Gall or Gaul, and themselves Galiods or Gallouets, by the addition of iiod, Welsh lyeod, Gothic lyd, Saxon leod, Greek Λεως, Λαεδης, which alike signify the people or nation. The Gothic ha lyd or ghalyd, and Greek Γαλαεδης, landsfolk, might readily be conjectured as having produced the Greek synonimes Γαλατοι; and Κελτοι, for Celts; but the latter term has more the appearance of being from the Doric Κελετη, for Τελετη, a boundary. This meaning corresponds exactly with *zorra*, the Gothic kant, a division, side or boundary; so that Celtiberia and Cantiberia would imply the borders of the Iberus, without any allusion to the Celts, who were probably never considered as a distinct nation any more than the Tartars. Κυλητοι, however, would correspond with the Welsh and Irish names Guithil, Gwylt and Gwyddel, for inhabitants of the woods. Gothic kylt, kyld,

Saxon cild, a child, offspring, might have been applied in the sense of Gentile to the ancient inhabitants of any country.

It may be observed, that the Hebrew galat and galeel signify an adjacent territory, or different nation. Gaul, however, can with more probability be traced to the Persian Gau, Armorice Gwale, Welsh Gwal, Gothic Wall, Woll, Velle, Bala, Swedish Wall and Scotch Wala, a plain, low or champaign country ; by which designation the low districts on both sides of the Alps would have been clearly distinguished from those of the mountains ; and such was probably the origin of the Wallis or Valais of Switzerland. The same indefinite term might readily have included afterwards the different regions to the very confines of the Goths, who, at all times, have given the name of Wals or Walsk to the French and Italians. Val, in old French, was low, and avalor, to abase. The Gauls almost uniformly, at the beginning of words, used G where the Goths had W, as guard, ward ; guile, wile ; guise, wise ; by which Wal and Gal or Gwal would be the same word. Lower Brittany, in the Armorice dialect, is Gwelled, the low country, which equally well applies to Guelder or the Netherland, where the people were once called Gwalons or Walloons, Waldes and Celtes, prior to the invasion of the Gothic Belgians. Thus the Gothic Flalander, Flat landers, is Flanders ; and the inhabitants Flamen or Flamensk, men of the flat or plain, Flemmings. The Gothic Walsk, however, denoted also what was foreign, and in this sense may be the Gothic Uala for Utala, outborn or outlandish.

The Gothic gauw or gow, a district or region, although sometimes used, like the Hebrew gai, Persian gaw, for a vale, had perhaps no connexion with the word Gaul. It became the Latin govia, in the names of many places bordering on streams of water, such as Brisgaw, Turgaw, in Germany ; and Glasgow, Linlithgow, in Scotland.

Of the three distinctions, Comati, Togati, and Bracchati, applied by the Latins to the Gauls, the last seems to have been given to Goths, either through mistake or from their having fixed themselves in what was considered a Gallic territory. Brik, brok, bracca, adopted by the Greeks and Latins, is Gothic, and signifies the break, breach, division, or fork of the body ; and also the clothing called breeches : but the Gothic brek or bragd, from bregda to divide, change, variegate, and Danish brogges, Swedish brokug, Arabic buruk, abruk, Celtic bric or brek, Scotch braikit, denote what is ornamented, variegated or striped. Birkbenar, the ancient name of a class of Gothic warriors, was probably corrupted from brikbenar, the soldiers with striped hose, the same perhaps who in Irish history were called red shanks. The tartan dress worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, is bryc and breacan, in Welsh and Irish : like them too the Galli Bracchati or Helvetii may probably have followed this mode of marking their genealogical descent and family connexions ; and the checkered cealt of the Irish, the Gothic kiolt, Danish kilt, Teutonic kiolt, a lap or fold, being thus variegated and tucked round the thighs or loins, was readily confounded with breeches. Diodorus says that braccæ were sundry coloured clothes ; and the same costume is known to have obtained among the Scythians and Persians, who were also called Bracchati by the Romans.

Heraldry, $\Sigma\eta\mu\alpha$, probably originated in such disposal of colours, combined with the usage of the Goths in wearing on their armour the figures of beasts and birds ; although it received, no doubt, much improvement during the crusades, since gules, rose ; sable, black ; azure, blue ;

diapre, damask; and goshu, a gusset, are terms borrowed from the Arabic and Persian. The Gothic *bræge* or *brahe*, gallant, noble, brave, ornamented, produced *braghet*, or, as we would express it, bravehood, which was an honorary dress, according to Ferrarius, among the ancient *Helvetii*, known still in Sweden as *stændser hus*, the Gothic *stanid hos*, stained hose. Thus, to wear the breeches is to possess an emblem of superior rank and authority. This parti-coloured clothing was also called *heden* by the Goths, from *heid*, honour, splendour; and not, as some have supposed, from Heathen. The plaid of the Highland Scots, which they likewise call *breacan*, corresponds with the Gothic *liot*, Swedish *let*, stained or spotted, and the Saxon *bliod* or *gebliod*, coloured, striped, variegated; all of which seem to have the same root with our *blow*, *blush*, and *bloom*; but *plaid*, a cloke, in Moeso-Gothic, was the Icelandic *palt*; perhaps corrupted from *fald*, a fold or wrapper. The word *tartan* is the French *tiretain*, probably from the Latin *traho* and *tingo*, signifying drawn or woven in colours. This invention was obviously an improvement on the rude staining practised in very ancient times. That worn by women was known among the Goths as *stanidsa*, stained or striped cloke. Even the *sporan*, in Erse or Irish, a purse used as a decoration in dress, has no verbal connexion in that language: but the *briki beltis sporn*, (the breeches belt *sporan*) of the Goths, Swedes and Danes, has the same root with our word *spare*, to save, from which the French have derived *espargne*, a treasury.

In the time of Julius Cæsar no vestiges of Celtic erudition or monuments of ancient architecture appear to have existed either in Gaul or Britain. The bards frequented the wicker halls or camps of chieftains; and the druids practised their mysterious devotions in sacred groves, like the idolatrous Hebrews, or among the gloomy recesses of the forests. Those rude fabrics of huge stones which have been* considered too lightly as remains of their temples, are generally Gothic. Some enclosure of that kind was usually erected by the Normans and Saxons, to the memory of a chief slain in battle; of which many examples are found in Spain and Portugal as well as England. Stonehenge, constructed exactly in the same style, but of greater dimensions, evidently signifies the stone circle for popular conventions, called in Sweden *allgemenneligt thing* or *ring*, "the general council and ring for the people." Our court of hustings is the Gothic *hus thing*, the aulic forum; and the Yorkshire *riding*, *rett* or *ried* *thing*, a judiciary meeting. *Thing* contracted into *hing* and *ing* by the Saxons, corresponded with the Latin *res*, a cause at law, and may be traced in the names of many places, such as Reading, Lansing for *landsthing*; and our *lath*, a district, is merely the Saxon *leth* contracted from *lathing*, a law court with the portion of territory within its jurisdiction.

The Goths denominated themselves *Gaut* or *Gautr*, *Got*, *Jot* or *Jotun*, which they consider as a mere difference in pronunciation, meaning, like *riess* or *russ*, powerful men, giants or warriors. The formation of their name may be traced with some probability from the Gothic *A*, to have or possess, which produced *aud*, *aut*, Swedish *od*, Saxon *ead*, Teutonic *od* and *ot*, Welsh *od*; all of them signifying wealth, power, happiness, riches, beatitude, *lot*, fortune, fate; and hence were apparently derived the Gothic *Gaud* or God, our words God and good: the Latin *bonus* signified good, rich; *dives*, *divus*, opulence and divinity, corresponding with $\Delta\mu\delta$ and $\mathcal{E}\upsilon\zeta$. The Greek $\Pi\lambda\omega\tau\sigma$, also, was wealth and Pluto, known to the Goths as *Audin* or *Odin*, the Syrian *Mammon*. The Persian *Aydun*, Hebrew *Adoni*, the Lord, the Almighty, *Tartar*, *Aidin*, light, splendour, may be connected with Persian *ade*, *ader*, Saxon *ade*, Coptic

Adon, Welsh odyn, fire, and the first Odin was probably the Sun. The chief who conducted the Goths into Scandinavia appears by his Gothic names Odin, Oten, Wodan, and Godan, to have been confounded with the Deity, because his name, like the Persian Udu, the Gothic Aud, Welsh Udd, denoted power, and produced the Odo and Oto of more modern times. The Bodh, Voda or Bogd of the Indians, Tartars and Russians, the But, Bud, Wud, of the Persians and idolatrous Arabs, the Qud or Khoda of all the tribes from Turkey throughout Tartary, the Godami of the Malays and Ceylonese, appear to be merely different pronunciations of Wodan, especially as bodh or boodh, in Sanscrit and the common dialects of Hindoostan, is used for our Wednesday or Odin's day.

Whether the Aud of the Goths produced their Auskia and As, may be doubtful: but they also were names for God, Jupiter and Odin. Odin and his followers were known as Asiamen; Æsi were Phrygian Gods of the Tyrrheni; and according to Gothic authors, Asgard, in Media, the ancient capital of our forefathers, now pronounced Chasgardia, is called Aderkind, Azerkind, by the Persians, and Adir kerdt by the Turks; meaning the city of fire. Kind in the Persian name is the Sanscrit kund, and Tartar kerd is the Gothic gard, Russian gorod, Wendish grad, an enclosure. Zoroaster probably had his name from this object of his adoration. Azoor, fire, in Persian, is the name of Abraham's father and of Ezra. The Dragon with the Scythians was the emblem of fire; and the story of St George and the Dragon appears to have been a metaphor of the triumph of Christianity over Magism. The Hebrew esh, Syrian as, the Persian atash, azish, Gothic eysa, Swedish æsa, Eύσα, 'Esia, signified fire, and hence the Gothic and our word ashes: The Auska of the Goths was the goddess of sunbeams; Astar, the Asaŋre of the Syrians, Hebrew Ashtaroth, Venus; whence the Persians had their Ashtee or Love Feast, which is our Easter: as diisa, the moon or Diana, was the sister of that great luminary worshipped in the east as Boodh, called Adonis in the heathen mythology of the west, and still consecrated by name in our Sunday.

It is remarkable, that boars were sacrificed at the winter solstice by the Goths, whose ol, J ol or Jula, from ala, to parturite, is our yule, the nativity, anciently of the new year, and now of Christ. Those animals were before known as sunnu golt and jula golt, sun or yule boars, sufficiently indicating the time and purpose of a worship so natural to the ignorant inhabitants of a rude climate.

The etymon already assigned for Odin is congenial with the Gothic synonimes for God: Har or hær, high, is their herr, the Lord; ofur or over, above, having the article J prefixed as usual, became their Jofur, Persian Zufur, Zubur, the superior or Jove, which the Latins adopted as more declinable than Jupiter. The Gothic negative reversed the meaning of this term, and na ofur is the Irish Nufur, signifying the devil, or literally the infernal, which is the opposite of Jofur, the supreme. The Goths equalled the Greeks, Romans and Hindoos in the number of their idols. In Gothland one hundred of them were exhibited in the great temple dedicated to Thor. Their belief in a trinity of the Godhead had been adopted in Asia, and it prevented their conversion to Christianity until the introduction of the Athanasian creed, several centuries after the death of Christ.

The name of Goths or powerful, may have been assumed, subsequently to their emigra-

tion, from the pride of conquest; but they are said to have been once known as Jætte or Hætte, Saxon Geatas, signifying both Getæ and giants. This might be derived from their own word *I ætt*, the progeny, the clan; or more probably, their *ha* or *gha*, Greek $\Gamma\alpha$, the land, had been prefixed to *ætt*; by which Hætte, Hætte or Ghætte, $\Gamma\eta\theta\alpha$, would mean descendants of the land, giants. It was in this sense that Æschylus calls Pelasgus, who probably was a Goth, son of the earth-born. In sacred history the children of the land are described as giants; the Greek $\Gamma\gamma\alpha$ has both significations; and, in Roman mythology, Terra was the mother of all giants. The Gytones of Tacitus may have been $\Gamma\alpha\tau\omega\eta\zeta$.

The Goths, not merely in name, but from speech, manners, country, and their own tradition, were the Getæ of ancient authors, better known to us with the article prefixed, as Sgetæ, Scæce, or Scythians. The Massagætæ were so named from their own word Massa, Sanscrit Maha, Moeso-Gothic Maiza, great, mighty, powerful, or perhaps from Saxon Mæthas, the Medians; and the Moeso-Getæ were those who inhabited Moesia. Scandinavia, the Skanisk or Scaniza of Jornandes, the Skagan of the Goths, signifying a shelving shore, promontory, or isthmus, is applied to the extremity of Jutland at the entrance into the Baltic sea; and the modern Scania, the southernmost coast of Sweden, may have been Skagen idun, to which the Latin termination was annexed. There they distinguished themselves after their relative positions, as Normen, Sudermen, Austrgautr, Westrgautr, Danen, and Saxen, which in our language would be northmen, southmen, east-Goths, west-Goths, islanders and sea borderers. The Goths used sun as well as sud for the south, and called the Swedes Suens or Soenski, the Latin Sueones. The Dæ, like the Cimerii, a Scythian race, may have given name to the Danes and the Dacians; but the Gothic eyna, on, Danish oen, islands, with the article de, our the, would be *de oen*, the islands, and denote the aquatic territory of the Danes, called Dænmark in Saxon; the Gothic mark, Persian marz, being our march, a boundary. *I on*, the island, is Jona; and *mi on*, Mona. The Icelandic code is called still the Ionsbok.

The inhabitants of Germany were in speech Goths, including the Teuton, whose proper name was Thiuden, from the Gothic thiod or tiod, folk, subjects, people: Tha, was the land, and jod, a child; and thus Suithioden, the south nation, or Sudermannia, was Sweden. Thiodsk, now pronounced Teudsh or Teutsch, throughout Germany, Tudeschi in Italy, and by us Dutch, means strictly belonging to the nation. Tiid mot, a national meeting, has been contracted into diet, and Theodoric, rich in subjects, was a name totally different from the Greek Theodore. The Gothic language must therefore have been long used by the Teutons before the beginning of our era.

Sigg, segr, sigsman, in Gothic and Saxon, is a warrior and a conqueror. The North American savages, nearest to Europe, call their captains Sachems, and their great chieftain Saga more; which is almost purely Gothic. Sax, or, as we say, Saxony, might appear to be connected with this word; but generally, throughout the Gothic tongue, *sæ æg* was the sea side or edge, the German shore, along which Saxony anciently extended. The Gothic sax, from *ax*, an edged tool, has been fancifully suggested by some who were willing to believe that most nations assumed names from their favourite weapon in war, particularly as *sax* was a short sword, and also the sharp beak or prow of a galley.

Those Saxons, from whom we have obtained the name of English, inhabited Angria or Angermanland. The Gothic *angur*, or more frequently *angul*, from the disposition already noticed to change *R* into *L*, is the Danish *angul*, the Saxon *enge*, a hook or strait; and although Anglia, the ancient capital of which is said to have been Hæthaby near Sleswick, extended in latter times as far as the Weser, it consisted properly of what now is called Angelen, being a narrow part of the isthmus between the broad domain of Saxony and the Jutes. The latter were the Saxon *Ytas* or *Eotas*, Belgic *Uitas*, and the Gothic *Utts*, *Jutta*, or inhabitants of that jut of land forming the entrance into the Belt, which is the Gothic *baelt*, Scotch *belth*, a passage for ships, a channel, giving name to the Baltic sea. *Utt* in Gothic, Swedish *udd*, Saxon *eot*, is an isthmus, and *Eotole*, in Saxon, signified both Jutland and Italy.

The English had their name from *angl*, and the Scottish from *scot*, by the addition of the Gothic termination *sk*, which is the origin of our *ish*, the Saxon *isc*, Teutonic *isch*, Greek *ισος*, signifying assimilated, identified; and the term is used in all dialects to the very shores of China. Thus, in Russia and Tartary, Tobolsk, on the river Tobol, Uralsk belonging to the Ural, are followed by Ochotsk and Yukutsk bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

The Saxon chiefs, who led their countrymen to the conquest of Britain, were called *Hengist* and *Horsa* from their military insignia; for those are alike names for a stallion or horse; the figure of which, emblematic of the sun, with *Massagetæ*, is still retained in the armorial bearings of their relatives, the illustrious house of Hanover. The Gothic *Ulp*, *Hulp*, *Hialp*, *Whialp*, Teutonic *Helf*, Saxon *Ulf*, *Olph*, signified help, succour, protection; and served to form many distinguished names besides *Adolphus*. It is pronounced *Guelph* by the Gauls and Italians.

To conclude the observations relative to Anglo-Saxony, it may be observed, that the principal part of its territory, when most extended, is now included in the dominions of Prussia; a word formed from the Gothic *bo*, a colony or settlement, and *russe*, which was the ancient name of the river Niemen; and thence originated the barbarous Latin *Borussia*, the German *Preussen*; unless the *po* of the Sclavonians, adopted by the Danes, be the prefix, by which the word would signify upon the *russe*. *Pomerania* is, no doubt, the Sclavonian *po moeri*, on the sea; and in the same language *Pol* is an open country, a plain, *Poland*.

Continual warfare with the Gauls and Romans must have attracted all the military force of the Goths, from the east and west, toward the frontier rivers and mountains which were their natural barriers. Those individuals who possessed extraordinary spirit of enterprise could indulge it there in what was deemed legitimate spoliation; while the peaceable cultivators of the soil, in the more northern countries, enjoyed a state of tranquillity which could not fail to produce an excess of population. These military bands, who, according to Cæsar and Tacitus, had annually a new distribution of territorial property, maintained among themselves almost entire independence, and were at times even hostile to each other, unless when united under some chief against the common enemy, or with a view to conquest. It happened frequently, that an aspiring military character taking the lead, was joined from every quarter by those who disdained a state of repose; and this assemblage, as with the Tartars, bore the name of

that people from whom he descended ; although far from being the most numerous of his followers.

The Suevi or Suabians were so called from the Gothic *swefia*, Teutonic *schwaben*, to associate tumultuously, to swarm ; and the Almanni may have been either *Allmen*, or more probably the Gothic *Allmagn* ; which, like *Gior* or *Germagn*, signified the entire might or *main* force, and would include all the warlike borderers of every denomination along the Dnieper, the Danube, and the Rhine, to the German ocean.

Switzerland was named *Schweitz*, *Swedsk*, a Swedish colony ; and *Swecia* anciently denoted *Sweden* and *Helvetia*.

The Ukraine, Persian *kran*, a limit, as in *Krain* and *Krainth*, now Carniola and Carinthia, had apparently the same root with our word *rand* and the Gothic *gran* or *græntz*, signifying the border ; being probably considered as part of the Gothic *Langobard*, from *lango*, extensive, and *bard*, a border, which at one time may have comprehended Dacia and reached to the Black Sea. But when the *Langobardi*, defeated and dispersed, were forced to seek refuge for several centuries in the interior countries, the limits of *Almagna* became contracted to the Danube and the March. That river called *Moraw* and *Moera*, from the Gothic *mær*, Persian *marz*, Greek *μοῖρα*, our *meer*, a boundary, gave name to the *Marcomani*, men of the marches, and afterwards to the country called *Moravia*.* Next to them came the *Catti*, or *Kanti* of the Goths, derived from their *att*, *jat*, *jad* and *ghatt*, a border ; whence the low Latin *Gades* and *Getia*, now called *Hesse* ; and *Frizeland* for *Fri sæ land*, was the country of the *Frisones*. The Gothic *bala*, a plain or flat, and *ha* or *gha*, the Greek *γᾶ* or *γῆ*, a territory, may have been confounded with *Wala* or *Guala*, a plain, and corrupted into the Latin *Belgæ*, with whom terminated the primary list of borderers. *Alain* signified the progeny, people, from Gothic *Ala*, to bear young ; but *Alin* in the *Mogul* language is a mountaineer.

The Vandals apparently were not known till a later date. Their name originated in the Gothic *vanda*, from which we have our verbs to wend and to wander, pronounced *Vandel* by the Saxons and Teutons, to designate some hordes of emigrants, compelled by over-population to leave their native soil in quest of new possessions ; but these people were totally different from the Sclavonian *Vendi*, *Wends* or *Vandals*, in whose language *wend* is the sea coast. Venice was also called *Ενεσία* by the Greeks, and Hungary, *Vengaria* by the Russians ; but *Hun* in several of the Tartar dialects, particularly the *Sar madain* or *Sarmatian*, signifies a stranger.

Most of the tribes here enumerated were afterward included in the more general names of *Burgund* and *Frantz*. The former, probably from Gothic *bor*, *bord*, and *gun*, people or *warriors* of the borders, were also called *Urgundi* from the Gothic *ur*, over, exterior or separated ; and their code of laws was called *Gunbade* or *Gundebade*, what the nation bade. *Borgundholm*, in Sweden, is now *Bornholm*. The *Rhetian Alps* seem to have been named from the Gothic *ra ætti*, mountain-limit ; but this *ra* became the German *gera*, and produced the mo-

* Our ancient *Mercia* was also named from being bounded by the other Saxon kingdoms.

dern names of Grausons and Grisons for Ge-rætians. The Eth in Tirol, if formed from *aett*, would mean the boundary river. No root enters more into Gothic composition than *ra*, Swedish *rå*, Persian *rayah*, Saxon *rawa*, Teutonic *rah*, Greek *ρέα*, Latin *ora*, demarcation or limit. The name of France or Franconia, is supposed by some authors to be the Gothic *frack* or *frank*, fierce, which was applied to a tribe of the Alans who settled in lower Germany; others pretend it was from *frank*, free.

The initial letters B, F, V, and G, however, were common prefixes of nearly the same purport with the Goths, who said *frewa*, *froa*, *groa*, to grow; *frid*, *grid*, peace; so that *ren*, from *ra* or *ran* a border, became their *bryn* and *brun*; whence our word *bourn*, and the French *borne*, a limit or boundary. *Ran*, with *G* prefixed, is the Gothic *gran*, *græns* or *grans*, Danish *granse*, Teutonic *gran*, *grantz*, *vran* or *vrantz*, changing to the Moeso-Gothic *fera*, the Saxon *feran*, which produced *Grancia* and *Francia* in low Latin. In Scotland this etymon may be traced in *Grantz ben* or *Grain pen*, now pronounced *Grampian*, the boundary mountain; and *Græns* dike, converted into *Græms* dike, the boundary rampart. The Teutonic *france*, French *frange*, and our *fringe*, a border, appertain to this general meaning; and the Gothic *brin*, already noticed as a variation of the same term, was also *brenk*, our *brink*, a margin, from which the ancient names of *Brenks* or *Brensk*, as well as *Franks* and *Fransk*, were given to the same people.

It would appear from similar investigation that *Pharamund*, the Gothic *Ramund* and *Framund*, signifying protector of the border, must have had that title before he led the *Franks* into Gaul. The Gothic *mund*, or *munt* God, was the war-cry of the Goths, which the French pronounced *Mount-joye*, because God, Icelandic *Gaud*, sounded like the Latin *gaudium*, their and our joy. This *mund*, in the same sense, formed the termination of many Persian words, being apparently the Sanscrit *wunt* or want; and from it are derived the names *Sigismund*, patron of victory or conquest; *Edmund*, defender of power; *Gundamund*, support of battle; *Efrimund*, high warden; *Rosamund*, endowed with praise, and not *rosy-mouth*, as some have supposed, which is totally inconsistent with the dignity of Gothic names, both male and female. P. *Rajes*, G. *Rosa*, the Swedish *roos*, Danish *roes*, Scotch *roose*, produced *rosary*, divine worship, and *beroose*, praise. The Goths, and Greeks also, prefixed *B* to the initial *R*; and in this way the ancient racing at weddings, in the portion of Britain northward of the river *Humber*, for the bride's praise or favour, has become *broose*, without any connexion whatever with *brose*, *brewis*, or *broth*.

In the later periods of the Greek empire the predatory Goths, who called themselves *Væringi* or *Væringer*, which signifies in their language, military or pretorian bands, became the terror of friends and foes on the shores of the Mediterranean sea. It was they who under *Hast Thegnus*, the high Thane or *Maire du Palais*, are said to have founded the town of *Hastings*: and from them the Russians received their sovereign *Rourick*, rich in peace, whose descendants were called the *Warger* or *Waringer* dynasty. The depredators known to us as *Normans* were these *Væringi*, the *Beringi* and *Veringi* of the Greeks and Latins, whose valorous achievements as *Furungee*, when associated with the *Franks* during the *Crusades*, are celebrated to this day, in eastern romance, throughout Persia and Hindooostan. They were of the same stock with those chiefs who had obtained the dominion of France, whom they assisted

in defending and desolating the Greek empire. When joined to the Italians and English, with multitudes of other military pilgrims, their common jargon produced the modern commercial language called *lingua franca*; and thence all Europeans are known as *Furungee*, by the *Asia-tics*. Among the changes arising from such corrupt pronunciation may be here instanced those which have occurred in the name now generally assumed by the sovereigns of France. The Gothic *Lud wig*, renowned warrior, was *Hludivig* or *Hluwig* in Saxon, and formed the low Latin *Chlodovicus* or *Ludovicus*, which became successively *Cloud*, *Clovis*, and *Louis*, with the French.

Various etymons have been assigned for Britain without any advertence to the word *bro*, so universal among the Celts of our islands and of Gaul, where it is also pronounced *bru* or *broed*; which, like the Persian *bar*, Syriac *baro*, Gothic *byr*, signifies a fruitful or populated country. The *Armoricans* now call England *bro saos*, the land of the *Saxons*; and the Welsh and Irish have the term in common use, saying *bro aeg*, a country accent, or *brogue*; *brûaidh*, a compatriot; and *broed dyn*, a countryman or Briton. *Tan*, in both Irish and Welsh, is an extended or flat territory; so that *broed tan*, like Gaul, might have served to distinguish the plain from the mountainous country, until time had rendered the name general to the whole island. Other districts on the adjacent continent, besides Brittany, were known from circumstances of locality, which the Celts were apt to observe; and thus *Armorica* is composed of *ar mor*, on the sea. The Welsh *braidd*, Swedish *bredd*, and Danish *bred*, the shore, correspond with the *Armoric* and *Gothic* *bordd* or *bord*; but *dd* being usually pronounced like *z* or *th*, by the *Gallic* and *Cambrian* Celts, Brittany became *Breiz*, the maritime district, the chief port of which is *Brest*. The Welsh *Prydan*, for Britain, from *pryd*, the Gothic *prydd*, beautiful, adorned, was only used poetically.

The modern name *Wales* originated with the *Saxons*, who, after the *Goths*, so pronounced Gaul, in which they included Italy, and considered the *Britons*, who took refuge in their mountains, as *Roman* subjects. The *Celtic* *Gual*, *Galle* in *French*, produced *Gualbech*, little Gaul, and hence *Perkin Walbeck*, the heir of *Wales*. The name *Cimmri*, inhabitants of *Cambria*, being the regular plural of *cym bro*, the united country, might not have been peculiar to the people of *Wales*. But the northern *Cimbri*, perhaps *Kynfrei*, from the Gothic *kynfer*, a kinsman, were certainly *Goths* inhabiting the whole of the territory now included in *Denmark*. *Gothland* was also called *Kynaland*. A powerful nation of *Asiatic Sarmatia*, however, called *Cimmerii* or *Cimbri*, became allied at one time with the *Goths*.

The Hebrew *pinnah*, *βερν*; modern Greek *bouno*, and *Celtic* *pen* signify a mountain or cliff; and the Latin *pinna*, in some cases, has the same meaning; while the Portuguese *penha* is more particularly applied to a serrated ridge or hill. *Albion* may therefore have been the *albæ pinnæ* or white cliffs; unless confounded with *Albany*, which, as it would seem, denoted exclusively the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. The Welsh *al pen* and *Irish* *al ben* correspond with the Latin *alta pinna*, high mountain, *Alpennine*, *Alp*. *Breadalbane*, from the foregoing etymons, is therefore the *Irish* *bruaidh al ben*, the region of lofty hills; and *Hispania* may thus have been *Hispena*, a corrupt pronunciation of *Cispinna*, by the *Latin* colonists on that side of the *Pyrenees*. *Cale* was the ancient name of *Oporto*; and the surrounding district, being formed into a sovereignty, was called *Porto Cale*, corrupted into *Portugal*.

The Scots and Picts were no doubt originally the same people; but a considerable change in their language and manners was afterwards effected by fortuitous circumstances and different pursuits. It is well known that, ever since the earliest ages of our history, adventurers from the shores of Scandinavia made annual excursions into Ireland and Scotland, to plunder cattle for their winter subsistence. On such predatory warfare, continued after some of the clans had received Gothic chiefs, were founded the poems ascribed to Ossian or O'sian; a word which, in Irish and Gothic, is the man of song. Homer also signified the hymner, poet or psalmist, Hesiod, 'Hesiodos, (for 'Hesos and 'Aoidos) the delightful singer; and all three, apparently, were imaginary persons, to whom the genuine poetry of the times was ascribed by traditional consent. These Gothic freebooters, called Scouts or Scots, from the nature of their visits, gave occasion to the Irish, who still understand Scuite as a wanderer or pillager, to extend the name to adventurers from Spain or whatever other country. Their boats were also known in Gothic as skiota, Icelandic skuta, Swedish skiut or skuta, Belgic schuit, Saxon skyte, a scout boat; and the Welsh evidently considered the Scots and Picts as the same race, for with them Peithas (Pictish) signified also a scout boat.

In Ireland, which, according to Bede and the Saxon Chronicle, was first called Scotland, it would appear that the Scouts or Scots, by superior management and intermarriages, must have succeeded to many chieftainries among the Celtic inhabitants, without the support of any great population from their own tribes. For, although much of their language pervades the Irish or Erse, where the very terms of family descent, such as Mac and O, are apparently Gothic, the people adhere to a dialect called the Celtic tongue. On the contrary, very extensive and numerous emigrations of Goths, for the express purpose of colonization, seem to have been directed to all parts of Britain northward of the river Humber, where the Gothic speech and character have consequently been preserved with much less variation than in the south.

The Gothic bygd, bigt, Swedish bygd, Danish biggit, Scotch bigget, a cultivated district, are derived from bua, to inhabit or colonize; and the Gothic construction of that verb into bygga is little known in the Teutonic dialects, although their bau is tillage, and bauer, a boor. From the Gothic abor or abauer, a cultivator, we had the Ebori, whose name corresponds in meaning exactly with Picts. The Boii, whencesoever they came, were probably so denominated from the Sclavonian Bogi, boyards, or the Gothic and Swedish by, bau, abo, a colony; and thence their place of settlement is Boheim or Bohemia, where most of the present inhabitants are undoubtedly Sclavonians. Bayern, the German for Bavaria, Bern, in Switzerland, and our ancient Bernicia, may be traced also from the Gothic baur and bær, which belong to this prolific root.

The Picts, therefore, according to etymology, were the Gothic Bigts, Saxon Pyhtas, Scotch Pights, the Petes of the Orkneys, and Peithe of the Welsh, whose peu, like the Gothic bau or by, is a habitation. This appellation may have served to distinguish them from the roving Scouts or Scots, of the Baltic and of Ireland; who afterwards, to oppose the common enemy, joined them with such hordes of Celts as were induced to follow their banners. The first establishment of the latter in Britain is said to have been Argyll,

which signifies the land of the Gwithel or Irish, whose Gothic chiefs seem to have assumed the name of Kampoel, Saxon Campoel, good in war. Montrose was the Irish and Welsh, Munt ar euse, the fort on the river Euse.

The Norwegians called their two colonies in Greenland the East and West Bygts; and other circumstances are powerful in support of the opinion that the Picts were husbandmen. The Irish continue to call wheat cruithneachd, the corn of the Picts, or *red* corn; and in the northern counties of England, as well as in Scotland, are still seen many ruins of ancient granaries known by tradition as Pictish houses. The Gothic byg, a country community, a cultivated district or village, converted by us into by, in Appleby, Whitby, Selby, Grimsby and other places, has sufficient resemblance with the Armoric paig, which is the Greek and Latin *pagus*, to indicate their common origin; and hence Poictu, Pictavia, where a colony of Picts, according to Caesar, actually resided, may have obtained their names in the same sense, either from a Gothic or Celtic source. It is almost superfluous to observe, that the Germans usually pronounce *b* like *p*, which anciently did not appear in the Gothic alphabet. In Irish the term cruithneach, or cruinath, denoted the Picts; and cruinath tuath, the northern or Pictish country. Tuath signified the left hand and the north, because the former had that direction when the face was turned toward the east in adoration. The Irish Cruithen or Cruinath, probably from cruin, red, Welsh and Armoric *Gwridian*, yellow or fair men, may therefore have been the Corotani or Coroniad, who, in Welsh tradition, are said to have settled in Wales long prior to the invasion of the Romans, and were really Picts according to Vegetius and Sidonius Apollinaris.

These inquiries concerning Scotland may be concluded with noticing that the Gothic Kallidun, district of the mountains, or Gothic Kull, Persian and Sanscrit Kool, Kul, progeny, Gothic *Kullidun*, clans of the Highlands, may be Caledonia, otherwise called Du Caledon, black or north Caledon, to distinguish it from countries which bore the same name; and the latter portion of that word, so common to many places in the united kingdoms, is now generally known as dun, a hill. The Gothic ida, P. Dah, a cliff, seems, indeed, to have been so widely applied with this sense, in ancient geography, that the mind is pleased to recognise its remote affinities.

Troy had also its celebrated mount Ida, and Troja or Torja with the Goths was a fortress. They seem to have been intimately acquainted with the works of Homer, to whose Trojans they gave the name of Tyrki. The Arabic, Persian and Chaldean Tur is a high rock, mound, or rampart, the origin of our tower; and likewise of Tyre, from the hill in its vicinity. The Hebrews, Persians and Chaldeans, frequently converting *t* into *z*, say Zur for Tyre, and their Zuria is Syria. The Goths are known to have extended themselves from very remote times along the shores of the Euxine sea, where their language partly exists at the present day: and St Jerome, after having resided at the German town of Treves about the middle of the fourth century, visited Galatia, and found at both places the same speech. It is therefore possible that Æneas might really have conducted a colony of fugitive Goths into Italy; and the Etruscans, Tyrosce, Tyrrheni osce are known to have been Phrygians.

The name Ireland probably did not obtain till the arrival there of the Goths; because land,

although now used by the Irish, has no connexion in their language. The Saxon Ira and Latin Ierne may have been adopted from the Irish iar or iarain, the western island. Iar signifies the back, and figuratively the west, from the position of those who worshipped the rising sun ; and Ier, in Belgic, is Ireland and an Irishman. The Hindoos, in the same way, distinguish the four quarters of the globe : with the Arabs and Jews, yaman or iemin, is the south and the right hand. The remains of that once universal observance are common in every country, and particularly in the construction of Roman Catholic and our own churches, where the altar must invariably face the east to admit of consecration. The Irish iarain, to the Welsh would resemble their y wyrin, verdant, the Greek 'Εαρινή, vernal, the Erin of the Irish. Er in, the noble or ancient island, was used by the Irish poetically : but their ibh signifies an island ; and from ibh iarain, western land, the Saxons were likely to form their Ihbern and the Latins Hibernia. Among the Gothic invaders of that country, mentioned in Irish history, were the Firbolgs, from the Gothic fir or vair, Irish fir, Latin vir, man, and Bolg, Belgian.

London, in both Welsh and Armoric, is lyn din, the lake or pool city. The word din or dinas, in this composition, is the Hebrew dun, Gothic tun, Irish dun, a town ; and lin in nearly all the Gothic and Celtic dialects is a pool. The latter seems to have denoted, more particularly, a place deepened by the confluence of tides or agitation of torrents, than the Celtic leoch or lag, and Gothic laug ; which prefixed to dun, became Lugdunum, the Latin name for both Leyden and Lyons.

Edinburgh, according to the etymon already noticed for Caledonia, is evidently the Gothic idun, a mountain or precipice, and burgh, a city.

Dublin, the Irish dubh linne, or black pool, corresponds exactly with its Welsh name of Du lyn, from dubh or du, Hebrew deio, Gothic dauk, Saxon doh, Teutonic duh, black, and lin, as in the formation of London, a pool.

The history of Europe and its ancient inhabitants affords little aid to the philologist ; but the foregoing explanations, together with the cognate etymons in their vocabularies, tend to confirm what has been remarked by many intelligent writers, relative to the number of our Celtic and Gothic words so perfectly similar, in sound and meaning, that there is much difficulty in ascertaining to which of the two they originally belonged. This circumstance, however, might partly arise from the eagerness with which those who differed almost entirely in speech would catch, from each other, such terms as had any resemblance to their own ; although precision must have been injured, by warpings of meaning, in those rude efforts to produce some rays of mutual understanding.

It may be suggested, that many apposite derivations might be obtained by the junction of words which have been known only as monosyllables in their original language. But the sober rules of etymology will not admit of much latitude, at this day, in the artificial construction of ancient elementary particles into polysyllables, however aptly their component parts may accord with the purpose. Scientific terms, indeed, have been so fabricated with advantage ; although equally barbarous with those of the monks, physicians and lawyers, of the lower ages, which, from long use, cannot now be conveniently rejected. But, were such

license fully admitted into etymological research, there would be no difficulty in deducing any word from what is now called Celtic, on account of its extraordinary flexibility, indistinct pronunciation, and those mutations of letters which lead the imagination so readily into error. Resemblance, in meaning and sound, is therefore not always sufficient to constitute an etymon. On the contrary, our verbs to lease and to glean, originating from one Gothic root, discover to the ear little or no affinity; and those who are conversant in the Latin, Italian and French languages, will admit that our words to beautify and to embellish are both derived from the Latin *bellus*.

Occasion will be taken hereafter to explain, that Gothic and Celtic particles cannot be united in compound words without bearing signs of distortion. The two languages differ generally in the construction of sentences, and particularly in giving precedence to the adjective or substantive noun. In the Gothic the former mode was almost invariable, while the contrary and more convenient arrangement prevailed with the Celts. "The horse, white, stately and swift," by bringing the principal object first to notice, and its relative qualities in regular succession, produces better effect than "the white, stately and swift horse," where the mind is held in suspense to the end of the sentence.

Adam Smith was not aware that, by the same course of ideas, the auxiliary verbs in Greek and Latin formed the terminations which constituted the mood and tense. The Gothic construction, being generally different, appeared to him more simple, because the component parts were more distinct and obvious. His own quotation of *amavero* leads to this conviction, as it was anciently written *amau ero*, and the French *aurai aimé* transposed into *aimé aurai* would be nearly similar. Indeed it matters no more than to say loved, love did or did love. In the Arabic and its dialects, so averse to compound words, the parts of speech afford clearer views of origin and practice than those of the Sanscrit, Persian, Gothic, Greek and Latin, which admit of the most extensive composition. The Gothic, besides, in common with the Greek, possesses a facility of connecting substantive nouns to great advantage. Horseman is much more concise than man on horseback, "homme à cheval;" but foreigners, who conceive from their own idiom that an adjective must exist in such phrases, are betrayed into even greater blunders than those we so readily commit by mistaking the genders of their nouns. The stranger, who, in broken English, complains of being treated as if he were a black shoe, instead of a shoeblack, has acquired the vocabulary, but mistakes the phraseology of our language, and excites laughter among the vulgar, who also mock the Welsh for converting the pronoun *he* into *her*, because the former happens to be the Celtic, as well as the Arabic, feminine gender of the same pronoun. Such incongruities, although unavoidable among illiterate people, whose speech is fundamentally different, and abounding with inflexions unknown in that of the Goths, may have given cause to remark, that the descendants of the latter are more prone than others to ridicule foreigners who speak their language imperfectly.

In a work founded on etymology, there can be no rational inducement to adopt any hypothesis in favour of national precedence on claims of antiquity. The crossings of the Celts and Goths have been too advantageous to physical and intellectual improvement to admit of the least regret that the two races should become blended and indistinct. Whatever therefore may appear like preference, among the cognate etymons, must be attributed generally to conveni-

ence of arrangement. Many of our colloquial terms were equally in use among the Greeks, Latins and Goths from their former intimacy: but, excepting those peculiar to the sciences, they have reached us more immediately from the latter, whose construction of them we have also closely retained. Where they are common to the Gothic and the Welsh, Irish or Armorican Celtic, it ought to be recollected, that no record or tradition alludes to any ancient emigration from the south or west of Europe toward the north; while history, since its earliest period with us, has noticed those swarms of men from the shores of the Baltic who continually infested France and the British islands.

It is not probable that these people would carry back to their own country, where it would be unintelligible, any great portion of a foreign language; and there is still a better criterion that the Celts were generally the borrowers from the Gothic, in that repugnance to amalgamation which is notorious in words of heterogeneous origin. To form legitimate alliance, they must be of the same family or caste; and thus the terms adopted from the Goths appear isolated and sterile in the Celtic vocabulary, while abundantly prolific in their own. The numerous Arabic particles and phrases introduced into Persian, in the same manner, continue to preserve their extraneous rank and character. This disposition is still more remarkable in our own tongue; because it possesses a sufficiency of Gothic and Celtic materials for almost two distinct propagations, which, contributing to the general stock without being entirely blended, constitute its richness and excellence.

Instances, however, do occur where Gothic terminating particles coalesce with Latin words, either because the latter were deficient in expression or could not otherwise be reconciled to the idiom of our language. The Gothic adjunct, *full*, employed in converting substantives into adjectives, as rueful, manful, hateful, has been extended to joy, scorn, cheer, use, which belong to another source; and we have substituted the Gothic adverbial termination *ly*, for the French *ment*, in adverbial derivations from the Latin. Gothic adjectives became substantives by the addition of *ness*, such as coldness, sadness, brightness; and our Latin words tedious, tardy, neat, plain, rude, apt, have followed the same construction; but all substantives used adjectively by the aid of *y* final, like hearty, handy, filthy, witty, are Gothic, except gaudy, balmy and rosy. Adjectives which end in *some*, as wholesome, gladsome, handsome, are generally Gothic. Substantives ending in *head* or *hood*, from Gothic *het*, Teutonic *heit*, state, condition, like God-head, maidenhood or maidenhead, manhood, childhood; which, added to adjectives, is contracted into *th*, as breadth, width, health, dearth, sloth; together with verbs rendered frequentative by the termination *er*, of which, among many others, are waver, chatter, clamber, wander, from wave, chat, climb, wend; and all those that admit of the prepositions, for, fore, up, y or be, belong assuredly to the Gothic. Substantives made adjectives by *ish*, as English, childish, are all Gothic, but the vulgarism of feverish for feverous. The Gothic *an* or *un*, being synonymous with the Latin negative *in*, and *er* with *re*, when used as prefixes, frequent substitutions of them have arisen, by which we say undoubtedly and indubitably, unviolated or inviolate, and release is the Gothic *erlæsa* confounded with the Latin *relaxo*.

On the Latin side must be placed all our substantives and adjectives of two or more syllables ending in able, ible, al, ant, ate, ent, ence, ce, cy, ment, ous, ty, including also tude, by which adjectives become substantives, as solitude, multitude; and others converted into verbs by fy,

as deify, vilify, glorify; but so inapplicable do they prove to our Gothic compositions, that the most ignorant person would not transgress so far as to say lonelytude, manytude; or godify, foulify, praisify; which, however intelligible, could not be endured by an English ear. The prepositions ab, com, con, de, di, dis, e, ex, inter, ob, pre, pro, sub, subter, super, (French sur,) tra and trans, obtain alliance only with Latin or Celtic words; nor, with the exception of a very few terms from the Norman code which end with ance, age or ment, can any surer test of discrimination be applied, than that no foreign graft is ever admitted in a Gothic stock.

Verbal distinctions of this nature require therefore serious attention, and must not be violated while there is any regard to chastity of style and purity of expression.

Radical words, like all primitive faculties, are few in number and simple; but, commensurately with the progress of human attainments, their combinations admit of unlimited extension. It is thus in some degree with the modulations of music. The gamut contains only seven fundamental notes; yet on this confined scale depend the whole powers of melody and harmony. Words may, therefore, possess all the charms of novelty in expression and sublimity of conception by their mere reconstruction, while the component parts are so happily connected with impressions already familiar to the mind, that our ideas glide into the intellectual channel which superior genius has opened for them, as if by magical influence.

That a common natural speech could exist for all mankind, is an opinion too absurd for comment. Herodotus, indeed, mentions the report of a trial made with two newly born children who were left with a she goat, excluded from all human society, and that their word when hungry was bek, the Phrygian for bread. But the experiment would prove nothing more than the imitation of the cry of the goat to signify their want of food. The historian should have observed, that, in the same way, *Μαμμᾶς* was the infantine expression for hunger; and *Βῆκη*, in his own language, a she goat, has been converted by the French into biche, a doe.

In speaking here of an original language, nothing more is to be understood than one which has been transmitted to us from such distant and rude times, that some judgment may be formed of its structure, progress and improvement. And it has been deemed sufficient, in general, to trace the etymons to that early stage, without attempting to develop entirely their formation; particularly as several valuable tracts relative to the origin of Greek, Latin and Gothic, already exist. On the latter, however, a few additional observations may be useful to those who are inclined to study its history.

The Gothic initial consonants were not subject to many intermutations, except B, M, F and V, which seem to have been used in some instances almost indiscriminately; such as be and ve from the verb *vera*, to exist, mer and ver, our we, mid and vid, with, and met or mit for vit, knowledge, skill, wisdom. By a similar mutation the Gothic van, vank, vant, became the Teutonic mang, French manque; and our wane and want have the same root. The vowels, however, were substituted for each other without much regard to consistency, unless where A and U, being initials, maintained greater stability.

Among the numerous prefixes, in the Saxon dialect, *be* and *ge* had the most frequent use. The former was evidently the verb to be, Persian *bu*; and the latter also derived from *E*, with *J* or *Y* prefixed, appears to have nearly the same meaning with our *yea*, for identity. Thus the Gothic *aud, od* or *ot*, produced *gad, got* and *bot*; which are our words good and boot, profit, advantage. These terms were no doubt synonymous, since the Gothic *bætter* and *best*, contracted from *bættest*, form the comparative and superlative of good; and in the Persian *beh*, good, the final consonant, as usual with the Goths, has probably been omitted; the comparative being *behtur*, and the superlative *behtureen*. The Goths and Teutons also used *bos* and *bus*, for boot, and hence *besser* for better. In some instances *G* was converted into *K*, as appears particularly to have been the case in the word **Kong**, *Kunnug*, for *Gung*, *Gunnung*, *Gunfan*, a king: the root of which is *Gun*, Persian *Jung*, the people, the army, battle. In the same way *Thiod*, the people, produced *Thiodan*, a king; *Drot*, the people, *Drottin*, a *dread* Lord or Sovereign. Thus also, with the Lombards, the royal line was called *Gunninge*. *Jungis Khan*, the warrior Prince, we pronounce *Gengis kan*.

The Gothic *ij* or double *J* is the origin of our letter *y*, and corresponds with the Saxon *ge* as used in *gedown*, *geclad*, which we pronounce *ydown*, *yclad*. The French and Welsh have also adopted this article *y*, confounding it with the Latin *ibi*. In Gothic it was synonymous with *A*; and we, like the Saxons, had formerly *ydown* and *adown* nearly in the same sense.

The Gothic *ta* and *ata*, the Saxon *to* and *at*, seem to have been nearly the same word; and we still say *at* dinner or *to* dinner; vexed to the heart or vexed *at* the heart. They were both used as prefixes, particularly by the Saxons; and thus are formed our frequentative verbs *tatter*, to tear; *twinkle*, to wink; *twirl*, to whirl; *tattle*, to tell; *troll*, to roll; *twit*, to wite; and from the Saxon *to-asset*, a set to, a dedication, we have *toast*, a libation.

Sk, as a Gothic prefix, like the Greek *χ*, to which *ς* was frequently added, denoted intensity, and followed by *E*, to be, formed *ske*, Saxon *scio*, *scian*, to cause or effect, whence our defective verb *shall*. Thus also *sk uta* was the Gothic *skuta*, to force out, to shoot; and *sk auga*, to put before the eye, became *skygga*, Saxon *sceawian*, to show.

The vowels, being the most simple sounds, were probably first employed in speech, as expressive of some disposition, tendency or procedure, which the consonants served afterwards to accelerate, modify or arrest. The Gothic *A, AE, E, I, Y*, very nearly resembled each other in meaning. Several of them were put together merely to produce greater intensity; and thus *y, æ, a, sa*, form *yea so*, contracted into *yes*, which we sometimes endeavour to render still more impressive by repetition. It may be noticed here, that the Gothic *sa* corresponds with the Sanscrit *as*, our *is* or *so*. While the foregoing vowels, when prefixes, equally signified assent, conformity or procedure, the Gothic *U*, our *un*, like the Sanscrit, Persian and Greek *U*, was a direct negative, and reversed the sense of any word to which it was prefixed. The Gothic *ra*, a row or line, denoted also straightness and rightness. But *ura*, out of line, is *wry*; *urang*, has the same purport with our word *tort*, *unright*, *crooked*, *wrong*; and from this source we have *wreath*, *wring*, *wrist*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wriggle*, *wrench*, with many others. *Rik* is our *rich*, possessing *wealth* and *happiness*; *uriks* or *urick*, *poor*, a *wretch*; *god* or *giæd*, *good*, with

this prefix becomes *ugæd*, wicked, corrupted into Belgic *quad* ; *roi*, *ru*, *eyru*, peace ; *oru*, *ueyru*, *ueru*, war ; *uman*, not man, feminine ; *uvel*, not well, evil, contracted into *ill* ; and *ueast*, the contrary of east, west.

The almost invariable constructions of B, G, M and U, are apparent in numerous compound words, of which the three following may serve as examples. The Gothic *inn* is the Latin and our preposition *in*, whence *inna* and Saxon *ginna*, to enter upon ; *beginna*, to begin. The same *in* produced *min*, a mine, and *bin*, an enclosure. Our words *meat* and *bait* are both from Gothic *eta*, to eat. A, signifying direct procedure, became Gothic *ga*, to go, *uga* or *umga*, to go obliquely, circuitously, and thence *buga*, to curve or bend ; which is the Persian *buge*, our word *bow* in all its numerous acceptations. From it are derived *bough*, *bower*, *bout*, *bound*, *bounce*, *bosom*, *buxom*, *book*, *buckle*, *boggle*, *budge*, *buoy*, *bulk*, *big*, *bay*, *bias*, *beck*, *bend*, *bight*, *bastard*, and an endless progeny. The use of U is still more complicated in the following composition. The Gothic *Ua*, like *uga*, already noticed, to deviate, decline or avoid, with the intensive particle *sk* prefixed, formed the Gothic *skua*, *skaua*, Danish *skiæw* ; and thence our *skue*, *askew*, *eschew*, *ascaunce*, *sconce*, *squint*, *scowl*, *shail*, *shilly shally*, *scamble*, *sheep's eye*, and also our naval term *sheer*, *oblique*. The Welsh *osgo* and French *esquier* have been adopted exactly in the same sense, without either root or branch. *Sheer*, when used to express sheer vice, is the Gothic *skir*, clear, pure, evident. The term *sconce*, at the Universities, denotes a fine for eschewance.

The letter O partook of nothing peculiar, being sometimes substituted, very improperly, both for A and U ; but whatever might have been the particular nature of each vowel, all distinctions were lost on the introduction of polysyllables. The scantling they had formed for the original structure being no longer necessary, they became in most cases mere links to connect consonants, without the apparent exercise of any primitive powers. Some traces of their distinct application are observable, however, in the tenses and moods of the Gothic verbs ; such as we have retained them in *sing*, *sang*, *song*, *sung* ; but as A, whether it be article, prefix, noun or verb, has generally preserved a character of identity, equity, conformity, continuity, possession, a few instances of its Gothic acceptations may convey, at the same time, some notion of verbal expansion and affinity.

A, according to Gothic authors, formed anciently the present tense of the verb to be, of which I a, thou a, he a, for I am, thou art, he is, was the original construction ; and from that sense perhaps all the others originate. This verb had E for its imperative, which afterwards became be, the Gothic *ve* ; and r was added to E or A, in after ages, throughout the present tense, making I ar, thou ar, he ar, we ar, which we have adopted for the plural, and art in the second person singular, perhaps for ar tu, thou ar. Hence also originated the Gothic verb *vera*, to be, and our *were*, the plural of *was*. *Var*, what is, signified real, true, and may have produced the Latin *verus*. The Gothic E and Greek "E" have no doubt a common origin.

A was a preposition, instead of i or y, when the word following began with a vowel ; i *Noreg*, a *Englandi*, in Norway, in England. It produced *at*, *ata*, *ta*, our *at* and *to*, which were originally synonymous.

A, prefixed to nouns or verbs by the Goths, is common in English; as *ado*, above, *aground*; but the Germans have converted this article into *an*, the Saxon *on*, which is our *on*, when used separately. Thus, for the Gothic *abordum*, *afootum*, we say either *aboard* or *on board*; *afoot* or *on foot*; while the French adhere simply to *abord*.

A, in terminations, marked, as with the Arabs and Persians, the infinitive of verbs and the quality or tendency of nouns; but we now employ it only in burlesque poetry. The Teutonic and Arabic *an* is the same word; and the Saxons, from whom we inherited a dislike to terminating vowels, use it generally instead of a; as *glowan*, for the Gothic *gloa*, to glow, and *lætan*, for *leta*, to let or concede.

A, in the foregoing sense of continuance, was synonymous with also, or so on; being the root of our conjunction *and*, for which the Russians and Welsh still use *a*.

A, that which is, what continues or holds, was converted into *Ha*; whence are derived *hand*, and our verbs *to hend* and *to have*. It is cognate with the Greek *εχειν* and French *a* in *avoir*.

A, either as signifying equity, or else that has, holds or is beholden, produced also our verb *to owe*. I ought to pay, I have to pay, being synonymous with the Latin *est meum*, it is my duty, I owe; and thus also *debeo* appears to be *de habeo*, in the same way, that *Δέω*, to owe, is from *χω*. Swedish *hafwa*, to have, signifies also to owe.

A, *Æ* or *E*, as sameness, continuance, corresponded with the Latin *Æ* in *equalitas*, to indicate evenness, smoothness or equity. The Saxon *E* and Teutonic *Æ*, in this sense, express law, right, justice.

AA, perhaps as a repetition of sameness or extension, was a body of water. Swedish *æ*, the Danish *aa*, by which *sæ*, like the Latin *aequor*, denoted any smooth expanse, a plain or lake; Icelandic *ær*, Saxon *aer*, Gothic *mær*, the sea; and from the Gothic *aar*, Icelandic *aa*, a river, we have got *aar*, *air*, *arun*, *arrow*; as also with the Gothic article *J* prefixed, *yar*, *yare*, *yarrow*; by which *yar* is the or *y Aar*, Persian *Jar*, *Jarur*, a river. The *Elb*, *Elf* or *Ælp*, is formed from Gothic *Æleip*, a water-course. *Leipa*, Teutonic *Leifen*, *Lauffen*, to run, produced the names of many rivers, such as the *Lippe*, the *Liffy* and *Leven*. From the Gothic *Æ*, Saxon *Ea*, the Belgic *Y*, *Ey*, *Wey*, *Ty*, *Tey*, signify a river, like our *Tay*, *Tees* and *Tyne*.

A *Æ*, or *Æ*, Saxon A A A, corresponds with the preceding article; but conveys, by increased repetition, the idea of infinite extent, endurance or continuance, and hence our *aye*, *Æs*, eternity. To these modifications of the vowel itself may be added some of its most obvious combinations.

Ad, *aud*, *od*, from Gothic *A*, to have, was wealth, power, possession; whence *odal* or *all od*, Scotch *udal*, allodial, full possession; *fe-od*, *fe-odal*, tenure by fee or service. The Saxons pronounced this word *ead*, and *ne-ead* became their *nead*, without means, our *need*. *Alaud* has been contracted into French *leude*, seignorial.

Aith, from the Gothic A, Saxon *Æ*, Teutonic E, law or right, produced ed, eith, Saxon ath, Teutonic eid, an oath, meaning strictly a legal assertion. The Latin *juro*, in the same way, was originally from *jus*, right, equity. Thus also the Gothic *lag*, *what is laid down*, a deposition, signified law and an oath. From *ed* the Goths formed *ved* or *wad* and the Saxons *ewd*, a formal contract or pledge; whence the Latin *vadium* and our *wed*, wager, wages, vassal. The Saxon *ge ewd*, Scotch *gud*, we seem to have adopted in God-father. God-brothers were anciently contracted or sworn brothers, and *gud-man* in Scotch is a wedded man. The Gauls changing *w* into *g*, as usual, converted *wage* into *gage*, and our engagement is a contract.

Aihan, the Saxon *agen*, *ahan*, to own or possess, was either the junction of A with ha, han, *þyssu*, that has; or Gothic *eiga*, formed from the pronoun *eg* or *ey*, me, and corresponding with the Greek *ε* or *εα*, personal property. Our verb to own or confess is the Teutonic *iahren* or *beyahren*, literally to yea, *ayan*, to say ay, to acknowledge; and the Latins possibly adopted the Gothic *a ja*, or *gea*, to form *ajo*, anciently *ego*, to yea; *nego*, to deny. The Gothic J being synonymous with A, identity, sameness, expressed, as in old English, both assent and individuality. When used, however, as a personal pronoun, it must have required to be accompanied by some sign indicating self, before time had rendered the sense unequivocal.

Am or em, the first person of the present tense in the verb to be, anciently A, probably assumed the final m for *me*, like the Sanscrit *Asmi*, I am; although it may be connected with *æm*, a variation of *æve*, which is to be noticed hereafter. The word is common to many dialects; Persian *am* or *um*, Saxon *am*, Armoric *oum*, Greek *Eiμι*; and the Latin verb *sum*, anciently *eum*, is probably the Gothic *so am*.

Ar or ær, *ἀρχής*, the beginning, appears to be from A or *Æ*, duration, prefixed to *ra*, a row, line, limit, division; which is the Greek *ἀρχα*, and Latin *hora*, time. The Gothic *ar* is also our year, Swedish *ær*, time, age, *aera*; and *var*, first of the year, Greek *Ἐαρ* and *Ἡρ*, *Bηρ*, Latin *ver*, Spring. From *ær* we have early, and *or*, (J or, yore, primitive,) soon; *ere*, Saxon *orer*, sooner; the superlative of which, *erst*, or *of erst*, is first. *Or* is also the root of our *morrow* and *morning*. The Teutonic *dauren*, Latin *duro*, for *de hora*, are apparently from the same source with *Διωρία*, Arabic *duhr*, time.

Æfi or *æve*, is constructed from a a, or æ, Greek *Ἄσι*, prefixed to the Gothic *ve* or *be*, to be or endure; as if we said *aye be*, instead of ever, which is the Saxon *æfer*.

Ave has A or *Æ*, equality, sameness, identity, united to *ve* of the preceding article, and means, from its component parts, being so, or the same; and thence even or equal. The Gothic variations of this word are *æf*, *æm*, *am*, *ef*, *emn*, *evn*; and with the article J prefixed, *iæf*, *iæfn*, *ibn*, *if*, *iv*, while the Saxons have *am*, *em*, *im*, *efn*; all of which concur in the same general meaning with our *if* and *even*; only that those without the article prefixed are more particularly applied for *if*, Sanscrit *api*, Chaldean *aph*, Persian *ehm*, so, if, equal; and *am*, perhaps the first person of our verb to be. *Same* in Gothic, formed from *am*, we also use with little variation of sense. The Saxons adopted *iæf*, *iæfn*, as their *gif*, *gifan*, *gifwen*, which the Scotch have contracted into *gin*, saying also *dif* for the *if*; and

with us yef, for yea if, and zif, so if, were common about the time of Mandeville. As our ideas acquire precision, such useless repetitions of particles are exploded: but even now, among the illiterate citizens and peasants, they are studiously strung together in the antique pleonasm of phraseology, "an if, so be, as how," when if, alone, would be more distinct, at least in modern acceptance.

Compound words for assent, similar to our ay or yea, are common to all European languages, and, like the Latin *etiam* or *ita*, Greek *Οὐτω*, mean in their primitive sense, even so or the same. The Mœso-Gothic *ibn* is our even, and *ibe*, the Teutonic *eb*, Sans. *ib*, our yea be or if. The Armoric and Welsh *je pe*, having precisely the same composition and meaning with the Gothic, is frequently written *efe*, for which *pe* alone was also used; and the Gothic *eija*, *ey*, Mœso-Gothic *Ei*, Greek *Ei*, correspond with if or so; as we now say, "if he gives me the value," or "so he gives me the value." In Belgic *zo niet*, is the usual expression for if not. This construction of the word is very general; for the Greek *Ei*, has the same relation to *Eἰμὶ*, that the Latin *si* has with sum, or the Gothic and Welsh *ef*, *ibe*, *efe*, *epe*, to their verbs *ve*, *be* and *pe*. Our exclamation *ay ay*, is the Gothic *aja*, *ia*, so so. The Gothic *efa*, *ifa*, *iafa*, *ivan*, formed from if, equality, sameness, signified to doubt. With us ifs and ans also implied hesitation, from the real or pretended difficulty of discovering a preponderance of circumstances on either side. The Greek *Δοῦλος*, Latin *dubium*, two ways, and the Gothic *tuifal*, Teutonic *zweifal*, two cases, must have involved a supposition, that their parity of condition was such, as to produce that indecision in the mind which is called doubt.

These etymons have been the more closely examined, because our conjunction if, is asserted under high authority to be an oblique application of the imperative of the verb to give. But Horne Tooke had not observed that in the Teutonic it is *ob*, *eb*, in Belgic *of*, Danish and Swedish *om*, corresponding exactly with the Gothic *ef*, *æf*, *æm*, none of which can with any probability be derived from give. Their composition, however, has some affinity with the latter word, so far as relates to the Gothic *ia* or *gia*, Saxon *gea*, our yea, which, formed into a verb of assent, became *gean*, to own, to admit. The Goths probably added to *gia* their word *fa*, Saxon *fon*, Danish *fae*, to possess, in forming *giafa*, to bestow; especially as *fae*, without any prefix, signifies to give.

The article *an*, in the obsolete phrase, *an if*, which signifies so even, has been supposed to be the imperative of the Saxon *anan*, to concede; but that verb is a modification of the Gothic, Swedish and Saxon *unna*, to please, cherish, love or coax, which produced the Gothic *ynde*, and *ge ynde*, endearing, amiable, our word kind, and *boon*, a grace. The Gothic *enn* or *æn*, then, so being, *men*, indeed, as well as the Teutonic *an*, *ean*, from the Gothic *A*, to be, is used exactly in the sense of the Arabic *en*, the Greek *Ἄντε* or *Ἐάντε*, if, derived from *"Ea*.

The sagacity of Mr Tooke, however, suggested the real meaning of our preposition *for*, although he did not find the etymon. The Gothic *ar*, Teutonic *or*, *ur*, Swedish *ur*, Saxon *or*, *ord*, the beginning, (which produced *fore*, *prior*) also signified the origin, first motive or purpose, and formed part of the Swedish *orsak*, Teutonic *ursach*, the cause or beginning

of a thing. From *or* and *for*, predisposition, destiny, the Goths had their *orlog* and *forlog*, law of fate, fatality. In some of our northern districts, *ur* is still used instead of *for*; and in the Gothic dialects *for* and *fore* have been confounded in orthography.

The Gothic *ut*, Saxon *ut*, *ot*, Belgic *uit*, our out, becomes *but*, for be out, implying chiefly, put out, *excepted*; put out, *excluded*; and put out, *extended*. We use it also as the French *do mais*, the Latin *magis*, and the Belgic *mar*, moreover. Out, in this sense, enters into our verbs *outgo*, *outbid*, *outlive*; we also say out and out, completely; and in all the Gothic dialects it is used exactly like our *but*. Both have the same meaning with the Latin *e*, *ex*, extra, extraneous; from which we have stranger, apparently translated from the Gothic *butaner*, a foreigner. Extra, beyond, additional, further, beside, corresponds with *but*, unless where it was formerly *ne* *but*, not more, *only*. *Forth* and *further* are contracted from *fore out* and *fore outer*; unless is from *utan less*, leave out. *But* has no connexion whatever with *boot*, which never denoted any thing more than good, benefit, reparation. The Gothic *Bóta* and *Bótra* signify to better, to mend, to boot.

Exclusively of what has been noticed, *out* may be traced into many words with various shades of meaning; such as odd, *utter*, *oust*, *joust*, *jut*, put or butt, push, beetle, (to project,) bud, button, boss, bother, (to put out,) butterfly, with endless prefixes and postfixes. The French *but* is our butt, an extreme object, and *bout*, our butt, the outer part, the end.

The Gothic *I* or *In*, the contrary of out, has also many derivatives. Our *Inn*, a house of reception; *mine*, an entrance; *mouth*, contracted from *munth*, an orifice; *muns*, *mien*, a countenance, in the sense of Latin *os*; Gothic *minna*, to kiss; *money*, coin with a face; *mint*, coinage; to *mean*, to perceive internally; *mind*, intellect; and *bin*, *pen*, *pound*, an enclosure, have all the same root. The Scotch *ben* is an inner, while *but* is an outer apartment. Our *by* is the Gothic *bej*, being in, at or beside; and the Persian *bu Khoda* is our by God.

The preposition *with* appears to comprehend the two foregoing etymons. The Swedish *uti*, *uthi* is out in, and *utan*, out from. The Saxon *with* and Belgic *uit* have the same meaning as our *with* and also *out of*, when we say *out of* malice, for the French *par malice*; the Saxon *with tha sæ* is translated into Latin *e regione maris*. The Gothic *vid* and Saxon *with* became *mid*, *med*, *mith*, by the usual mutation of *v* into *m*, unless when employed as *med*, *Mer*, a mean or medium, to be noticed hereafter. The Gothic *vid*, *vidur*, Saxon *with*, *wither*, Moeso-Gothic *Vi*, *By*, *Bi*, signified together, opposite, against. In the first sense the Moeso-Gothic *ga withan* is to join, and *gay withran*, to gather; but the Gothic *vidur*, against, was contracted into *ver*, *vor*, *for*, which, like our *with*, was an adverse prefix; and hence Saxon *forbeodan*, Teutonic *verbieten*, our forbid; Gothic *vidhalta*, Teutonic *verhalten*, *vederhalten*, Saxon *forhealdan*, to withhold. To *meet* and to *moot*, to assemble and to encounter, have the same formation.

To these suggestions, on a very intricate subject, may be added the Gothic *mi*, *mid*, *med*, apparently from the Gothic *I*, at, in or between. They corresponded with the Latin *medius* and *medium*, a mean, a half; and besides denoted a division and a particle, a mite or mite: whence Gothic *meida*, *meisa*, Latin *meto*, to cut, divide, mow, mutilate. Com-

pounded with *dal*, *dail*, a share, it produced the Gothic *medal*, the mid deal or middle. *Mid*, *Med*, with the Gothic *la* (from *laga*, to lay or place) became, *midla*, Swedish *medla*, to put between, to intervene, divide, diminish, reduce into portions, interfere; and also to meddle, in the sense of *Mesōw*. *Medla* was contracted into *mella*, which produced the Gothic *mal*, *mel*, Swedish *mål*, Saxon *mal*, *mæl*, Teutonic *mal*, *mahl*, applied in different ways, but invariably denoting intervention or division. *Mal* was thus a portion of speech, a word, a harangue, a notice, a cause or action at law, a division of time or space, an interstice, a fragment, a crumb, a spot, speck, painting, delineation, writing mark, sign, a piece of ground set apart or enclosed, a fixed hour for eating, a moiety of the produce of the soil as rent, a convention, a contribution, salary, measure, boundary. Our *meal*, time of eating; *meal*, grain reduced to particles, *small*; *mold*, dust; *mole*, a spot on the skin; *mall*, a public walk, the boundary of a town; Scotch *mail*, rent; and, finally, from the Gothic *mals*, a fixed period for contribution, which has the same root with Teutonic *mas*, measure, we have Lammas and Christmas; although the word has been generally confounded with Mass, a religious ceremony. Our medley, things intermingled, is the Gothic *medal*, which, contracted into *mille*, Swedish *mellan*, is our mell, a mixture; and the Gothic *imille*, Swedish *imellan*, in the midst, among, Chaucer writes *ymell*. Thus Swedish *måla*, *mata*, to measure; Saxon *mal*, *mathl*, *methel*, speech; Teutonic *malen*, Scotch *mail*, *mait*, *mete*, to paint, are from one common root.

Swedish *medel*, Teutonic *mittel*, the middle, was a mean, medium, mode, remedy, and also a *medicine*; which, in like manner, is derived from the Latin *medium*, *remedium*. *Mesōw*, Latin *metior*, Gothic *meta*, Saxon *mæthian*, Mæso-Gothic *maitan*, to divide, measure, mete, have the same origin; and Icelandic *myde*, Saxon *mythe*, Scotch *meith*, *meid*, a division, boundary, mark, portion, measure, is cognate with the Latin *meta*. In the same sense we have *mite*, a small coin, Belgic *myte*, Teutonic *meit*, *meid*, *medal*, a piece of money, a medal, and also a meed, the Saxon *med*, hire, reward. Our *meet*, fit, proper, decent, is the Gothic *miot*, *mæt*, Saxon *mate*, *mete*, Teutonic *mas*, in measure, regular, orderly, becoming. Such were the modulations and contractions by which "winged words" were produced in language.

Three instances will serve here to show the expansion of Gothic words. *Tælja*, *Tiala*, to divide, separate, cut, produced our *taille*, *tally*, *tale*, *deal*, *dole*, *dale*, *tell*, *talk*, *toll*, *thil*, *till*, *taylor*, *detail*, *retail*. *Klæfa*, *klofa*, to cleave, divide, put into parts or portions, produced, cleft, cliff, *clough*, *cloud*, *club*, *clover*, *claw*, *clip*. Gothic *Ar*, *Ær*, a division, a cut, an opening, is Scotch *Ar* a wound, a cicatrice, from which we have *Ear*, to plough, and *scar*, *shear*, *score*, *skirt*, *shread*, *shard*, *share*, *shire*, and to *carve*.

Had any rules for orthography existed in very ancient times, infinitely fewer thorns would have been encountered on the path of the weary etymologist; but spelling was so arbitrary in the days of our celebrated Shakspeare, that he varied it several times in writing his own name; and in France, the evil was not remedied till after the middle of the last century.

The exact period of the first introduction of letters into Europe cannot be ascertained;

but, no doubt, their progress must have been gradual and almost imperceptible. The attempt to represent things by signs of outward resemblance, so natural to the perceptions of an infant age, had probably long obtained among all nations. But that expedient, incapable from its nature of much improvement, tended so completely to mislead the mind, that the invention of an alphabet appears like a miracle. Although some representations by figures were at first simple objects of convenience, in the common intercourse of mankind, yet every where, as with the Egyptians and Goths, they must have been employed more extensively in the mystical ceremonies of superstition; and therefore they were known as hieroglyphics or runes, both of which denote sacred inscriptions.

The most ancient and general practice of divination or incantation, consisted in scattering ritually a parcel of rods, and predicting events from the appearances they exhibited on the ground. Runn, in Gothic, is a bunch of twigs or branches, and the mountain ash or wild sorbus, which so long maintained its superstitious reputation in Scotland, was there and in Denmark called run or rountree. White beam, our name for that tree, has the same import, from the Gothic, Saxon and Danish *weight*, holy, sacred, in allusion to its use in rabdomancy; and with us it enters into the composition of many words, such as Whitsunday, Whitchurch, Whitby, and the Isle of Wight.* The Irish fiodah, shrubs, is also the name for letters, each of which is said to express some particular wood. The Celtic druids, Welsh derwiddon, may have been so called from trees, according to the original meaning of δρῦς, Russian dru, Welsh derw; and Δρευεδω, like the Gothic trio, deru or dreu wita, signifies to prophesy or enchant by trees. The Goths seem to have used rada runer and rada risur in the same sense, because risur was the plural of rod. But, whether from that ceremony or not, the Gothic run, Irish run, Welsh ryn, had the meaning of mystery, religion, sorcery; and from rune we have the obsolete word aroynt, to be exorcised. The Gothic allrun, T. alraun, was the herb mandrake, used in sorcery. The Gothic staff was added to run, in forming the verb runstafa, to divine or enchant by sticks, in the same way that the Chaldeans and ancient Persians employed arrows, which their letters resemble; and runa, Welsh rhon, was also a dart. Thence probably originated the Ephesian letters, which, as Suidas reports, rendered one of the athletæ invincible at the Olympian games. Performers in this mystical art, like the priests of Egypt, would naturally be desirous of preserving the remembrance of their successful predictions; and the fantastic lines, copied on a leaf or stone, were the first runes. When the wonderful device of signs for sounds was introduced, many of the former figures, familiar to the hand and eye, were probably adopted for alphabetical characters; which continue to be called book staff or buchstaf, in Germany, and buch stave in Denmark.

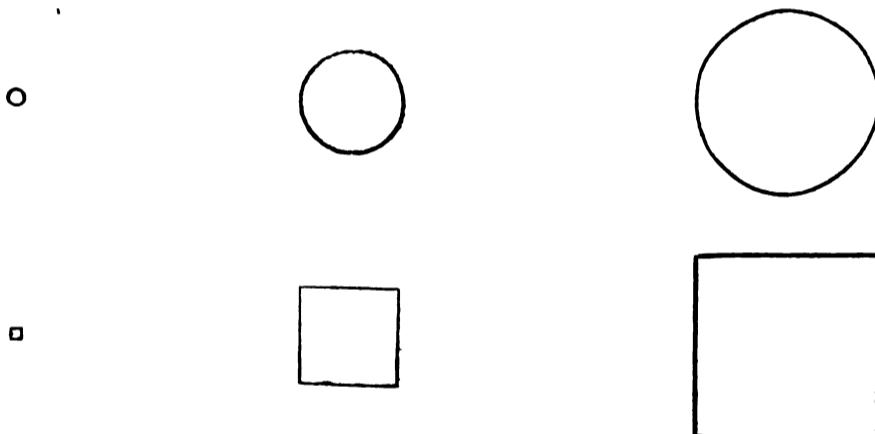
The origin of Arithmetic has been unanimously attributed to the fingers. The Gothic teiga, tiga, to extend, ascend, appears to have produced tiga, tein, the number ten; although the word might be corrupted from tuig or tuea, our twain, meaning twice five, as the Gothic taihun, ten, taihund, tenth, approach so nearly to tua haund, two hands; corresponding with Δίξα from Δύο ἕχω, Persian Doh, ten, from Do, two, which would naturally produce decimal numeration. But the Welsh, like the Jalofs and Foulas, confined themselves to one hand for five or the whole; and, instead of sixteen, seventeen, they now say

* Gothic We is holy, and Saxon Igt, old English Eight, an Island.

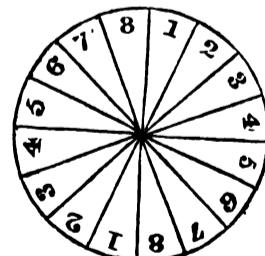
fifteen one, fifteen two, although they count to ten as we do. Something similar is indicated in Greek, by the apparent affinity of Πάντα the whole, and Πέντε five. In Persian panja is the hand and panj five.

Haund, or its plural haunder, the hands, has great resemblance to hundra or hund, which originally signified ten; corresponding with the Latin centum in viginti and triginti, for tri centi; although it afterwards denoted a hundred or five score. The Gothic teija or tegas hund, ten hundred, is our thousand. Hand was from Gothic Ha or Han, *χανðάνω*, to have or hold; the Greek 'Εκατόν, was any gross quantity, as well as ten times ten; and the Gothic katt or kant, corresponds with the Arabic kata, a division, the Latin centum and Greek Κατά, as in 'Ογδοήκοντα, the Armoric and Welsh cant, a piece, circle, canton, kantrad or hundred. The two last have the addition of the Gothic ra or rad, a limit, number, order or demarcation.

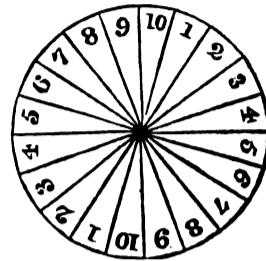
We may suppose that a circular or quadrangular figure would naturally be used to designate what is called a round sum or square quantity. Thus,



might be ten, one hundred, and a thousand. In our present arithmetical signs \circ has much of that effect; but, if any one of the three were described separately by such a figure, something must have been added to indicate its relative proportion. The Greeks had their great and small \circ . The Latins having reversed the ω into ω , or transformed CIC into M, would find that letter sufficient to express one thousand without annexing the larger circle. The smaller \circ had C, for centum, Λαττόν or Καντόν, as its distinctive sign, which in the same way denoted afterward one hundred. With the Greeks, however, \circ mega contained only eight hundred, like the ættrad, four score or literally eight portions, of the Goths; because they could obtain no further regular subdivisions of the circle without producing great excess; and according to Mungo Park, with some nations in the centre of Africa, the hundred is only four score. When thus graduated, two additional lines were required to correspond with the digital



or decimal system, and complete the true hundred and thousand; then each **X** in the circle being a tenth part of the whole, became numerically ten; and the half of **X** is **v** or five. The **M** or great circle, when equally divided, **O**, was twice the letter **D**; which, like the Greek **Φ**, is therefore half a thousand or five hundred. The square hundred seems to have been intersected diagonally, **L**, of which **L**, being one half, was of course fifty, and all the regular subdivisions of squares are hence denominated quadrangulars or quarters. The Greek **χ**, like the Latin and Chinese **X**, was ten, as in **χιλίων**; and for **χιλιάς** or **χιλιάς**, ten times ten numbers, the Latins substituted **M**, **īāη**, or **mille**, one thousand. The Greek **B** stood for two, and thus **β** *īīς*, **β** *īīos*, became **bis** and **binus**. It may not be impertinent to observe also, that the Greek **Λίτρα** is weight or measure, the Latin **litera**, a letter; and, as the Osce frequently, instead of the Greek **t**, used **p** or **b**, the connexion between the Latin **liber**, a book, and **libra**, from **Λίτρα**, is remarkable.



Under these circumstances the learned will decide how far the suggestion be admissible, that, many figures, now alphabetical, may have long been employed for numeral or mathematical purposes, before they were adopted to denote vocal sounds.

ETYMONS OF ENGLISH WORDS.

A

A B B

A, THE first letter, perhaps, of all alphabets except the Runic, of which it was the tenth, has in English three different sounds; the broad, the open, and the slender; as in *wall*, *father*, *face*. It is short, as in *glass*, and long in *glaze*, and other words with *e* final.

1. An indefinite article before nouns; used also by the Goths as *an* and *ain*, our one.
2. A prefix, either negative or privative, S. *æ*; whence, with the Goths, *an*, *ana*, *na*, our *no*.
3. A prefix, termination or separate article, signified a state of being, tendency or procedure, as in *above*, *along*, *adrift*, and formed the infinitive mood of G. verbs, which became *an* in M. G. and S. and *en* in T. and B. It seems to have been the G. verb *A* or *E*, to be, corresponding with *is*, and the root of our verb, to be. Thus we say, a riding, a praying, a laughing; and, in burlesque poetry, it serves at the end of a word to suit the verse. See *BE*.
4. *prep.* As Thomas a Becket, may have been the L. *a*, but more probably a contraction of G. *af*, our of. See *O*.
5. In forming the names of places, is frequently G. *a*; Heb. *akha*; P. *ab*; L. *aqua*, water; G. *aa*; Swed. *a*; in composition *ar*, a river. See *EA* and *DAB*.
6. An abbreviation of L. *artium*, as A. B. bachelor of arts, A. M. master of arts; or for L. *anno*, as A. D. *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

AAM, *s.* a measure of capacity. See *AWME*.

ABACK, *ad.* backward; in sea terms, to the mast.

ABAFT, *ad.* towards the stern of the ship. See *BAFT*.

ABAISANCE, *s.* a bow of respect, a courtesy. See to *ABASE*.

ABANDON, *v. a.* to forsake, desert, separate from; F. *abandoner*; It. *abandonare*; from *a*, privative, and *bandon*.

ABASE, *v. a.* to humble, depress, cast down; F. *abaisser*; It. *bassare*. See *BASE*.

ABASH, *v. a.* to confound, make ashamed. See *BASH*.

ABATE, *v. a.* to diminish, lower, reduce; F. *abatre*, *rabatre*. See to *BATE*.

ABAW, *v. a.* to intimidate, to terrify; from *ab*, G. *af*, and *awe*. See *ADAW*.

ABB, *s.* the yarn of a weaver's warp; S. *ab*; i. *ø*. See *WEB*.

ABBA, *s.* a scriptural word for father; A. *aba*; Heb. *abba*.

ABBAT, **ABBE**, *s.* the superior of an abbey; It. *abate*; F. *abbé*.

A B O

ABESS, *s.* the governess of a nunnery; L. B. *abbatissa*; F. *abbesse*.

ABBEY, *s.* the residence of an abbe or abbat; L. B. *abbatia*; F. *abbaye*.

ABBOT, **ABBAT**, *s.* the superior of an abbey.

ABELE, *s.* a white-leaved poplar; B. *abele*; S. *æblece*. See *BLAY*.

ABER, in the names of places, signifies the mouth of a river, a port or harbour; G. *hafar*; D. *hav ar*, from *haf*, the sea, and *ar*, of a river or creek; Sp. and Port. *abra*; W. *aber*; F. *havre*, a haven; A. and P. *aber*, a river, from *ab*, water; G. *amun*; Swed. *åmun*; L. *amnis*; and W. *afon*, a river. See *A*.

ABET, *v. a.* to encourage, aid, set on; G. *baeta*; S. *betan*, to assist; S. *betan*, in another sense, is from G. *eita*, *beita*, to excite, instigate. See to *BAIT*.

ABEYANCE, **ABIDANCE**, *s.* expectation, reversion; Norman F. *abbiaunce*; Chaucer wrote *abie* and *abegge*, for D. *abie*, to abide.

ABIDE, *v.* to dwell, continue, support, await, expect; S. *abidan*. See to *BIDE*.

ABLE, *a. l.* having strength or power, robust, energetic; G. and Swed. *afl*; S. *abal*; B. *abel*; Isl. *ebla*, to labour, to exercise strength; S. *ellen*, strength, power.

2. Having address, facility, capacity; L. *habilis*; F. *habile*; It. *abile*; W. *abl*.

ABLE, **ABELS**, **ABELINS**, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure; G. *afal*, *afalls*, from *fall*, chance. See *BEFAL*.

ABOARD, *ad.* in a ship, embarked; F. *a bord*; It. and Sp. *bordo*, from G. and Swed. *bord*; B. *boord*, which signified the part of a ship rising above the water, the edge. See *BORDER*.

ABODE, *s.* a dwelling, a residence, a house; G. and Swed. *bod*; D. *bod*; W. *bod*; L. B. *boda*, from the verb to *bide*; A. *bad*; P. *bod*; Heb. *bat*, *beth*; Hind. *abad*; whence *Allakabad*, *Hyderabad*, *Aurungabad*, the residences of *Allah*, of *Hyder*, and *Aurung*; as well as the scriptural names of places, *Bethel*, *Bethesda*, *Bethlehem*. See *BOOTH*.

ABODE, *v. a.* to foretell, predict, announce. See to *BODE*.

ABOUND, *v. n.* to be in plenty; L. *abondo*; F. *abonder*, to flow, from L. *unda*.

ABOUT, *1. prep.* near to, with, of, concerning; *2. ad.* around every way; S. *utan*, *abutan*, on the outside, around.

A C Q

ABRAHAM, *s.* the name of the Jewish patriarch ; T. *Abraham*, as with us Moses and B. Schmaus, which also is Moses, signified a Jew. Persons of that description were formerly considered as the king's property, and could therefore, in some cases, plead immunity from the civil law. Whence to sham Abraham was to set up a false plea ; Abraham colour, tawny ; and Abraham's balm, hemp. In N. Britain, the gipsies seem, from their dark complexions, to have been included in what was called in Teutonic *Abrahamisch*, and their leader had the name of Abraham Brown in many a tale of seduction.

ABRADE, *v. a.* to rub off, waste away ; L. *abrado*.

ABRAID, *a.* broken, pounded in a mortar. See to **BRAY**.

ABRAIDE, *v. a.* 1. to disturb, rouse from sleep ; G. and Swed. *bregda*, *bregda suefni*, to rouse from sleep. See **BRAID** and **BREAK**.

2. To speak, explain, expostulate ; T. *bereden*, *abreden*, from G. *raeda*, T. *reden*. See to **REDE**.

3. To dilate, enlarge, publish, exclaim ; S. *abraedan*, from *braed*, broad.

4. To speak against, refute, disagree ; T. *abreden*, from *ab* and *reden* ; sometimes confounded with upbraid.

5. To bereave, deprive ; S. *berædan*, *abredian*, from *kredan* to rid.

ABRIDGE, *v. a.* to shorten, contract, diminish ; F. *abreger*, from L. *abbreviatio*.

ABROACH, *ad.* in a posture to run out, properly spoken of vessels. See **BROACH**.

ABROAD, *ad.* out, at a distance, in a foreign country. See **BROAD**.

ABSTAIN, *v. a.* to refrain from, forbear ; from L. *abs* and *teneo*.

ABUT, *v. n.* to border upon, rest against, terminate ; F. *aboutir*. See **BUT**.

ACCOMPT, *s.* a reckoning, a bill ; F. *compte*, from L. *computatio*. See **COUNT**.

ACCORD, *s.* an agreement, free will ; F. *acorde*, from L. *corde*, with the heart ; but sometimes denoting unison of musical cords. See **CONCORD**.

ACCOSE, *v.* to speak to first, to salute ; F. *accoster*, to approach, come side to side, from L. *costa* ; but our word corresponds with S. *acwethan*, from *cwothan* ; G. *kuedia*, *kuesia*, to speak.

ACCOUNT, *s.* reckoning, estimation, detail, consideration, rank. See **ACCOMPT**.

ACCOUNTRE, *v. a.* to arrange, attire, dress, equip ; F. *accoutrer*, from L. *costruo* for *construo*.

ACROACH, *v. a.* to draw to one as with a hook ; to draw away by degrees what is another's ; F. *Accrocher*. See **CROUCH**.

ACCRUE, *v. n.* to grow out of, to arise from, to redound ; F. *accru*, increase, from L. *cresco*, *crevi*.

ACE, *s.* a unit, in cards or dice ; G. *as*, contracted from *ains* ; E. *as* ; F. *as* ; It. *asso*.

ACHE, *s.* Parsley ; F. *ache* ; T. *ceppich*, from L. *apium*.

ACHE, *s.* continued pain. See **AKE**.

ACHIEVE, *v. a.* to finish, perform, accomplish ; from chief, the head ; F. *achever* ; Sp. *acabar*. See **CHIEF** and **VISANCE**.

ACHIEVEMENT, *s.* from the verb, an exploit, a feat ; and, in heraldry, denoting armorial bearings.

ACORN, *s.* the fruit of an oak ; S. *acerca*, oak corn.

ACQUAINT, *v. a.* to make known, inform ; F. *accoint*, in-

A D Z

formed, known, from L. *cognitus*, cognate with G. *kunna* ; Arm. *gouna*, to know.

ACQUAINTANCE, *s.* from the verb, knowledge, familiarity ; F. *accointance*.

ACQUIT, *v. a.* to discharge, clear ; L. B. *acquio* ; F. *équitter*. See **QUIT**.

ACRE, *s.* a measure of land, containing 160 perches, or 4840 square yards ; F. *acre*, a word introduced by the Normans, who confound L. *ager* ; S. *acer*, a field, with L. *jugera* ; T. *juckar*, *jucar*, signifying as much as one yoke will plough in a day.

ADAGIO, *ad.* a term in music, signifying leisurely, at ease. See **AGIO**.

ADAM, *s.* the father of all men ; Heb. *Adam* ; A. *Adam* ; Hind. *adme*, a man, a person.

ADAW, *v. a.* to terrify, to daunt, from awe. See **ABAW**.

ADDER, *s.* a venomous serpent ; Isl. *nadur* ; S. *nædreætter* ; T. *natter*, *atter* ; B. *adder* ; W. *neidr*, from G. *eitir* ; S. *ætter*, venom.

ADDICE, *s.* a cooper's ax. See **ADZE**.

ADDLE, 1. *a.* rotten, filthy, muddy ; G. *ata*, to defile, corrupt, produced Swed. *atal*, *atel* ; S. *adel* ; Scot. *addle*, *ordure* ; W. *hadyl*, rotten, corresponds with Heb. *hadil*.

2. Morbid, sick, infirm ; S. *adl*. See **AIL**.

3. Vain, frivolous, empty ; Isl. *eidel*, from G. *aud*, *eyd* ; T. *oed*, void, waste. See **IDLE**.

4. *s.* ETTLE, YEDDLE, profit, wages for labour ; S. *ædelean*, from G. and Swed. *id*, *idia* ; S. *æd*, labour, and *lean*, reward. See **LOON**.

ADDRESS, *v. a.* to speak or write to, to prepare, arrange, direct ; F. *addresser* ; Sp. *derecar* ; It. *dirizzare*, from L. *dirigo*.

ADELIN, **ATHELING**, a title given to the son of a king ; G. *atia*, father, produced *æd*, *ætl*, race, pedigree, which prefixed to G. *al*, *æl*, a child, progeny, became apparently G. *adel*, legitimate, corresponding with our word gentle ; whence G. *ædli*, *edle* ; Swed. *ædle* ; T. *adel*, *edel* ; B. *adel* ; S. *æthel*, of pure race, noble. From this word are formed many names of persons, as *Athelen*, *Allyn*, *Athelhade*, *Adelaide*, *Adalidis*, contracted into *Alice*, *Mathelaide*, *Matilde*. See **ATHELING** and **DAD**.

ADJOURN, *v. a.* to defer, postpone, fix for another day ; F. *ajourner*, from L. *diurnus* ; F. *jour*, a day.

ADMIRAL, *s.* a principal sea-officer ; It. *ammiraglio* ; F. *admiral*, from A. *amir*, a commander. It was used in France both as a military and naval title.

ADRIFT, *ad.* driving or floating at random. See **DRIVE**.

ADROIT, *a.* dexterous, skilful, clever ; F. from *droit*, It. *diritto*, L. *directus*.

ADVANCE, *v. a.* to put forward, promote, prefer, say ; F. *avancer* ; It. *avanzare* from *abanti*, *avanti* ; L. *ante*, before, forward.

ADVANTAGE, *s.* from advance, precedence, furtherance, profit ; F. *avantage*.

ADVENTURE, *s.* a doubtful enterprise ; F. *aventure*, It. *avventura*. See **VENTURE**.

ADVICE, *s.* notice, counsel ; F. *avis* ; It. *aviso* ; Sp. *aviso* ; D. *advise* ; B. *advys*, from G. *avisan*, to make known. See **WIS**.

ADULATION, *s.* flattery, high compliment, sweet speech ; L. *adulatio*.

ADZE, *s.* a narrow ax, an addice ; S. *adese* ; Arm. *ege* ; W. *naze*, *neddy*, from G. *egg*, an edge. See **AX**.

A I G

AERIE, *s.* a nest of birds of prey. See **EYRY**.
AFFAIR, *s.* a business, concern; **F. affaire**, from **L. facere**.
AFFIANCE, *s.* marriage-contract, trust; **F. fiance**; **It. af-fianza**. See **AFFY**.
AFFORD, *v. a.* to produce, supply, grant; **G. Rad**, power, means; **Swed. förråd**; **T. forrath**, supply; **G. forrada**, to furnish, provide.
AFFRONT, *v. a.* to insult, provoke, enrage; **F. afronter**, from **L. frons**, the face, and **Met.** shame. **Affront** was sometimes used for confront, and denoted a friendly meeting.
AFFY, *v. a.* to betroth, confide in; **F. fier, afer**; **It. af-fidare**, from **L. fido**.
AFRAID, *a.* fearful, terrified; **F. effrayé**. See **AFEARD**.
APT, *ad.* behind; **G. apt, est**; **S. aeflan**. See **AFTER**.
APTER, *prep.* later than, behind; **S. aefter**; **T. after**.
AGAIN, *ad.* once more, besides, moreover; **G. gen**; **S. agen**; **Swed. igen**.
AGAINST, *prep.* in opposition to, close to; **G. geinsta**, from **gen, gegn**; **S. gean**; **T. gegen**, and **sta**, to stand; **S. ongeans**. It implies towards and opposite, like **L. contra**.
AGAST, *ad.* terrified, amazed. See **AGAZE**.
AGAZE, *v. a.* to strike with terror or amazement; from **G. agis, ogis**; **S. egesa**, fear, dismay.
AGE, a termination of nouns, adopted by the **F.** from **L. atio**.
AGE, *s.* a space of time, a man's life, 100 years, maturity; **G. æfe, æwe**; **B. eun**; **S. ana**; **Hind. ayoo**; **L. auitas, ætas**; **F. age**; **W. oes**; **Arm. Oage**; **I. aois**. See **AYE**.
AERO, *s.* leisure, convenience, facility, exchange of money, **It. agio**, from **L. otiam**, sometimes connected with **ago**.
AGREST, *1. s.* a forest term for taking in cattle to pasture; **L. B. agistamentum**, from **G. ægia**; **Isl. aija**, to feed.
2. a bank, a dam; **L. B. aggistatio** from **L. aggero**.
AGNAIL, *s.* a small flaw of the skin, near the finger nail, occasioning sometimes a whitlow; **Swed. agg**, pain. See **AWN** and **NAIL**.
AGO, **AGONE**, *ad.* past, long since. See **GONE**.
AGOG, *ad.* in a state of desire or joy. See **GOG**.
AGONY, *s.* extreme anguish, pain of death. **F. agonie** from **'Ayvnia**.
ACOUTY, *s.* an animal of the Antilles about the size of a rabbit; **Sp. agudo**; **F. accouti**, from **L. acutus**.
AGREE, *v.* to consent, harmonize, please, suit; **F. agreeer**; **It. gradire**; **L. B. agradire** from **L. gratia**.
AGUE, *s.* an intermittent fever, accompanied with cold and hot fits; **L. acuta febris** is supposed to have produced our word; but the disorder has never been considered acute. The vulgar call it **agur**, and **Isl. agur, ogur**; **S. ega, oga**, terror, tremor, may have had **hri, hrith**, an attack, a fit, added to it, corresponding with **F. acce**, which is the *accessus* of **Pliny**.
AH, *intj.* a word denoting compassion or desire, and sometimes complaint or censure; **A. a**; **P. Ooh**; **Heb. Hoi**; **'Al**; **L. It. F. ah**; **I. ach**; **W. and Arm. och**; in all **G. dialects ach, ak**; **P. ah**, a sigh. See **O**.
AHA, *intj.* an expression of surprise, triumph or contempt; **L. ha**. See **HA HA**.
AHA, *s.* a concealed fence, ditch or enclosure. See **HAW** and **HAY**.
AID, *s.* help, support, subsidy; **F. aide**; **It. aiuto, aita**, from **L. ajutum**.
ARGULET, *s.* a point, a tag; **F. aigulet**, from **L. aculeatus**.

A L E

AIL, *v. a.* to be in pain, disordered, afflicted; **G. illa, ailla, atilla**; **S. adilian, adlean**, to have ill; **S. eglan**, to have pain, from **Swed. agg**, pain; **G. ægla**, a point; **M. G. aglo**, affliction; **W. aell**, sorrow.
AIM, *v. a.* to have in view, to design; **D. øyeme**; **I. oigham**; **G. auga um**, from **auga**, *Όψις*, the eye; **F. emer, emer**; **I. smirar**, from **L. miror** had nearly the same meaning.
AIR, *s.* 1. the element encompassing the earth; **Aæ**; **L. aer**; **F. air**; **It. aria**; **Sp. are**; **rm. air**; **W. anyr**.
2. Appearance, manner, sheen; **F. air**, from **Avgæ**; **L. aura**; **Heb. aour**, sheen, light; **Heb. raa**, *Ωράω*, to see.
3. Light music, a song; **F. air**; **It. aria**; **Sp. aria**, supposed to be from **L. aer**; but perhaps from **Aæ**.
AISLE, *s.* side walk in a church, a wing; **F. aile**; **Arm. and W. asgel**; **L. B. ascella**, from **L. ala**, axilla; the aisles being the wings of the nave.
AJAR, *ad.* leaning to one side; **G. ajari, adjari**; **Scot. agée**, oblique, from **G. jadur, jar**, a side, a limit.
AKE, *s.* continued pain; **G. ecke**; **S. ace**; **Axes**, pain; **Swed. agga**, to ake, **hartagga**, the heart-ake.
ALABANDA, *s.* a dark-coloured ruby found at **Alabanda**, and also a damask rose. See **ALMANDINE**.
ALARM, *s.* a cry or notice of danger; **It. alarma**; **F. alarme**, generally supposed to be **F. a l'arme**, to arms; but our word is probably from **LARUM**.
ALAS, ALACK, *intj.* betokening pity; **L. ah lassus, ah luctus**; **F. helas**; **W. ha llaes**; **P. ulha**.
ALBETHIT, *ad.* for **ALBETHOUGH**, although, nevertheless.
ALBICORE, *s.* a fish like a tunny, which follows ships; **Port. albacora**; **A. al** and **bacora**, a pig.
ALBURN, *a.* of a brownish colour; **It. alburno** for **a la bruno**. See **AUBURN**.
ALCAID, *s.* governor of a castle in Barbary; a judge of a city in Spain. See **CADI**.
ALCANNA, *s.* an Egyptian plant used for dying yellow or red; **A. hinna, alhinna**; **Turk. alkanna**. See **HNNA**.
ALCHYMY, *s.* the highest chymistry; **A. al keemiya**, from **A. and Copt. hem, khem**, heat, process of heat, **al khum** an Alembic; but some suppose that the **A.** article has been prefixed to **χυμα**.
ALCOHOL, *s.* rectified spirit of wine; **A. al khull, or hull**, a solvent.
ALCORAN, *s.* the book, the Mahometan bible. See **CO-RAN**.
ALCOVE, *s.* a private recess to lie or sit in, an arched building in a garden; **A. al goobbu**, or **kubah**, an arch or dome.
ALDER, *s.* the name of a tree; **S. ælr**; **D. elle tree**; **L. al-nus**.
ALDERLIEVEST, *a.* all most beloved; **B. al der lievst**. See **LIEVE**.
ALDERMAN, *s.* a municipal magistrate; **G. Swed. and S. alderman**; **G. aldur**, from which we have Old and Elder, signified precedence and priority, like **L. primus**; but **G. aldra**, for **all ædra**, was a superior person, a right honourable. See **EARL**.
ALE, *s.* a fermented liquor, **G. eal, ol, aul**; **Swed. ol**; **S. eale**; **T. ol**. If from **P. ala**; **G. and Swed. ell**, fire; **S. ælan**, to heat or burn, it would correspond with **Ziθs**; but perhaps the name is from **G. ala**; **L. alo**, to nourish, and in the former, to bear; whence **allon** and **afsal**, an apple, from **af ala**, a name given to fruits in general; so that ale would be synonymous with **L. cicera**. See **TO BREW**.
ALEcost, *s.* an herb; from ale and cost. See **COSTMARY**.

A L L

ALEGAR, *s.* a substitute for vinegar. See **ALE** and **EAGER**.

ALEHOOF, *s.* an herb called ground ivy; *B. eiloof*; *T. ephen*, a plant formerly used in brewing. See **GILL**.

ALEMBIC, *s.* a still; *A. alambic*, from *laybec*.

ALERT, *s.* brisk, lively, watchful; *It. a l'erta*, the contrary of inert.

ALEXANDERS, *s.* a plant called *L. olusatrum*, but properly *smyrnium*.

ALEXANDRINE, *s.* a verse of twelve syllables, introduced by one Alexandre, a French poet.

ALEY, *s.* a Turkish title; *A. alee*, from *ala*, superiority, glory.

ALGEBRA, *s.* literal arithmetic; *A. algebra*, properly *al-jabr moaqabila*, power of equalizing by comparison or collation.

ALIGHT, *v. a.* to fall upon, descend. See **TO LIGHT**.

ALKAHEST, *s.* a universal dissolvent; *F. alkaest*, from *A. alkahasset*.

ALKAKENGI, *s.* the *A.* name of the winter cherry; *It. alchachenga*.

ALKALI, *s.* a salt, properly that of the herb Kali.

ALKANET, *s.* the herb *anchusa*, confounded with *alcanna*, because both are used as cosmetics.

ALL, *a.* the whole; *G. all, oll*; *Swed. T. B. alle*; *S. all-eal*; *O. ales*; *Heb. chol*; *Arm. holl*; *W. all*; *I. uile*.

ALL SAINTS, the first day of November. The ancient Romans built a temple, called the Pantheon, where an annual festival was held in honour of all the Gods, which the Christians dedicated to all the saints.

ALLAY, *v. a.* 1. to adulterate or mix metals; *L. B. lega*, adulteration; *F. allier*; *Sp. alear*. See **ALLOY**.
2. To put down, suppress, appease; *S. alegan*; *A. alys*. See **TO LAY**.

ALLEGIANCE, *s.* feudal obligation, duty of subjects to princes, loyalty, obedience to the laws. See **LIEGE**.

ALLEGRO, *l. s.* one of the six modes of music. *2. a.* sprightly, brisk; *It. allegro*; *Sp. aliger*; *L. alacer*.

ALLEY, *s.* a narrow passage or walk; *F. allée* from *aller*; *Arm. iela*, to go. See **GALLERY**.

ALLELUYA, *s.* a kind of sorrel; *L. B. lujula*; *F. l'oscelle*, from *L. oxalis*.

ALLIGATOR, *s.* a kind of crocodile; *Sp. lagarto, alagarto*, from *L. lacertus*. See **CROCODILE**.

ALLODIAL, *a.* independent, free from fines, not feudal; *G. andal, odal*; *B. odel*; *Swed. odal*; *Scot. udal*, possession; whence *G. allodal*; *F. allou*, entire possession; *F. aleudes* or *lendes* were manorial lords. See **FEUDAL**.

ALLODUM, *s.* entire possession, free land; *L. B.* from *G. all and*; *F. allou*. See **ALLODIAL**.

ALLOO, *v. a.* to set on, to excite a dog to attack. See **LOO** and **HALLOO**.

ALLOT, *v. a.* 1. from **LOT**, to distribute by lot.
2. To place, assign, allow; from *L. loco, locatum*.

ALLOW, *v. a.* 1. to admit, permit, grant; *O. E. alesin*; *F. allowier*; *S. alyfan* from *Swed. lufwa*; *D. loew*; *Scot. lew*, permission, leave.
2. To deposit, assign, make provision or abatement, to fix with consideration; *L. B. alloco* from *loco*.

ALLOY, *s.* a mixture or adulteration of metals; *It. lega*; *F. alliage, aloy*. See **ALLAY**.

ALLURE, *v. a.* to entice, seduce, attract; *L. alicere*; but sometimes from **LURE**.

ALLY, *v. a.* to unite by contract, join; *F. allier*; *It. alligare*; *L. alligo*.

A M E

ALMANAC, *s.* a calendar of the moon's changes, fasts, &c. for the year; *P. almaneem* from *maka*; *G. Mana*; *Mén* the moon.

ALMANDINE, *s.* a kind of ruby; *F. almandine*; properly *Alabandine*. See **ALABANDA**.

ALMONER, *s.* a distributor of alms.

ALOE, **ALOES**, *s.* a bitter purgative gum; *A. aloe*; *P. alo-yah*; *Hind. eywa*.

ALOFT, *ad.* on high, above in the air; *G. loft*; *L. elevatus*.

ALONE, *a.* solitary, single, onely; *T. allein*, only.

ALOOF, *ad.* at a distance; for all off, and sometimes for aloft.

ALPHABET, *s.* the letters in a language; *Αλφες Βόρα*; *A. Heb. and P. alif be*, the names of the two first letters, to which we add a third, making a b c.

ALTAR, *s.* a place for divine offerings; *L. altare*, perhaps for *alta ara*; *G. ara* is fire. See **HRARTH**.

ALTER, *v. a.* to make otherwise, to vary; *L. altero*; *F. alterer*; *It. alterare*.

ALUDEL, *s.* an earthen pot for sublimation; supposed to be from *L. a* and *lutum*, without clay.

ALWAY, ALWAYS, *ad.* in every way, continually, ever; *T. alweg*.

AM, *v. n.* first person of the verb to be; *P. am, oam*; *G. am*; *Sl. am*; *Eip*; *Arm. oam*.

AMAIN, *ad.* with vigour, violently. See **MAIN**.

AMAZE, *v. a.* to surprise, terrify, daunt. See **MAZE**.

AMAZON, *s.* a warlike woman, a virago; one of an imaginary nation of female warriors called *Αμαζόνες*; from *α μάζης*, without a breast; because the right one was cut off that it might not impede in shooting with a bow.

AMBASSADOR, *s.* a representative of a prince; *F. ambassadeur*; *It. ambasciatore*, from *G. ambah-tare*, *ambagi* are an official legate; *M. G. ambahitu*; *L. B. ambac-tus*; *T. ambah* contracted into *ampt*, an office. *G. hug*, the mind, produced *ahuga, ambehuga*, to direct, superintend, from which is our *Heed*. *EMBASSY* appears to be a different word.

AMBER, *s.* a yellow resinous gum; *A. ambar*; *Sans. ambura*; *L. B. ambra*; *It. ambra*; *F. ambre*; *T. ambar*.

AMBERGRIS, *s.* a clammy, fragrant drug; *F. amber gris*, gray amber, is probably *A. aber*, a perfume, confounded with amber.

AMBES ACE, a term in play when two aces are turned up; *F. ambesas*, from *L. ambo* and *ace*.

AMBIGU, *s.* a medley of viands, with various flavours, where nothing predominates; *F. ambigu*, from *L. ambiguus*.

AMBLE, *v. a.* to move between a walk and a trot; *F. ambler*, from *L. ambulo*.

AMBRY, *s.* a place where an almoner lives, or where cold victuals are kept for alms, a cupboard; *S. almerige* corrupted from *almery*. See **ALMS**.

AMBURY, *s.* a bloody wart on any part of a horse's body. See **AMPER**.

AMBUSH, *s.* a place to lie in wait; *It. imboscata*; *F. embusche*, a covert. The term originated with sportsmen, who contrived to conceal themselves with boughs. See **BUSH**.

AMBL, *s.* 1. the matter used in works which we call enamelled; *F. emaille*; *P. ala*; *G. ell*; *S. al, alid*, fire, produced our words melt and smelt; *T. schmal-*

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en; It. and Sp. *smallare*, *esmaltar*; F. *emailler*, to melt or glaze. See ENAMEL and ANNEAL.

2. A variegated painting; F. *mailler*; T. *mahlen*, to spot or paint, are from G. *mal*; T. *mahl*, corresponding with L. *macula*.

AMEN, *ad.* so it is, so be it; Heb. reality, truth.

AMENABLE, *a.* liable to be brought to account, or to appear; F. *amenable*; Swed. *mana*; T. *manen*, signify to constrain, to conduct with some effort; but F. *mener*; Sp. *mear*; L. B. *manire*, were perhaps from *manu ire*, to lead, to conduct. See DEMEAN.

AMERCE, *v. a.* to inflict a fine proportionate to the offence; F. *amerclier*, from L. *merces*, *mercedis*, compensation.

AMNESTY, *s.* act of oblivion, pardon; L. *amnestia*; F. *amnestie*.

AMONG, AMONGST, *prep.* mingled with, amidst; S. *amang*, mixed, from G. *mang*, many. See MANY, MINGLE and BLEND.

AMOMUM, *s.* a sort of fruit; L. *amomum*.

AMORT, *a.* 1. dead, lifeless; F. *mort*, from L. *mortuus*. 2. Afflicted, dejected; L. B. *moeritus*, from L. *mæro*.

AMOUNT, *v. a.* to rise to, to come up. See to MOUNT.

AMOUNT, *s.* from the verb, the sum total, the result.

AMPER, *s.* a tumour, a boil; Isl. *amper*; S. *ampre*, a wart or cancer; T. *empor*, a tumour.

AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* that partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements, as in air and water; from 'Αμφι and βίος.

AMULET, *s.* a charm, a spell; F. *amulette*, from L. *amolitum*.

AMUSE, *v. a.* to direct the mind, to entertain, trifle with; F. *amuser*, from a privative, and *muse*; the opposite of muse, to meditate.

AN, 1. the indefinite article *a*, which assumes *n* before words beginning with a vowel, or in derivations from the F., with *h* mute; but it ought not to be used before a G. initial *h*; nor before *eu* or *u*, when pronounced like you, as eunuch, unicorn. Thus, a house, a unit, a ewe; and an hour, an ulcer, an ell. Our *y*, S. *ge*, is a consonant; and therefore we say a year, a yew-tree. We say a one-horse chaise, but an only one. 2. *Conj.* so be, being it; G. *an*, *aen*, *enn*, participle of the verb *A* or *E*, to be, corresponds with A. *en*; Greek 'Α, 'Ε. See THEN.

ANANAS, *s.* a pine-apple; Brazil. *nana*; A. *annanas*.

ANANTRES, *prep.* in regard to; M. G. *an andwairthis*, being towards or against. See ANENT and WARD.

ANBURY, *s.* a wart or excrescence. See AMBURY.

ANCESTOR, *s.* a progenitor, one from whom we descend; F. *ancestre*, from L. *antecedo*.

ANCHOR, *s.* an iron instrument to hold a ship; P. *angar*; G. *angur*; T. *anchor*; L. *ancora*; F. *ancre*; It. *angor*; W. *angor*. See ANGLE.

ANCHOVY, *s.* a small fish, resembling a sprat, used for sauce; It. *anchiova*; F. *anchoye*, because principally caught at a small island of that name near Leghorn; Sardines, a larger species, are caught off Sardinia.

ANCIENT, *a.* old, antique, former; F. *ancien*, from L. *antiquus*.

ANCIENT, *s.* a standard, properly ENSIGN.

AND, *conj.* also, moreover, likewise; Isl. and B. *an*, *en*, *end*; D. *end*; S. *and*; G. *endur*, signified again; but G. *a*; Russ. *a*; W. *a*; Swed. *en*, cognate with G. *an*, S. *an*; our *on*, procedure, are used for *and* in all its senses. In the early Bibles, the L. *et* was written *et*, which is our figure &. See END.

2. *Ad.* even to, unto, as far as; Swed. *aenda*; M. G. *und*; T. *unt*; S. *and*, as used in *andlong sæ*, along the sea. This word, cognate with the *conj.*, is now obsolete, or only found in old ballads, as, "Robin Hood he would *and* to fair Nottingham ride." See A.

ANDIRON, *s.* a fire grate, or spit iron; G. *aund*; Swed. *and*, corresponding with 'Arri, opposite, and G. *arn* or *eyn*, the fire, may have produced F. *landier*, and L. B. *andena*. The resemblance of G. *aund* to *hund*, a dog, occasioned perhaps the name of *dog iron*, for what is S. *brandiren*.

ANENT, *prep.* concerning, regarding; G. *aund*; S. *and*, opposite; Swed. *an*, *and*; T. *enent*, being opposite, correspond with 'Evert.

ANGEL-FISH, *s.* a scate or thornback; perhaps from angle, or L. *ungulus*, a claw or hook. See CATFISH.

ANGELICA, *s.* an herb; It. *angelica*; F. *angelique*; G. *huan niolka*; anciently much used in medicated beer.

ANGER, *s.* irritation, rage; G. *angr*; Swed. *anger*; S. *anger*.

ANGLE, *s.* a hook, corner or nook, a point where two lines meet; G. *angul*; P. *angol*; S. *engel*; T. *angil*; L. *angulus*.

ANGLE, *v. a.* from the noun, to fish with a hook and line.

ANGUISH, *s.* excessive pain or grief; F. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; L. *angor*, perhaps from 'Αγχω; Swed. *angest*; T. *angst*, torture.

ANKER, *s.* a vessel of nine gallons; B. *ancker*; Swed. *ankare*, from G. *kier*; Swed. *kar*, a tub.

ANKLE, *s.* the joint above the foot; S. *ancleon*; D. *ankle*; B. *enkel*, signifies the heel.

ANNATES, *s.* first fruits; G. *ann*; Swed. *ann*, husbandry; *annat*, produce of a year's labour; L. *usus fructus*. But L. B. *annates*, like *annona*, is supposed to be from L. *annus*, because imposed on the produce of the year.

ANNEAL, *v. a.* 1. to temper glass or metal; S. *anælan*, from G. *el*, *eld*; P. *ala*; Swed. *ell*; T. *ell*, fire.

2. To anoint; S. *anælan*, from *æl*, oil.

ANNOCK, *s.* a flat cake baked in the ashes; Sans. *agn*; Chald. *on*; I. *aghna*; G. *æn*, *eyn*, fire, ashes, to which cake may have been added. It has generally a round form in Scotland; but fadge, It. *foccacia*; F. *fouace*; S. *foca*, from L. *focus*, is oblong.

ANNOY, *v. a.* from *noie*, to incommod, injure, damage.

ANON, *ad.* soon, in a short time; G. *nyan*; T. *non*; Nū; L. *nunc*; S. *nu*; Scot. *eenu*. See NEW and Now.

ANSWER, *s.* a reply, solution, response; G. *andswær*, *and-sord*; Swed. *answar*; S. *andmyrd*, *andwar*, *andswær*; B. *antwoord*, counter-speech.

ANSWER, *v. a.* from the noun, to reply, succeed, suit; this verb has the same direct and figurative meaning with L. *respondere*; F. *repondre*, to reply, to fit. But for habit, there would be apparent confusion in saying, that a small shoe does not answer for a large foot.

ANT, *s.* a small insect, a pismire, properly EMMET.

ANT, *ad.* 1. contracted from *an it*, in the sense of so it, or if it. See AN.

2. A vulgar contraction of *am not*, *is not*, *are not*.

ANTELOPE, *s.* a goat with curved horns; *Antelope*, resembling a deer.

ANTHEM, *s.* a divine song or hymn; It. *anthema*, from *Antiphon*, an offering to God.

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ANTIC, *a.* odd, ludicrous; from *L. antiquus*; a term first used in architecture to denote such ancient figures of satyrs, monkeys, &c. as are called grotesque. See **ANTIQUE**.

ANTIMONY, *s.* a valuable mineral; *F. antimoine*; *It. antimonio*, said to be *antimonachus*, from having poisoned a monk to whom it was first administered. *Στρυμονί* may have produced the *A.* names *altimini* and *altimad*, for that mineral; but if antimony were a barbarous compound of *αντί* and *μόνος*, a man, it would correspond in meaning with Arsenic.

ANTIQUE, *a.* ancient, old-fashioned; *F. from L. antiquus*.

ANVIL, *s.* an iron block for smith's work; *G. ein bil*, one bill, marked the difference between it and the *bigorne*; but *S. œnfile* seems to be our *on fell*, to strike upon.

ANY, *a.* one, some, every, whoever, whatever, either; *S. anig*; *T. einig*. See **ONE**.

APE, *s.* a monkey without a tail; *Swed. apa*; *S. apa*; *T. afe, abe*; *B. aap*; *W. eppa*, from *G. ap*, mockery, ridicule; which produced *gaba*; *It. gabbare*, to jeer. See **GIBE**.

APE, *v. a.* from the noun, to imitate, to mimic, deride; *G. apa*; *T. aben*.

APES, in the expression "to lead apes," is apparently from *G. leida*; *T. leiden*; to suffer, to endure apes or gibes. See **APE**.

APOTHECARY, *s.* a compounder of medicines; *F. apothecaire*; *L. B. apothecarius*, from *Αποθεκημα*, a drug shop.

APPAL, *v. a.* to frighten, to strike with fear. See to **PALL**.

APPAREL, *s.* dress, clothes, habit; *F. appareil*, from *L. apparo*.

APPAY, *v. a.* 1. to satisfy, appease; *Romance, apayer*; *Port. apagar*, from *L. paco*.

2. To requite, to discharge a debt. See to **PAY**.

APPEACH, *v. a.* to accuse, to inform against; *L. appeto*. See **IMPEACH**.

APPEAL, *v. a.* to call on for relief; *F. appeller*; *It. appellare*, from *L. appello*.

APPEASE, *v. a.* to quiet, calm, pacify; *F. appaiser*, from *L. paco*.

APPEND, *v. a.* to hang on, to add to; *L. appendo*.

APPLE, *s.* 1. fruit of the apple-tree; but, like *Sans. phul*, applied to other kinds; *G. apl, aple*; *Swed. aple*; *T. apfel*; *B. appel*, from *G. apla, af ala*, to produce from, to bring forth; the name was applied also to the Acorn, which the Goths considered a production of Paradise.

2. The pupil of the eye; either from its apple form, or a corruption of *L. pupula*; *It. pupilla*.

APPOSE, *v. a.* to question, puzzle. See to **POSE**.

APPRAISE, *v. a.* to value, set a price on.

APPRENTICE, *s.* a covenanted servant who binds himself to learn a trade or profession; *F. apprenti*, from *L. apprendo*.

APPRISE, *v. a.* to inform, to let know; *F. appris*, informed, from *L. apprendo*.

APPROACH, *v. a.* to draw near, come up to; *F. approcher*, from *L. appropinquo*.

APPROVE, *v. a.* to like, allow of, render acceptable, shew, prove, justify, commend; *F. approuver*; *L. approbo*.

APRICOT, *s.* a fruit resembling a peach; *O. E. alberge*; *Sp. albaricoque*; *Port. albrico*; *F. abricot*, may perhaps be *albus persicus*; but *Επιρημα*, plum of Epirus, is mentioned by Pliny; *A. kakh*; *T. quetche*; *Kosso*,

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might have produced *Ερημα*, which was a barbarous name for an Armenian apple; *A. barkok*.

APRIL FOOL is a person sent on a foolish errand on the first day of that month. This custom is practised in France, and also in Hindooostan, at the *huli*; as the Persian year anciently began with the first of April.

APRON, *s.* a part of dress, a barm cloth; *G. brong*; *W. and Arm. bron*, the breast, may have produced *F. appronier*; *W. apron*; *L. abran*; which is *It. grembiule*, from *L. gremium*.

AQUA VITÆ, *L.* water of life, brandy; *F. eau de vie*, and *I. usque buach*, have the same meaning. See **WHISKY**.

AR, in the names of rivers, is generally *G. a, ar*; *P. jar*; a river. See **A**.

AR, *s.* a cut, scar, cicatrice, furrow; *G. arr*; *Isl. and Swed. arr*; *D. and Scot. arr*, from *Isl. arra*, to cut, plough, reap. See **SCAR** and **SHEAR**.

ARABLE, *a.* fit for the plough, tillable; *L. arabilis*, from *aro*; *Αριν*; *G. aria*; *Isl. arra*, to plough. See **EAR**.

ARAC, *s.* *A. urak*, a general name for distilled spirits, but properly with us the spirit of toddy.

ARBALET, **ARBALIST**, *s.* a cross-bow; *F. arbalete*, from *L. arcus*, and *Βάλλος*.

ARBOUR, *s.* a shaded seat, a trellis of green branches. See **BOWER**.

ARCH, in composition, signifies high, chief, from *Αρχή*, which, like *T. ertz*; *B. aarts*, properly means first or foremost in rank. See **EARL**.

ARCH, **ARC**, *s.* part of a circle, a bow; *F. arc*; *L. arcus*; *A. alquos*, from *kaus*, a bow.

ARCH, *a.* witty, shrewd, waggish; *G. argwitz*, malicious wit; *Swed. arg*; *S. and B. arg*, malignant; *Arm. argwez*, intelligence. See **WIS**.

ARCHER, *s.* from **ARCH**, one who shoots with a bow; *F. archer*; *It. arciero*.

ARCHES COURT, the most ancient consistorial court; *L. B. curia de arcibus*, or *arceps*, is supposed by some to be *curia de archepiscopos*; by others from being held in Bow Church, which, like Bow Bridge, was called *arcibus, arches*; but *arceps* is said to have been used, in law, for archives.

ARCHITRAVE, *s.* *F.* a beam or stone serving instead of an arch; *It. arcotrave*, from *L. arcus* and *trabs*.

ARCHIVE, *s.* ancient record; *F. archive*; *L. B. archiva, arcibum*, from *Αρχειον*.

ARD, in forming the names of places, particularly in Ireland, signifies high; from *I. ard*; *Arm. arth, arz*; *G. har*.

ARD, *s.* origin, condition, quality, disposition; is used now only in compound words, such as *coward, drunkard, dastard*; *G. art*; *S. ard*; *T. art*; *B. aart, aard*, from *G. ar, or*; *S. ord*, the beginning of a thing. See **ART**.

ARE, *v. a.* to plough, to till; *G. aria*; *Αριν*; *L. aro*; *S. earian*. See to **EAR**.

ARE, plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; *G. ar, er*; *Swed. ar*; *D. ere*. See to **BE**.

AREAD, *v. a.* to advise, direct; *S. aredan*. See to **REDE**.

ARGAL, *s.* the salt or tartar from the lees of wine; *A. alkall*. See **ORGAL**.

ARGIL, *s.* clay; *P. al gil*; *Αργιλος*; *L. argilla*; *F. argile*. See **CLAY**.

ARGOSY, *s.* a large merchant ship; *Heb. argos*; *L. orca*; *G. aurk*, signified an ark or large vessel; whence, *It.*

A R T

aggozino; F. *argousin*, from G. *aurkaswein*; the master of a ship. See BOATSWAIN.

ARK, s. 1. a ship; Heb. *argos*; L. *orca*; G. *aurk*; T. *arcke*, Noah's ark.

2. A chest; G. *aurk*; L. *arca*; It. *arca*; Arm. and W. *arch*.

3. The curve of a circle. See ARCH.

ARM, s. 1. a limb, a branch, a member; G. *arm*; T. *arm*; B. *arm*; S. *earm*; L. *armus*.

2. A weapon of war; L. *arma*; It. *arma*; F. *arme*, perhaps from *Aquamaris*.

AROYNT, ad. a word of exprobation; L. B. *aurina*, a mystical word used to exorcise or allay; G. *run*, *runn*, *raun*, in different dialects; W. *ryn*; I. *run*, signified religion, sorcery; and produced *alraun*, *araun*, a name for the herb mandrake.

ARRAGH, an Irish interjection. See ORA.

ARRAIGN, v. a. to put in order, to accuse, indict; but properly to prepare for trial. See ARRANGE.

ARRANGE, v. a. to put into line, place or order. See ARRAY and RANGE.

ARRAY, s. line, order of war or battle, regularity, dress, apparel; L. B. *arrigo* was used like L. *dirigo*, to array; but G. *ra*; P. *radah*, *rah*; T. *reye*; B. *rooi*; F. *raye*; Slav. *rad*; Swed. *rad*, *arad*; It. *arredo*; Sp. *arreo*; F. *arroy*; P. *araish*, a line, order, arrangement; Isl. *rada*, to put in order, to dress. See RANGE.

ARREAR, s. 1. what is behind. See REAR.

2. What is unpaid, as being behind or in the rear; but L. B. *ærarium*, from *æs* *æris*, is a debt.

ARREST, v. a. to seize, stop, apprehend, fix, decree; F. *arreter*; It. *arrestare* from L. *resto*.

ARREST, ARRET, s. 1. from the verb, a decree, a writ, a power to arrest.

2. A mangy humour, from its resemblance to an ear of corn; F. *arreste*; L. *arista*.

ARRIVE, v. n. to come to, to reach a place or period, to happen; It. *arrivare*; Sp. *arribar*; F. *arriver*; Arm. *arrivant*; supposed to be from L. *riva*; It. *riva*; F. *rive*, a brink, a limit.

ARROW, s. a pointed missile weapon; G. *aur*, *arwa*, *arfwa*; S. *arewe*; Swed. *arf*; W. *arf*.

ARSE, s. the buttock, fundament; G. *rass*, signifying also a discharge, as we use it in mill race; Swed. *ras*, *ars*; T. *ars*; B. *aars*; D. *ars*.

ARSENAL, s. a warlike magazine; Sp. *arzinal*; F. *arcenal*; It. *arsenale*, perhaps from A. *ars*, *arsus*.

ARSENIC, s. a strong mineral poison; A. *arsenox*, mansbane; corrupted into A. *zernick*.

ARSON, s. a law term for house-burning; F. *arson*, from L. *ardeo*, *arsi*.

ART, s. 1. skill, cunning, science; L. *ars*; F. *art*; It. *arte*.

2. Direction, position, place; G. *art*; Swed. and T. *ort*; S. *orde*, *eart*; I. *aird*. See ARD, WARD and WARDS.

3. Compulsion; O. E. *arten*, to constrain, from L. *arcto*.

ARTS LIBERAL, are arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy; grammar, rhetoric and logic.

ARTICHOKE, s. an esculent plant; It. *cacciucco*, *cacciocco*, *cardo ciocco*, *articiocco*; F. *artichaut*; Sp. *artichofa*; the three first of the Italian names are cognate with our chards; and *ciocco*, signifying a tuft of hair, is G. *skegg*, our *shag*, if not *Kárra*; but G. *aurtiskegg*; Swed. *ortiskiæg*, *ortskocka*; D. *artishok*; B. *artischock*, literally

A S T

is beard-wort. See WORT, a general name for pot-herbs, and SHAG.

ARTILLERY, s. cannon, large ordnance; It. *artilleria*; F. *artillerie*; L. B. *tirogrilli*, denoted warlike engines; and F. *atirail* included harness and accoutrements, corresponding with our word *train*, which is also applied to artillery; and together with It. *attilare*, *attirare*, to draw, *tirare*, to shoot, are all from L. *traho*.

As, conj. so, in the same manner, because; G. *as*, *asa*, from *a*, to be, and *so*; T. *als* for also; Sans. *as*; Greek *ds*. Our *as* and *so* seem to have been the same word.

ASCAUNCE, ad. sidewise, scornfully. See ASKANCE.

ASH, s. a genus of trees; G. *ask*; S. *asc*; T. *asch*; B. *esche*. ASH-COLOURED, the colour of ashes; F. *cendre*.

ASHES, s. the remains of what is burnt; G. *aska*; T. *asche*; B. *assche*; S. *asca*, from Heb. *esh*; G. *eysa*; P. *azish*, fire; Sans. *oosh*, to burn.

ASHLAR, s. an unhewn stone; Scot. *aislair*, from *layer* a stratum, a quarry.

ASK, v. a. to inquire, beg, demand; G. and Swed. *askia*; T. *aischen*; S. *ascian*, from seek. See BESEECH.

ASK, s. a lizard; S. *athexe*; T. *eidexe*; Isl. *eth*.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNT, ad. sidewise, scornfully. See ASKEW.

ASKEW, ad. sidewise, obliquely. See SKEW.

ASLANT, ad. sloping off, obliquely, on one side. See SLANT.

ASP, s. 1. a venomous serpent; A. *Arima*; L. *aspis*.

2. A tree, a species of poplar; T. *asp*; S. *espe*; D. *æspe*; B. *espen*; G. *as* and *bifa*; S. *bifan*, to tremble.

ASPARAGUS, s. an esculent plant, speerage; 'A^ρωράγας'; L. *asparagus*; F. *asperge*; It. *sparago*.

ASS, s. a beast of burden, a stupid person; S. *assa*; L. *asinus*, from M. G. *Auso*; O^ν *o^νς*; the hare is also named from ear.

ASSART, s. ground cleared from the roots of trees; F. *essart*; L. B. *assartum* from L. *exaro*. See SART.

ASSASSIN, s. a base secret murderer; F. *assassin*; It. *assassino*. It was also written Sp. *asesino*; It. *asesino*, supposed to be It. *assedere*, *assessere*, from L. *sedeo*, to lie in wait, to waylay. To be assassinated does not always signify, in Italy, to be slain; but to be set upon with murderous intent. The supposition that the name originated with a banditti near mount Lebanon, who were descendants of the P. *Arsaces*, appears to be fabulous, but A. *hassa*, *hasasa*, signifies he slew.

ASSAY, v. a. to try, inquire, endeavour, prove; F. *essayer*; It. *assaggiare*, from L. *sapio*, *sagio*; G. *asækia*; D. *asæge*; T. *versuchen*, to try, examine, are cognate with our verb to seek.

ASSEMBLE, v. to bring or meet together; F. *assembler*; It. *assembrare*; L. *simulo*; G. and Swed. *sambla*, *samla*; D. *samle*, to collect, are cognate with our *same* and *lay*; in one position.

ASSIZE, s. a court of justice, an ordinance or statute, a regulation of measure or size; F. *assise*; L. *sessio*. L. *sedeo*, and G. *seta*, *sessa*, correspond in nearly all their significations; to sit, to set, to remain stationary, to fix, to plant, to legislate; and G. and T. *setz*, *gesetz*, signify precept, statute. See LAW.

ASSWAGE, v. to abate, mitigate, ease; F. *soulager*, in this sense, is from L. *sublevo*, and from *sublatio*; L. B. *sublatio*, diminution; but our word appears to be Swed. *smaga*; T. *schwachen*, to enfeeble. See WEAK.

ASTONISH, ASTOUND, v. a. to amaze, terrify; F. *estonner*, *etonner*, from L. *altono*.

A V A

ASYLUM, *s.* a refuge, a sanctuary ; "Ασύλος, immunity of the church.

AT, *prep.* near to, by, with ; *G. at* ; *S. æt* ; *Swed. åt* ; *M. G. at* ; *W. at* ; *L. ad* ; *G. at, ata, ta*. Our *at* and *to* seem to have been the same word; the Swedes say *gif åt mig*, give to me; and *sæga åt en*, to say to some one. See *To*.

ATABAL, *s.* a kind of drum ; *A. tabal* ; *F. atabale*, a Moorish tabor.

ATE, *pret.* of to eat.

ATHANOR, *s.* a furnace ; *A. and P. tanoor*, an oven ; *Heb. tannour*, from *aour*, heat.

ATHELING, *s.* a young noble ; *S. T. adelung*, from *G. adel*, noble, and *ung*, our young. *G. ætt*, pedigree, produced also *ætska* a youth of rank, which was written *æsca* to designate the son of Hengist. See *ADELIN*.

ATLAS, *s.* 1. a collection of geographical maps ; the name of a mountain ; *A. and P. atlos*, heaven, the universe, the sky.
2. Satin, or satin paper of a large size manufactured in the East. *A. utlas* ; *D. atlask* ; *B. atlass* ; *F. atlas*.

ATONE, *v.* to expiate, agree, answer for ; *G. una, atuna*, to favour, to conciliate, seems to be the same with *sauna* ; *Swed. sona* ; *T. suna*, to reconcile, make compensation, redeem; whence *L. B. zona*, atonement. *L. aduno*, to unite, partakes in something of the same meaning.

ATTACH, *v. a.* to lay hold of, arrest, join, adhere ; *G. taka*, to hold, to arrest, has affinity to *L. tango, tactum*, which produced *Sp. atacar* ; *It. attacare* ; *F. attacher*, to fix, fasten. See *TACK*.

ATTACK, *v. a.* to assault, to encounter ; *F. attaquer* ; *Sp. atacar*, seem to be synonymous with the terms applied in the verb to attach, and to have the same origin ; *P. tākh* ; *G. atuik* signify assault, aggression.

ATTAIN, *v.* to touch, arrive at, reach, apprehend ; *F. atteindre* from *L. attingo*.

ATTAINER, *s.* 1. the act of attaining or arriving at. See to *ATTAIN*.
2. The act of accusing or convicting. See to *ATTAIN*.

ATTAINANT, *v. a.* 1. to accuse, reach, convict ; *L. attingo* ; *F. atteindre*; whence *L. B. attinctus* ; *F. atteint*.
2. To find guilty, to taint, to disgrace ; *L. attamino*. See *TAINT*.

ATTAINTURE, *s.* a stain, slur, reproach. See *ATTAIN*.

ATTEMPT, *v.* to try, endeavour, attack, invade ; *L. attento* ; *F. attenter*.

ATTEND, *v. a.* to wait on, listen to, stay for ; *L. attendo* ; *F. attendre*.

ATTER, *s.* venom, puss ; *G. eytur* ; *Swed. etter* ; *T. eter* ; *S. ater* ; whence, *S. atter* ; *D. ædder*, a spider. See *ADDER*.

ATTIRE, *s.* from *TIRE*, dress, ornament ; *F. atour*, signified dress, from *atourner*, to arrange. See *TURN*.

ATTORNEY, *s.* a practitioner in the law, supposed by some to be *L. actuarius notus* ; but *F. attourné* is from *tour*, a business, action, office. See *TURN*.

AVALE, *v. a.* to lower, let down ; *F. avaler*, from ancient *val* ; *Arm. gval*, low.

AVANT, *prep.* before, forth ; *F. avant* ; *It. avanti* ; *L. ante*.

AVAST, *v.* cease, stop ; *F. avaste* ; *It. Sp. Port. basta*, it is enough. *It. assai* ; *F. assez* from *L. satis* have the same meaning with *basta*, which is perhaps corrupted from *obsat* : unless possibly *A. and P. bas, basast* ;

AWBURN, *a.* brownish coloured. See *ALBURN*.

AVENS, *s.* an herb ; *L. B. abenitus*. See *BENNETT*.

AVENUE, *s.* an approach, a road leading to a mansion ; *F. avenue*, from *L. venio*.

AVER, *v.* to verify, to assert as true, to affirm ; *F. averer*, from *L. verus*.

AVERA, *s.* in law, day labour performed by a tenant for the lord of the manor ; *F. œuvre*, from *L. opus, operis*.

AVERAGE, *s.* 1. from the verb to *AVER*, a medium or true proportion.
2. In law, from *AVERA*, service done for the king or lord ; *F. ouvrage*, from *L. operatio*.

3. In navigation, a contribution made by merchants for the losses of such as have their goods thrown over board in a storm to save the ship ; *It. avaria* ; *F. avarie* ; *B. havery* ; *D. haverie* ; *T. hafery*; perhaps from *G. haf*, the sea; but more probably, *It. avarie, haveri*, wares, goods, from *L. habeo* ; *G. havo*.

4. Any duty paid for transport of wares or port rates ; *It. haveri, aperi*, goods, effects, from *L. habere*; called *hamn penningar*, haven penny, by the Swedes ; *L. B. havanaria*.

AVERIA, *s.* in law, work cattle in general ; *L. B. affra*, a work-horse. See *AVERA*.

AUF, *s.* 1. a booby, a dolt ; *B. oafs*, awkward, from *G. ofus*.
2. An elf ; *B. alf*.

AUGER, *s.* a carpenter's tool, a borer ; *G. ægger* ; *T. egger* ; *B. aueger* ; *S. hauegar*, from *G. æg*, a sharp point.

AUGHT, *pron.* any thing, the smallest thing ; *G. næt, mæhti* ; *T. wicht, ouaicht* ; *S. auht, anhít*. See *WHIT*.

AUGUST, *s.* the harvest month, from *L. augeo*, to increase.

AUK, *s.* a kind of goose ; *Isl. and T. auke* ; *It. occa* ; *G. aa*, water.

AUKWARD, *a.* unhandy, inelegant ; *T. kwar* ; *Scot. kar*, crosswise, left-handed ; *Scot. awkwart*, and *athwart*. See *QUEER* and *THWART*.

AUNCEL, *s.* an instrument for weighing. See *OUNCEL*.

AUNT, *s.* a father's or mother's sister ; *F. ante, tante*, from *L. amita*.

AVOID, *v.* to shun, escape ; *L. evito*.

AVOUCH, *v. a.* to affirm, vindicate. See *VOUCH*.

AVOW, *v. a.* to declare, justify ; *F. avouer*. See *VOUCH*.

AVOWSON, *s.* the right of presenting to a living ; *F. avocation*, from *L. advocatio*.

AWAKE, *a.* from *WAKE*, not sleeping ; *It. avaca*.

AWARD, *v. a.* to adjudge, value, appraise ; *G. verda* ; *Swed. warda*, to state the worth ; *T. avenirht*, merit. See *REWARD, GUERDON* and *WORTH*.

AWARE, *a.* attentive, vigilant, cautious ; *G. and Swed. war* ; *S. ware*, from *G. wera* ; *S. wieran*. See *WARE*.

AWAY, *ad.* at a distance ; *S. aweg* ; *It. via*. See *WAY*.

AWE, *s.* 1. dread, fear, terror ; *G. aga, oga* ; *S. oga* ; *D. awe*.
2. Reverence, attention, consideration ; *G. ahuga*, from *hug*, the mind.

AWL, *s.* a pointed tool to bore holes ; *G. allur* ; *T. ahle* ; *S. al* ; *F. alene*.

AWME, *s.* a tierce, containing 39 gallons ; *G. aom* ; *T. ame* ; *B. aam* ; *D. ahme* ; *L. amphora*.

AWN, *s.* 1. a covering or hull ; *G. hauln*, from *hulgian* ; *T. hullen*, to cover.

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A Y

2. The beard growing out of corn or grass; G. *agn*; Swed. *ahn*; T. *aan*; Scot. *awne*, from G. *egg*; [^]Ax^m

AWNING, *s.* a covering, a shade. See AWN.

Ax, *s.* a sharpened tool; G. *aux*, *ex*; Swed. *yxe*; T. *ax*, *akes*; S. *eax*; L. *ascia*.

AXEL, AXLE, *s.* that on which a wheel turns; L. *axis*, *axilla*; F. *axe*; Sp. *exe*; S. *eax*; T. *achse*; T. *achsel*; Swed. *axel*, signified the shoulder joint, Scot. *oxter*.

Ay, *ad.* yea, yes; A. *ay*; G. *ai, aia, ja*. See YEA.

A Z U

AYE, *ad.* always, ever, forever; G. *o*; 'A^u; Swed. *aa*; S. *aaa*; B. *aeh*.

AYGREEN, *s.* an herb, evergreen; from aye and green; G. *agran*.

AZIMUTH, *s.* the vertical point in measuring the sky; A. *azmut*, high.

AZURE, *a.* blue, pale blue, sky-coloured; A. *azruk*; P. *ajunr, al ajunr, lajunr*; L. B. *lasulus*; Port. and Sp. *azul*; F. *azure*.

B

B A C

B, THE second letter of the alphabet, is pronounced by **B**, pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. The Latins, anciently, as the Spaniards, Russians, Gascons and Irish do now, used it instead of V, particularly at the beginning of words. The Celts substituted it for their Gw, V, M, F; and among the Saxons, B, F, P, V, W were written almost indiscriminately. It is therefore in English a prevailing initial; and the more so from the common use of Be as a prefix.

BAA, s. the cry of sheep; *βῆ*, from the sound; and consequently our pronunciation of the Greek word is wrong.

BAAL, s. a Canaanitish idol; Heb. and Chald. *bal, bel*; *βάλ*. A. and P. *bal*, high, a king, the sun, apparently the same with *Alah, Ali* or *Eli*.

BABBLE, v. a. to prate childishly, to tell secrets; It. *babillare*; F. *babiller*; T. *babeln*; D. *bable*. See **BABE**.

BABE, s. an infant of either sex; Heb. *babah*; Syr. *baba*; *βέβη*; Isl. *babe*; W. *bab, mab*; I. *bab*, probably from *aba*; P. *baba*, a father; as G. *ætt*, offspring, from *atta*. See **DAD**.

BABOON, s. a large kind of monkey with a short tail; A. *baaba*; *βάππες*; L. B. *papio*; T. *bavian*; It. *babbo*; F. *babouin*. Babon is said to have been the name of an Egyptian deity, and the ape sacred to Apis.

BACHELOR, s. 1. a man unmarried; L. B. *bacalarius, bascalarius, bassus cavalerius*; F. *bas chevalier*, the lowest order of knighthood. It denoted celibacy, because on marriage the title was forfeited.

2. One who has taken a degree at the university, and holds the rank of senior, contracted into Sir; L. B. *bacularius, batularius*, from *baculus, batulus*, a staff, the emblem of authority; whence F. *bacheleur*; It. *batalo*. See **BATOON** and **STAFF**.

BACK, s. the hinder part of a thing; G. and Swed. *bak*; S. *bac*; D. *bag*.

BACKGAMMON, s. a game with dice; G. *back, beck*, a table or bench, and *gaman*; Scot. *gamyn*, a game. We call the board on which it is played a table; but G. *tafel gaman* (was from *fall*, chance; S. *taefel*; Swed. *tafvel*; T. *doffel, doppel*, a die, whence Port. *tafular*, to game particularly with dice,) and also denoted the game of chess; from *tafla*; Swed. *tafla*, to contend, *afla*, to vie. See **ABLE**.

BACON, s. hog's flesh salted and dried; T. *bache*, a hog, is said to have produced T. *bachen*; L. B. *bacones*;

F. *bacon*; W. *baccwn*, signifying lard; but our word seems to be connected with *baken*, dried by fire. See to **BAKE**.

BAD, a. wicked, vicious, defective, sick; G. *va, vad*; S. *vea, vo, vod*, corresponding with P. *bad*; Sclav. *bieda*, having G. *vaer* and *vaerst*, our worse and worst, for its degrees of comparison. It has erroneously been supposed to be B. *quad*, contracted from G. *ugæd*. See **WICKED**.

BADGE, s. a mark of distinction; G. *bod tyg*; T. *bot zeug*; S. *bod sign*, token or sign of office; G. *badgia*, authority. See **BEADLE**.

BADGER, s. 1. an animal called a brock; W. *baed zaear*, and *daiar hweh* alike signify earth hog, corresponding with the Swed. name *grafsvin*: but G. *beit góör*, the baiting gour, may have produced F. *badgeur* and *bedoué*. See **GOUR**, **BAUSEN** and **GRAY**.

2. A pedlar, a porter, from *basträd*; It. *bastaggio, bastagiare*.

BADGER, v. a. to excite, to irritate; G. *beit gera*. See to **BAIT**.

BAFF, BOFF, BUFF, v. a. to refuse, evade, put off; from *be off*, like *DOFF*, for do off.

BAFFLE, v. a. from **BAFF**, to elude, confound; F. *besfer* signifies to befool, to mock.

BAFT, ad. after, behind; S. *bæft*. See **AFT**.

BAG, s. a sack, purse, pouch; P. *bag, bugh*; G. *bagge, balg*; D. *bag*; S. *belge*; W. *bulga*; L. B. *bulga*. See **BUDGET** and **POUCH**.

BAGATELLE, s. a trifle, a gewgaw, a jest; Sp. *vagadilla, bagadilla*, from L. *vagus*, may have produced It. *bagatella*; F. *bagatelle*; but It. *baiatella*, from *baia*; G. and Swed. *hia*, jest, mockery, has the same meaning. See **BANTER**.

BAGGAGE, s. 1. luggage, army utensils; generally supposed to be from **BAG**; F. *bagage*; It. *bagaglio*; but our word may be *Balage* or *Package*. See **BAT**.

2. A worthless woman; A. *baghaza*; It. *bagasia*; F. *bagass*.

BAGNIO, s. a bath, a stew, a house of ill fame; It. *bagno*; F. *bain*; Arm. *bagen*; L. *balneum*; *βαῦνος*, a stove. See **STEW**.

BAIL, s. security, pledge, accommodation; L. B. *baila*, signifies, in law, the responsibility of those persons to whom a prisoner is delivered in charge, on condition that he shall be forthcoming when required for trial;

B A L

B A N

It. *balio*, a guardian, from L. *bajulor*, is supposed to have been used in this sense; but F. *baill*, a farm, *bailler*, to let a farm; T. *belehen*, to pledge, lend, concede, seem to be derived from G. *lea*, *lia*; S. *lihan*, which produced our LEASE, LET, LEND, and G. *lan*, a feudal tenure. See BAILLIE.

BAILLIE, BAILY, s. 1. a person who exercises jurisdiction for a superior; L. B. *balius*, *bajulus*; Arm. *beli*, *bailli*; F. *baillie*; It. *balio*; Scot. *baily*, a sheriff; T. *baley*; Sp. *bayle*, a legate. See BAIL.

2. Jurisdiction, the inclosure round a court of justice; T. *baley*; F. *baille*; L. B. *bajula*, *ballia*.

BAILIFF, s. the servant of a judiciary or manorial court; L. *balivus*. See BAILLIE.

BAIRN, s. a child, male or female; G. and S. *barn*; P. *birna*; Heb. *bara*; P. and Sans. *bar*; M. G. *baura*, a child, being all cognates of the verb to bear. See BRAT.

BAIT, v. a. 1. from EAT, to feed, to put food to tempt animals, to take refreshment on a journey; G. and Swed. *beta*; S. *batan*; *βιδω*, from L. *edo*, G. *eta*, to eat. See BATTEN.

2. To excite, rouse, irritate, contend; G. *beita*; Swed. *bete*; T. *betzen*; G. *beita biorn*, to bear-bait, from G. *etia*, *cita*.

BAIT, s. from the verb, refreshment, temptation, an allure; Swed. *bete*; T. *baitze*; P. *pud*; *βυτός*; W. *bwyd*; F. *appas* is from *πάσα*, and L. *esca* corresponded with our word. See MEAT and LURE.

BAIZE, s. a kind of rough, open woollen cloth; B. *baije*; T. *boy*. See BAY YARN.

BAKE, v. to cook, to harden at the fire; G. *baka*; Swed. *baga*; D. *bage*; B. *bakken*; S. *bacan*; P. *pakhtan*, *pukhtan*, are perhaps cognate with Sans. *agn*; P. *va*, *vag*, *bag*, *baks*, fire, heat; *βα*, to warm; whence Phrygian *bek*; Scot. *bake*, a cake. See BASK.

BAKER SHIN, a round projecting shin; T. *bauch*; B. *buik*, a belly, a protuberance.

BALANCE, s. a pair of scales, the difference of an account; L. *bilanz*; It. *bilancia*; F. *balance*.

BALAS RUBY, F. *balais* from *Balaheia* or *Balassia*, now *Badahsan*, where it is found.

BALCONY, s. a small gallery placed on the outside of a house; It. *balco*, *balcone*; F. *balcon*. P. *bala khanu*, is an upper story, *bal kanah*, a lattice window; but G. *balk* is a platform, and *kunna*, to observe.

BALD, s. 1. without hair, naked, defective; Sp. *pelado*; F. *pelade*; Scot. *peild*, from L. *pilatus*. G. *blot*, however signified bare. See BLOT.

2. White, light-coloured; *βαλιές*; Arm. *baill*; I. *ball*.

BALDEKYN, BAWDEKYN, s. a rich stuff brought from *Baldach*, now *Bagdad*.

BALDERDASH, BLADERISH, s. unnatural mixture; G. *bladur*, *blandur*; Scot. *bladder*, a mish mash, a medley. See BLEND and BLUNDER.

BALDMONEY, BLITHEMONEY, s. an herb; from *Bold* or *Blithe* prefixed to *meum*, the botanical name, vulgarly *men*, common spignel.

BALDRICK, s. a girdle, belt, the Zodiac; T. *balderich*; Swed. *balte*; L. *baltea*. See BELT.

BALE, v. a. to throw out water from a ship; from F. *baile*; Swed. *balja*; B. *baalie*; L. *pala*, a shovel or flat pail.

BALE, s. 1. a round package of goods; B. *baal*; T. *ballen*; F. *balle*; Sp. *balon*. See BALL and BOWL.

2. Evil, misery; G. *bal*, *bol*; B. *bal*; S. *beat*, evil; A. *bala*, *bula*, misfortune.

BALEFUL, a. from the noun, hurtful, direful; S. *bealo*, full.

BALK, s. a division, separation, intermission, interval; and thence a beam or rafter in a building; G. Swed. T. B. *balk*; S. and W. *balc*: Swed. *balk* is a section or chapter in a book, the shore, a ridge separating fields, or furrows; and *bielk*, T. *belck*, a chain of hills. It is probable that in these different significations G. *bil*, an interstice, and *bol*, a beam, have been confounded.

BALK, v. a. to disappoint, frustrate, intervene; from the noun.

BALKER, BALCONNER, s. a person placed on an eminence of the shore to observe the movements of the shoals of fish; from G. *balk*, a ridge or bank, and *kunna* to observe. See CONDER.

BALL, s. 1. any thing of a round form; G. *bau*; Swed. *bal*; B. *ball*; T. *ball*; F. *balle*; Πάλλας; L. *pila*; It. *pala*.

2. The hollow of the foot or hand; G. *bau*, signified roundness, either concave or convex. See BOWL.

3. A dance; F. *bal*; It. *ballo*; B. *bal*, from *βάλλω* for *βάσσω*; L. B. *ballo*, to skip, to dance.

BALLAD, s. a trifling song, either from *ball*, a dance, or G. *liod*; T. *lied*; I. *laoidh*, a song. See LAY.

BALLAST, s. the loading necessary to keep a boat steady; Swed. *batlast*; S. *bathlast*; Arm. *balastr*, from *bat*, a boat, and G. *ladst*; S. *hæst*; F. *lest*; T. *last*, a load. See LAST.

BALLOON, s. from BALL, a term chiefly applied to a globular silken apparatus for containing air, a chymical vessel; F. *ballon*; It. *ballone*.

BALLOT, s. a little ball, a paper folded in that form, particularly for drawing lots, a chance.

BALLOT, v. a. from the noun to choose by ballot.

BALM, s. a plant, a lenient ointment; F. *baume*, contracted from BALSAM.

BALUSTER, s. a small column; F. *balustre*; It. *balaustro*, from L. *palus*. See PILASTER.

BALUSTRADE, s. the railings of a staircase; F. *balustrade*.

BAM, s. a cheat, a deception; S. *bam*, from *ba* both, signifies duplicity, equivoque; G. *vam* is a defect, privation.

BAMBOO, s. the longest kind of reed; Sans. *ban vuhr*; P. *baghamdo*; F. *bambou*.

BAMBOOZLE, v. a. to deceive, to impose on; from *bam*, a cheat, and G. *suiga*, *suigla*; S. *besuigan*, to swindle.

BAN, s. authority, public decree or notice, proscription, interdict, excommunication; L. B. *bannus*; Sclav. *ban*, a governor; G. *far*; Sp. *banar*, a lord; F. *ban*, *banal*, feudal, public. In Hungary and Croatia the governments are still called *bannats*. T. *bann* includes, with the other meanings, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, excommunication. G. *banna*; S. *bannan*, signified also to denounce, proscribe, reject, execrate. The princes of Germany, when delinquents, are placed under the *ban* of the Empire.

BAND, s. a tie, a fascia, restriction, obligation, association, point of union, a banner, brigade; G. *baund*, *band*; P. Sans. T. Swed. S. *band*; D. F. B. *bande*; It. Sp. Port. *banda*. See to BIND.

BANDITTI, s. pl. 1. men outlawed, banished; plur. of It. *banditto*; Sp. *bandido*; F. *bandit*, an outlaw. See BAN and BANISH.

B A R

2. An association of persons for illegal purposes, robbers. See **BAND**.

BANDOG, *s.* from **BAND**; a dog kept chained during the day on account of his ferocity; **D. bind hund**.

BANDOLEER, *s.* a belt with small cases for holding cartridges; **B. bandoleer**, from *band*, and *leer*, a leathern case; **F. bandouilere**; **Sp. bandelera**.

BANDON, *s.* from **BAND**, a tie, connexion, obligation, restriction, reserve; **F. bandon**; **It. bandone**; **L. B. bandum**; **Scot. bandoun**. In French it signified feudal devotion, and was so used by Chaucer. See **LIEGE**.

BANDORE, *s.* a corded instrument of music, called vulgarly *Banjour*; **Πανδύρα**; **L. pandura**; **Sp. bandura**.

BANDY, *s.* a crooked bat for striking a ball, the game so played. See **BEND**.

BANDY, *v. a.* to beat to and fro, as a ball with a bandy, to agitate.

BAKE, *s.* poison, mischief, destruction; **G. bane**; **S. bana**; **T. bana**; **Arm. gwana**, death.

BANG, *v. a.* to beat, stamp, strike, treat with violence; **G. banga**; **T. bengen**; **D. banke**; **Scot. bang**; **L. pango**; **Πάιν**. See **PENNY**.

BANGLE, *v. a.* to be pendulous, to hang loosely, to trifle; **T. behenglen**; **S. behangan**, from **G. hanga**. See **DANGLE** and **HANG**.

BANISH, *v. a.* to drive away, to exile, to proscribe, outlaw; **F. bannir**; **B. bannen**; **S. abannan**. See **BAN**.

BANISTER, *s.* the railing of a stair, properly **BALUSTER**.

BANK, *s.* a ridge of earth, an elevation, mound, mass, heap, store of money; **G. bunke**, **banke**, **bake**, **backa**; **Swed. backe**, **bank**; **S. banc**; **T. bank**; **F. banque**; **It. banco**; **L. B. bancus**; **Πάγος**. See **MOUNT**.

BANNER, *s.* a standard, flag, streamer, a military ensign; **A. bend**, **band**; **G. bending**; **S. bandier**, **bansign**; **Swed. and D. banner**; **T. ban**, **baner**, **banner**; **B. banier**; **It. bandiera**; **F. bandier**, **banniere**; **Sp. bandera**; **Arm. banier**; **W. baner**, are supposed to be from *band*; but may have been confounded with *fan*, *ban*, a sovereign, as noticed above. Thus *G. banding*, composed of *ban*, and *ding* or *thing* from *thinga*, to assemble, would signify a gonfanon; **G. fanon**; **Swed. fana**; **T. fahne**; **M. G. fana**; **F. fanion**; **Scot. fannoun**, seem to have partaken of **L. pannus**, which has been translated into **F. drapeau**. See **FANE**, **GONFANON**, **PENN**, **VANE**.

BANNERET, *s.* a knight made in the field, under the dominion of the banner.

BANNOCK, *s.* a thick cake baked before the fire. See **ANNOCK** and **JANNOCK**.

BANQUET, *s.* a formal repast; **T. and B. banquet**; **F. banquet**; **It. banchetto**; from **Bank** or **Bench**, a table, and perhaps **Eat**; signifying a formal repast.

BANS, *s.* public annunciations of intended marriage; **F. bans**. See **BAN**.

BANSTICLE, *s.* a small prickly fish; **Swed. ben stickel**. See **STICKLEBACK**.

BANTER, *v. a.* to rally, to ridicule; **It. baion dire, dar la baia**; **F. donner de baies**. See **BAGATELLE** and **BOORD**.

BANTLING, *s.* a little child, a bastard; **G. baugant**; **S. bugund**, signify deviating, bending from the right course; **T. banckling**, however, denoted a by-blow, a child begotten on a bank, and not in the marriage bed. See **BASTARD**.

BAR, *s.* a rail, a bolt, an impediment, inclosure, a place for arraigning criminals; **Arm. W. I. barr**; **F. barre**; **It. barra**; **Sp. barra**; **B. barre**, a bolt, a rail; in which

B A R

sense **L. vara** was used, by Vitruvius, and is still *vara*, *bara*, in Port. and Sp.; **T. barre** is an inclosure, and, like **Sp. barra**, an impediment; **Arm. W. and I. barre**, **barn**, **beara**; **F. barreau**, jurisprudence, in the sense of **L. cancellus**. See **CHANCERY**.

BARB, *s. l.* a beard, the beard of a hook or arrow; **F. barbe**, from **L. barba**.

2. A horse from **Barbary**.

BARBACAN, *s.* a fortified gate, a tower, an outwork; **S. barbacen**; **F. barbacan**; **Sp. barbacano**; but **It. babacan** is supposed to be **A. bab baka**, a gate house.

BARBARY, *s.* a country in Africa; **A. Barbaryh**; **P. Barabur**, from **Ber Ber**, the name of the people of Morocco and Nubia, with whom *berr* signifies a territory.

BARBECUE, *s.* a wooden frame placed over a fire for baking by the inhabitants of South America; **biaribi**, in their language signifying roasted. See **BUCANEERS**.

BARBERRY, *s.* a kind of sour berry; **P. barbari**; **L. B. berberis**. See **BERRY**.

BARD, *s.* the ancient name for a poet in Britain; **Swed. D. T. bard**; **Arm. W. I. bardd**; **L. B. bardus**; **G. radd**; **Swed. rödd**; **I. rhaidd**; **B. rey**; **O. E. raye**, was song; **T. rehen**, **berchen**, to dance, to sing; **bar**, song. The *scald*, or poet of the Goths, is supposed to be from *gala*, *skala*, to sing, cognate with our *gall*, as in nightingale. The Bards had great influence with the people; and, aware that it could not subsist under a foreign domination, they became obnoxious to the Romans, who persecuted them and misrepresented their religion for political purposes. The men of song soon disappeared, and with them the ancient strains of their national melody. See **DAVID**.

BARE, *a.* naked, smooth, plain, evident; **G. bar**; **P. bahur**; **T. bar**; **S. bare**; **B. bar**.

BARGAIN, *s.* a contract, stipulation, exchange, purchase; **F. barguigne**; **It. bargagno**; **Arm. bargagn**; **W. bargin**, from **G. beorga**; **S. borgean**; **T. borgen**, to accommodate. See to **BORROW**.

BARGE, *s.* a large row-boat; **B. barjie**; **F. barge**, **berge**, the diminutive of **Bark**.

BARILLA, *s.* a species of sea-weed or kali, burnt into ashes; **Sp. barilla**; **A. bar** is the sea.

BARK, *v. a.* to make a noise like a dog; **G. berka**; **S. beorcan**, from **G. rakka**. See **RACK** and **BRACK**.

BARK, *s. l.* the rind of a tree; **G. and Swed. bark**, supposed to be from **G. berga**, to cover, to protect.

2. A ship; **A. bark**; **B. bark**; **F. burque**; **It. barca**. See **ARK** and **BARGE**.

BARKEN, *s.* a small farm-yard; diminutive of **G. bær**, a dwelling. See **BARTON**.

BARLEY, *s.* a grain of which malt is made; **M. G. bar**; **T. berc**, **beer**; **S. bere**; **Scot. bar**, **beer**: **barlig**, **barlike**, signifies being like **bar**; and **Heb. Syr. P. bar**, grain, are all cognate with our verb to **BEAR**.

BARM, *s. l.* the scum arising from beer in fermentation, yeast; **T. bier rahn**, beer cream; **Swed. berm**; **S. beorm**; **B. barm**.

2. The bosom, the breast; **G. Swed. and S. barm**.

BARMCLOTH, *s.* an apron. See **BARM** and **CLOTH**.

BARN, *s.* a storehouse for grain; **Swed. S. T. barn**.

BARNACLE, *s. l.* a kind of shell that adheres to the bottom of ships; **I. barneach**, signifying also a clam and a limpet.

B A S

2. A kind of wild goose supposed to be produced from the barnacle shell; but this bird called *brant gagl*, and *barn gagl*, the sea goose in Norway, probably gave name to the shell fish and the bird; F. *bernache*.

3. A kind of grappling or holding iron; F. *bar tenaille*. See BAR.

BARON, *s.* 1. a man by excellence, and, in law, a husband; Sans. *bur, vur*; G. *vair*; L. B. *varo, baro*; Sp. *varon, baron*; T. *baro*; S. *baron*; W. *barwn*.
2. A title of nobility, next below a viscount. The foregoing word is supposed to have been applied in this sense to a feudal tenant or vassal, one who performed homage. In Germany, free lord and baron are synonymous; S. *beorn* is also a noble. See BRIGHT.

BARONET, *s.* diminutive of baron, a title having rank above a knight.

BARACAN, *s.* a coarse cloth made of goats' hair; A. *barkan*; P. *barak*; Swed. *barkan*; T. *barchant*; F. *bouracan*; It. *baracano*.

BARRACK, *s.* a building to lodge soldiers; Sp. *barrack*; F. *baraque*; L. B. *burica, baurica*, a hovel, was cognate with bower, from G. *beorga*; S. *beorgan*. See HARBOUR. A. *balak*, was a coarse kind of tent.

BARREL, *s.* a wooden cask, a cylinder; G. *beril*; It. *barile*; F. *baril*; Sp. *barriga*; W. and Arm. *baril*.

BARREN, *a.* unfruitful, scanty; G. *obairan*, signified un-bearing, sterile; Arm. *brehan*; F. *breaigne*; but D. and B. *bar*, bare, desert, unfruitful, is also barren.

BARRETER, *s.* a defrauder; F. *barateur*; It. *barattiera*; G. *bragdur*, corruptly, prettily, from *bragd*; S. *brægd, brede*; Arm. *barad*; W. *brad*; L. B. *baratrum*, guile, fraud, deceit. See BARTER.

BARRICADO, *s.* what is shut with a bar; S. *barricado*; F. *barricade*, apparently from *bar*, and It. *chiudo*; L. *claudio*, to close.

BARRIER, *s.* a defence, boundary, limit; P. *barryar*; F. *barriere*; It. *barriera*. See BAR.

BARROW, *s.* 1. a hand carriage; G. *bar*; Swed. *bær*; S. *berewe*; It. *bara*; P. *bar*; Sans. *bhar*, a burden. See BIEB and to BEAR.
2. A tumulus, a tomb; Sans. *barah*; G. *biarghaugur*; S. *beorg, beorh*; I. *brugh*; G. *biarg*; T. *berg*, signify a hill, a place of security and a concealment. See to BURY.
3. A cell, a grove, a retreat, a place of repose; S. *bearo, beru, berwe*; T. *beruhe*; Swed. *bero*, from G. *roi*; Swed. *roa*; T. *ruhe*, rest, tranquillity. See BIRTH, a bed.
4. A male pig; S. *berga*; B. *barge*; T. *barg*; L. *verres*; F. *verrat*; Sp. *berra*. See BOAR.

BARTER, *v. a.* to traffic, to exchange commodities; G. *bregda, breita, brætan*, to change, produced F. *barater*; It. *barattare*; Sp. *barratar*, which, admitting the interpretation of to alter, signify to deal fraudulently, by substitution and altercation. See BARRETER and to BREAK.

BARTON, *s.* a manor, farm-house, a court-yard; G. *bærtion*; S. *bereton* from G. *bær, byr*, a dwelling, and *ton*, an inclosure. See BURTON and BERAY.

BARTRAM, *s.* the herb pellitory; L. *pyrethrum, parietaria*; F. *pyrethre*; T. *bertram, peritram*.

BASE, *s.* 1. a foundation, a pedestal; B. *bæsi*; A. *base*; It. *base*; F. *base*.
2. A game, properly BARS. See PRISON BARS.

BASE, *a.* low, mean, worthless; L. B. *bassus*; It. *basso*; F. *bas*; W. and Arm. *bas*.

BASH, *v. a.* to lower, deject, humiliate, intimidate;

B A T

Chaucer uses *abaw* both for abash and abase. See ABAW and ABASE.

BASHAW, *s.* a title of honour in the east; Turk. and P. *bash*, the head, produced *basha*; Heb. *pacha*, a chief, a prince; G. *vasa*, a king; *Basilus*, chief of the people, have the same origin; G. and S. *basu* signify royal and purple. The tail of a horse, being the military standard of the Turks, a Bashaw of three tails is one who commands three standards or divisions of the army.

BASHFUL, *a.* timid, humble, modest, shy. See BASH.

BASIL, *s.* 1. a plant; L. *basilicum*.
2. The angle of a joiner's tool. See BIAS and BEVEL.

BASEN, a kind of brown leather; F. *basane*; T. *batzan*; It. Sp. and Port. *zaino*. See TAN.

BASIN, *s.* a flat vessel, a pond, a dock for ships; A. *bascia*; Chald. *bazun*; Sans. *badun*; F. *bassin*; It. *bacino*.

BASK, *v. a.* to lie exposed to the sun; G. and Swed. *basa, bada*, to heat, seem to be cognate with our verb to bake; and B. *baeken, baekeren*; Scot. *beek*, signify to bask. G. *æsa*; Heb. *esh*; P. *azish*, fire, produced G. *ask*, ashes; and *sitna i asku*, to be indolent; the common P. and G. prefix *be* would make *baska*. See BAKE and BATH.

BASKET, *s.* a coffer made of wicker work used by the Picts; L. *bascauda*; W. *basged*; I. *bascaid*. See BASS.

BASS, *s.* a rush mat; Arm. *bchesq*; B. *bies*, a rush, perhaps from being used as a ligature. See BASTE and BAT.

BASS, *s.* grave, deep in sound; It. *basso*; F. *basse*. See BASE.

BASSOON, *s.* a wind instrument for playing bass in music; F. *basson*; Sp. *bazon*. See BASS.

BASSO RELIEVO, It. that kind of sculpture which projects out but little; from *base*, low, and L. *relevo*.

BASTARD, *s.* an illegitimate child; T. *bastard*; F. *bastard, bâtarde*; It. *bastardo*; Arm. and W. *bastard*; supposed to be *bassus ortus*, low origin; but bastards may be high born; and William the Conqueror, without any sense of dishonor, styled himself William the Bastard. G. *baugst ard*, from *baug*, T. *bay*, bending, deviation, and *ard* nature, condition. G. *baug* signifies *declinans a vero*; and in heraldry, illegitimacy is marked by the bend sinister.

BASTE, *v. a.* 1. to sew slightly, to draw together, to bind; G. *basta*; P. *besten*; Swed. *basta*; D. *baste*; It. *bastire*; L. B. *baceo*, to tie together. *Bast* anciently included all pliant fibres. The inner bark of the linden tree, as well as flax, were so called in Germany; and hence S. *bast*; F. *bastiste, bâtiste*, linen. See BAT, BASS, BENT and to BIND.
2. To beat, to fustigate; G. *beysta*; Swed. *basa*; Arm. *bazata*. See BAT and BATOON.
3. To besuet, to anoint, to grease. See SUET.

BASTING THREAD, thread used in slight sewing; from the verb BASTE.

BASTING, *s.* a cudgelling, from the verb. See BATOON.

BASTION, *s.* a part of the enceinte in modern fortification; F. *bastion*; It. *bastione*, from G. *bua*; T. *bauen*; F. *bastir, bâtir*, to build.

BAT, *s.* 1. a mallet, a club, a stick; Arm. *baz*; S. *bat*, from G. *bata, basta*, to beat, to baste. See BATOON.
2. A small winged animal resembling a mouse; but generally called a bird, *vespertilio*; Swed. *natt baka*;

B A W

D. bake; Scot. *bak*, from G. *vauka*, to wake. It was called *Nuxr. Gada*. See **BIVOUAC**.

BAT and **FORAGE**, in military language, signifies an allowance for the transport of baggage during a campaign; Arm. *bass*; It. *basto*; F. *bast*, *bât*; G. *bast*, *bat*; P. *basta*; Sans. *bast*, signify a package or bundle, being cognate with our verb to baste, from G. *beita*, *basta*, to bind; but they may in some cases be confounded with *Bâs*, a load.

BATCH, s. 1. contracted from **BAKEAGE**; a baking of bread. See to **BAKE**.

2. A bundle, parcel or cluster; G. *batz*. See **BAT** and **FORAGE**.

BATE, s. contention, strife; S. *bate*, from G. *beita*, to contend. See to **BAIT**.

BATE, v. a. to lower, diminish, to take less in price; F. *abattre*, to beat down, from L. *batuo*, is used like F. *baisser*; It. *bassare*, to lower, to abase.

BATH, s. a place for people to wash themselves; but originally signifying, like stew and L. *balneum*, hot water; Swed. T. B. *bad*; S. *bath*; I. *baidh*. G. and Swed. *bada*; T. *bâhen*, to heat, were perhaps cognate with P. *adur*, *azur*; Heb. *adour*; S. *ade*, fire. See to **BAKE**.

BATOON, s. a stick, a staff, a truncheon, a marshal's staff; B. Greek *Bas*; F. *baton*; It. *bastone*; W. *bastwn*, *pastwn*. See **STAFF** and **BATT**.

BATTALIA, **BATTALION**, s. a band of soldiers in array or order of battle; It. *battaglia*, *battaglione*; F. *bataillon*. See **BATTLE**.

BATTEL, s. food, provisions. See **BATTEN**.

BATTEN, v. a. to feed, to fatten; S. *batan*; Swed. *beta*. See **BAIT**, food.

BATTEN, s. a thin piece of wood, a scantling; F. *bas tenant*, an under tenon.

BATTER, s. a mixture of flour and water; Scot. *batter*, paste, perhaps from being beaten together; but Swed. *beta* signifies to macerate.

BATTER, v. a. to beat down; frequentative of the verb to **BEAT**.

BATTLE, s. a fight, a combat; Scyth. *Bar*, adopted in Greek, like S. *beado*, signified a fight, and was cognate probably with our word to beat, and L. *batuo*, which, prefixed to L. *duellum*, produced F. *bataille*; It. *bataglia*; Sp. *batalla*.

BATTLE, v. a. from the noun; to contend in fight, to argue.

BATTLEDORE, s. a bat to strike a ball or shuttlecock; Sp. *batadore*.

BATTLEMENT, s. an indented or turreted wall; F. *bastillement* from *bastille*, a fortification. See **BASTION**.

BATTLER, **BATTELER**, s. 1. from **BATTEL**; a sizer at an university.

2. From **BATTLE**; a fighter, a contender.

BAUBLE, s. a gewgaw, a trifling thing; S. *bullabulla*; F. *babiole*; D. *boble*; L. B. *baubellum*, from L. *bulla*.

BAVIN, s. the branches of trees made into faggots; F. *feuine* is faggot, from L. *focus*, and *bois feune*, a wood faggot. See **BAWN**.

BAWCOCK, s. a complaisant fellow, a pimp; either for *bawd cock*, or from D. *bukhe*; G. *bauga*, to bend. See **BUXOM** and **MEACOCK**.

BAWD, s. a female pimp, a vile procress; B. *baad*, a bath, a stew, a bagnio. At Bern there is still a superintendent of prostitutes who attends the public baths,

B E A

called at Geneva the Queen of Bordels. B. and T. *balde*; F. *baude*, bold, wanton, lascivious, may have been used in the same sense. See **BATH** and **RIBALD**.

BAWDY, a. obscene, unchaste, vile; from the noun. But old writers used the word in the sense of ragged, from B. *vodig*, *bodig*. See **WAD**.

BAWL, v. a. to call very loud; Swed. *bâla*; G. *baul*. See **BELLOW**.

BAWN, s. a faggot made of branches of trees. See **BAVIN**.

BAWSIN, s. a badger, a gray; from O. E. *bause*; *baus*. See to **BAY**.

BAXTER, s. a baker, properly a female; G. and B. *bakster*. See to **BAKE**.

BAY, v. a. formerly **BAUCH**, to bark, to howl; G. *geya*, *bigeya*; *bauc*; Arm. *baich*; F. *aboyer*.

BAY, s. 1. a portion of the sea, around which the shore forms a bow or curve; Swed. *bay*; S. *bige*; B. *baai*; D. *bugt*; F. *baie*; It. *baja*; W. *bach*; I. *bagh*; L. B. *bei*. See **Bow**, **BOSOM**, **BIGHT**.

2. In architecture, a beam, stay, platform, dam; F. *bau*, *baux*. See **BALK**.

3. The state of holding an enemy in check; F. *aboy*, cognate with our *bay* or *bauch*, signified the sobbing of a deer, at the close of the chase, when incapable of further exertion; but our ancient poets used *beigh* or *abeigh* either as S. *beah*; T. *bag*, indecision, or rather as It. *bada*, *tener a bada*, which is our **ABYANCE**.

BAY SALT, s. salt unrefined, but less dark in colour than the black salt.

BAY YARN, s. coarse rough woollen; Swed. *boj*; D. *bay*; B. *baai*; F. *baie*, *boie*; perhaps from G. *baug*, a curl, a buckle. See **BUDGE**.

BAYONET, s. a kind of dagger to fix on the muzzle of a musket; F. *bayonette*, from being first used at a siege of Bayonne.

BEDILIUM, s. the gum of a tree used in medicine; Syr. *badleyoon*; *βδηλιον*.

BE, v. n. to exist; S. *beon*, *bio*; T. *bin*; Sclav. *bit*; W. *bod*, *bid*, from G. *be* or *ve*, the imperative of *vera*. This was originally **E** or **A**, corresponding with "E", and successively became *ar*, *era*, *vera*, *wera*; in other dialects the **E** had the G. pronoun *sa* or *se*, which produced our *so*, added to it in forming *esa*, corresponding with L. *esse*, and this again became *wesa*.

BE, a frequent prefix in composition, signifies a state of being, and corresponds with A. *be*; P. *bi*, *bu*; Sans. *bhoo*; G. *be*; D. *bie*; S. *be*, *bis*; Swed. T. B. *be*; W. and I. *bi*; 'Ew. See A.

BEACH, s. a shore or strand; G. *baech*; D. *bekkenüs*, a beach way. See **BECK**.

BEACON, s. a public signal; but, apparently, at first a fire signal; Swed. *bak*; S. *beacen*; B. *baak*; D. *bakn*; Scot. *bekin*, from G. *bak*, fire, and *ken* to know, corresponding with *φαγε*. See to **BAKE**.

BEAD, s. a small globe of glass, stone or metal; a string of which forms a necklace, used in Roman catholic countries at prayer; G. *bede*; D. and B. *bede*; S. *bad*; T. *bet*; Arm. *ped*; W. *ped*, prayer; L. *peta*. The use of beads in devotion was known to the Hindoos long prior to our era. Brahma is represented, by very ancient monuments, as counting a bead of amber at each recitation of the name of God.

BEADLE, s. a parish officer, a messenger; G. and Swed. *bod*; D. *boode*, a message; whence Swed. *bodel*; T. *be-*

B E C

dell; S. *bædel*; L. B. *bedillus*; F. *bedeau*; It. *bidella*. See **BID**.

BEAGLE, *s.* a small hound; F. *bigle*, from *bigler*, cognate with our **Bay** and **BAUCH**.

BEAK, *s.* the bill of a bird, the rostrum of a ship, a promontory; Arm. *bec*; T. *bick*; S. *becca*; B. *bek*; F. *bec*; It. *becco*; Sp. *pico*. See **PECK**.

BEAKER, *s.* a cup that has a spout; perhaps from **BEAK**; but G. *bikar*; T. *becher*; Swed. *begare*; It. *boccia*, *bochiere*, *bichiere*; L. B. *baanca*, are from *baucus*; Romance *bec* is a drink.

BEAL, *s.* a pimple, a whelk, a tumor; T. *beule*; S. *byl*. See **BOIL**.

BEAM, *s.* a large piece of timber, a stock, a pole, a ray, a tree, the horn of a deer; M. G. *bagm*; G. *bolm*; Swed. *bom*; S. *beim*; T. *baum*; B. *boom*; Scot. *bolme*; G. *bol* signifies the trunk or stem, and *baug*, a bough or limb.

BEAM-TREE, *s.* the spindle-tree, apparently from G. *bein*; S. *bune*, a spool; but confounded with *horn-beam*.

BEAN, *s.* garden pulse; *Blüse*; Isl. *baun*; Swed. *böne*; S. *bean*; T. *bohne*; B. *boon*; W. *bonar*.

BEAR, *v. a.* to carry, press upon, endure, produce, bring forth; G. *bera*; Sans. *bahr*; P. *bar*; *baqis*, *qis*; Swed. *bara*; T. *baren*, *baeren*; S. *beoran*; B. *baaren*; Heb. and A. *bara*, to create, signifies also to bring forth, to produce.

BEAR, *s.* a savage animal, a rude man; G. *biarn*; Swed. *börn*; T. *bär*; S. *bera*; B. *beer*.

BEARBREECH, **BEARPAWS**, *s.* a plant; from *bear* and L. *brachia*, an arm. See **BRANK-URSIN**.

BEARD, *s.* hair on the chin, a point; P. *baroot*; B. *baard*; T. *bart*; perhaps from G. *vairhatt*; T. *barheit*, manhood, virility, with which in Arabic the beard was synonymous. With the Goths to swear by the beard was to pledge all the manly virtues. The word, however, may be derived from L. *barba*. See **SHAG**.

BEAST, *s.* an irrational animal; L. *bestia*; It. *bestia*; F. *bête*, from *blé*.

BEAT, *v. a.* 1. to strike, throb, conquer; G. *beyta*, *bata*; Swed. *beta*; S. *beatan*; L. *batuo*; It. *battere*; F. *battre*; W. *baedden*.

2. To strive against the wind, to tack, a sea phrase; G. *beita*, to exert, contend. See to **BAIT**.

BEAU, *s.* a man of dress, a fop; It. *bei* for *begli*; F. *beau*, from L. *bellus*.

BEAVER, *s.* 1. an amphibious animal so called; G. *bior*; Swed. *befwer*; T. *biber*; S. *beofor*; B. *bever*; F. *bievre*; L. *fiber*.

2. The part of a helmet that covers the face; It. *bavera*; F. *baviere*.

BEAUTY, *s.* fine appearance; F. *beauté*; It. *bella*, from L. *bellus*.

BECAUSE, *conj.* for this reason. See **BY** and **CAUSE**.

BECK, *s.* 1. a rivulet; S. *becc*; Swed. and D. *baek*; T. *bach*, from G. *aa*; T. *ach*, a stream of water; or perhaps from G. *baek*, a bank, corresponding with L. *ripa*.

2. A courtesy, a nod, a bending of the head or body; D. *baek*; G. *beig*, from *buga*, to bow.

BECKON, *v. a.* from the noun; to make a sign with the head or hand, to nod; S. *bechnian*.

BECOME, *v. a.* 1. from **COME**; to enter into some state or condition; S. *becomman*.

2. To come opportunely, to be convenient, suitable;

B E L

Swed. *bequema*; T. *bequemen*, in the sense of L. *convenio*; S. *cweman*, to please.

BED, *s.* a place to sleep on, a platform, a plot in a garden, the channel of a river; G. *bed*; Swed. *bædd*; M. G. *badi*; S. *bed*; B. *bedde*; T. *bette*. Chald. *beit* signified a place of repose, a dwelling, and the Gothic word is apparently from *bida* to stay, to dwell.

BEDLEM, **BEDLAM**, *s.* an hospital for lunatics, a madhouse; was formerly called Bethlehem, Heb. and A. *beth el ham*, the house of bread.

BEDRID, *a.* confined to bed by sickness; S. *bedreda*, from *bed* and *rædan*; G. and Swed. *rdda*, to subdue, govern.

BEE, *s.* the insect that makes honey; G. *bij*; Swed. *bi*; B. *bye*; T. *byhe*; S. *beo*; L. *apis*; F. *abeille*; Sp. *abeia*.

BEECH TREE, *s.* Swed. *bage*; S. *bece*; T. *buche*; B. *beuke*; I. *beahag*; Φαγητός.

BEEF, *s.* the flesh of black cattle slaughtered for food; A. *bu*; B. *bu*; S. *bos bovis*; Arm. *bove*; F. *boeuf*; It. *bove*; G. *bu* signified an ox, but properly *bufie* included animals used in husbandry, from *bua*, to cultivate, and *fie*, an animal.

BEER, *s.* malt liquor; G. *bior*; Swed. *bijr*; T. *bier*; S. *bior*; F. *biere*; It. *bire*; W. *bir*. See **BARLEY**, **BREW** and **ALE**.

BEETLE, *s.* 1. a mallet; G. *batil*, *bæstil*; S. *bytl*, diminutive of **BAT**.

2. An insect; It. *biatilla*, from L. *blatta*, is a small fly; but S. *bitel*, from *bite*, is synonymous with our **CHAFER**.

BEETLE, *v. a.* to project, jut out; G. *be yta* from *be* and *out*. See **BUT**.

BEETLE BROWED, *a.* prominent, full browed.

BEFAL, *v. n.* to happen, to fall out; S. *befallen*, from G. *fall*, chance.

BEFORE, *1. prep.* in front, further on. *2. ad.* sooner, earlier in time. See **FORE**.

BEG, *v. n.* to pray, to petition; G. *bidga*; Swed. *bedja*; S. *bidgan*. See **BEAD**.

BEGET, *v. a.* to generate, to produce. See **GET**.

BEGIN, *v.* to enter upon, commence; G. *in* corresponds with L. *in*; whence *inna*, *ginna*, for *ga inna*; S. *gynna*, to go in; Swed. *begynna*; S. and T. *beginnan*, to commence.

BEHALF, *s.* favour, support, account; *on behalf* is literally on the side or on the part of; from G. *half*; S. *half*; B. *halve*, a part, a side. See **HALF**.

BEHAVE, *v. a.* to act, to conduct one's self; G. *hava*; T. *behaben*, to possess, to hold, to maintain; corresponding with L. *habeo*.

BEHEN, *s.* an herb, formerly written **PECHEM**; A. and P. *bechwen*, excellent.

BEHEST, *s.* command, mandate, order. See **HEST**.

BEHOLD, *v. a.* to observe, retain, attend, regard; S. *behealdan*. See to **HOLD**.

BEHOVE, *v. a.* to be fit, meet, proper; Swed. *behöfva*; S. *behofian*; B. *behoeven*; G. *höf*; Swed. *hof*, propriety, decency, fitness, from the verb to **HAVE**.

BELABOUR, *v. a.* to beat with force and continuance. See **LABOUR**.

BELAY, *v. a.* 1. to place in ambush, waylay. See **BLEAGUER**.

2. To lay down, leave quiet. See to **LAY**.

BELCH, *v. a.* to throw wind from the stomach, to eructate; S. *bealcian*.

B E N

BELDAM, *s.* an old lady, a scolding woman; Port. *velha dama*; Sp. *belha dama*; L. *vetus domina*.

BELEAGUER, *v. a.* to besiege, blockade, invest, restrict; Swed. *belägra*. See LEAGUER.

BELFRY, *s.* originally a tower; but now applied to the steeple of a church, and supposed to be named from the bell; F. *belfroi*, *befroi*; L. B. *belfragium*; O. E. *bawfrey*, from G. *balk*, a platform, and *frid*, peace, security, a tower; *belfrid*, *berfrid*; L. B. *berfridus*, was a moveable tower used by the Franks at the siege of Constantinople, which, as well as balcony, signified a place of watch or alarm; and in many places, on the continent, the steeples of churches still serve for that purpose.

BELIEF, *s.* creed, credit, assent. See to BELIEVE.

BELIEVE, *v.* to trust in, credit, have faith; G. *lifa*; S. *lefian*; T. *lauben*, to concede, to admit, produced S. *gelyfan*; T. *gelauben*, *glauben*; Swed. *belefva*, to consent, to believe. In Scotland *lief*, like S. *leafe*, is used in the same sense. See LEAVE.

BELIFE, BLIVE, *ad.* presently, in the mean time; from Swed. *blefva*; B. *blyven*; S. *belifian*; T. *blecien*, to remain, to be waiting as the French say *en attendant*.

BELL, *s.* a hollow sounding vessel of metal; G. *biol*; Swed. *bzel*; S. and B. *bell*; from G. *hliom*, sound, *bela*, to toll. Apparently, long before known in Europe, bells were used in Hindoo temples, to frighten away evil spirits. See LAY.

BELLOW, *v. a.* to roar like a bull, to bawl; Swed. *bdla*; S. *bellan*, from G. *baul*, to which we have added our word Low.

BELLOWS, *s.* an instrument used to blow the fire; S. *bilg*, *blast belg*; T. *blast balg*, a blowing bag or belly.

BELLY, *s.* the lower part of the body, the bowels; G. *bælg*; S. *bylg*; T. *balg*; W. *boly*.

BELONG, *v. n.* to continue with, to be the property of, to pertain; T. *belangen*. See LONG.

BELSWAGGER, *s.* a whore's associate; from Swed. *bol*; B. *boel*; T. *buhle*, a concubine, and B. *swoaker*; T. *schwager*, a brother-in-law.

BELT, *s.* a leathern girdle, a sash; G. and S. *belt*; T. *baltz*; L. *balteus*.

BENCH, *s.* a seat, a judge's seat; G. *beck*; Swed. *bænk*; S. *benc*; T. *bank*; F. *banc*; It. *banco*; L. B. *bancus*; G. *back*, a bank, seems to have been the same word, corresponding with Πάγκη, from which Αγωνία, was a senate. See FORM.

BEND, *v. a.* 1. to crook, curve, subdue; G. *benda*; S. *bendan*, from G. *bingend*; S. *bygand*, the participle of *buga*, to bow, corresponding with *pando*.

2. To incline, to direct one's way; from BEND, to curve; Swed. *böja*, to bend, produced *bog*, a course, a bow.

BEND, in heraldry, an oblique band or bar; F. *bende*, *bande*.

BENEATH, *prep.* below, under. See NEATH and NETHER.

BENISON, *s.* a blessing; F. *benisson*, contracted from BENEDICTION.

BENNUT, *s.* the nut of the benzoin tree; P. *ban*. See BENZOIN.

BENT, *s.* a kind of grass or reed; B. *bintz*; T. *bintre*, like *bass*, *bast*, *baste*, *bat*, are derived from the verb to bind. All tough grasses, as well as rushes, hops, tares, convolvuli, were called bents, bindweeds or windles, from their nature, corresponding with Σχῖνος.

BENT, *part.* crooked, inclined, determined. See to BEND.

B E V

BENZOIN, *s.* a resinous tree, and its gum, vulgarly called benjamin; P. *ban suhuja*. See BENNUT.

BEQUEATH, *v. a.* to declare, devise, to leave or give by will; S. *bequathan*, from G. *kuedia*. See QUOTE.

BEQUEST, *s.* a legacy, a gift by will; from BEQUEATH.

BEREAVE, *v. a.* to despoil, to rob; Swed. *beröfva*; S. *bereafian*; M. G. *birauban*. See REAVE.

BERGAMOT, *s.* a kind of pear; It. *bergamotto*, from P. *beg armod*, the prince pear; Turk. *begmot*. See BAY.

BERGANDE, *s.* or burrow duck; S. *berg ander*, from *berg*, a cliff, and *ander*, a duck. It breeds in holes of cliffs.

BERRY, in forming the names of places, is generally S. *berig*, *beorg*, a town, a burgh; but sometimes confounded with G. *baer*, *byr*, *bur*, which, from G. *bus*, to cultivate, designated a village or farm; and as prefixes, are written *bar*, *bare*, *beer*, *ber*, *bere*, *beor*, *bur*. See BURY.

BERRY, *s.* 1. a den or hole. See BURROW.

2. Any small pulpy fruit; G. *ber*; T. *beer*; S. *berig*; A. Chald. Syr. *bar*, *bari*, *peri*, a general name for fruit as well as grain. See to BEAR.

BERT, in forming the names of persons or places, signifies bright, illustrious; as BERTHA, ALBERT. See BRIGHT.

BESANT, *s.* an ancient golden coin of Byzantium.

BESEECH, *v. a.* to supplicate, entreat, request; S. *besecan*, *gesecan*; from SEEK, as request from quest.

BESHREW, *v.* to call out against, curse, let mischief befall; T. *beschreien*. See SHREW.

BESOM, *s.* an instrument to sweep with, a broom; S. *besem*, *besm*; B. *bezem*; T. and B. *bies*, a rush; Arm. *bez*, the birch tree.

BEST, *a.* good in the highest degree; G. *best*, contracted from *batezt*, *best*; T. *best*; B. *beste*; D. *bedest*; S. *best*, *best*. See BETTER.

BESTOW, *v. a.* to place, apply, give, dispose of gratuitously. See to STOW.

BET, *s.* a wager, stake, deposit; G. *væd*; T. *wette*; Swed. *wad*; S. *wed*, *wad*, *bad*, *bate*, a pledge. See WAGER.

BETRAY, *v. a.* to draw on deceitfully, to reveal or discover treacherously; G. *draga* and L. *traho* are cognates, with exactly the same principal meaning; from the first, Swed. *bedrdga*; T. *betrügen*; B. *bedriegen*, *betrekkas*, and from the latter, F. *trahir*, are synonymous. G. *drog*; T. *trug*, signify fraud. See TRICK and TREACHERY.

BETTER, *a.* good in a greater degree; G. *betr*; P. *behter*, *beshter*; T. *besser*; S. *betera*; Swed. *bättar*; B. *beter*, the comparative degree of G. *bat*, *bæt*; P. *beh*; D. *baot*; S. *bet*; from which we have *boot*, good, advantage, profit. See BEST.

BETTER, *s.* a large wooden mallet, sometimes strengthened with iron rings; T. *bate*; S. *bat*. See BETTY, BAT, and to BEAT.

BETWEEN, *prep.* from TWEEN, } in the middle of two.

BETWIXT, *prep.* from TWIXT, } in the middle of two.

BEVEL, *s.* an instrument for measuring the sweep of an arch or angle; Sp. *baivel*; F. *beveau*; It. *bicea libella*; L. *obliqua libella*.

BEVERAGE, *s.* drink in general; It. *beveraggio* from *bevere*; L. *bibere*.

BEVY, *s.* a flock of birds; but sometimes signifying a brood; It. *beva*; T. *bewe*, from G. *bua*, to dwell, to associate. See COVEY.

B I L

BEWRAY, *v. a.* to betray, disclose maliciously, accuse ; *S.* *bewregan*, *bewroegan*, *wregen* ; *T.* *wrogan*, from *G. rægia*, to calumniate.

BEX, *s.* a Turkish title, a lord, a prince ; *Turk. begh* ; *Tartar beg*, a lord ; *begum*, a lady ; *begiler beg*, a lord of lords.

BYOND, *prep.* further off, above ; *S. begeond*. See **YOND**.

BEZEL, **BESIL**, *s.* the cup of a ring ; *T. beseau* ; *þárra*.

BEZOAR, *s.* a medicinal stone ; *P. pazahar*, counterpoison.

BIAS, *s.* inclination to one side, obliquity ; *F. biais* ; *It. bieco* ; *L. obliquus*.

BIB, *s.* a cloth under the chin of infants ; *F. bave*, *bavette* ; *It. bava*, *bavaglio*, from *F. bave* ; *It. bava* ; *Sp. baba* ; *Arm. babous*, slaver.

BIB, *v. a.* to drink, to tipple ; *L. bibo*.

BIBLE, *s.* the book containing the holy Scriptures, a volume or roll ; but properly the Egyptian papyrus ; *g̃.t̃.s̃.t̃.* See **BOOK** and **PAPER**.

BICE, **BIAZ**, *s.* a colour used in painting, formerly a gray, but now partaking of a light blue ; *F. bis* ; *It. bigio* ; *L. B. bisius*.

BICKER, *v. a.* to skirmish, to fight off and on, to vibrate ; *T. bicken*, *bickeren* ; *It. beccare* ; *F. bequer*, *bequier*, to peck, to contend with the beak ; *W. bire* ; *P. bikar*, *pikar*, a conflict, a skirmish.

BID, *v. a.* 1. to command ; *G. and Swed. biuda* ; *S. beodan* ; *T. bieten*, perhaps cognate with *P. bid*, *bud*, be it, let it be.

2. To invite, propose, offer, request ; *G. bidga* ; *S. bidden* ; *T. bitten* ; *B. bidden*, corresponding with *L. peto*.

BIDE, *v.* to endure, remain, wait, expect ; *G. and Swed. bida* ; *S. bidan* ; *D. bie*. It may perhaps be derived from the verb, to be ; for *let be*, in Scotland, signifies to let remain ; *P. bu*, repose.

BIER, *s.* a hand carriage for the dead ; *G. bar* ; *Swed. bær* ; *T. behre* ; *F. biere* ; *It. bara*. See to **BEAR** and **BARROW**.

BIESTINGS, *s.* the first milk a cow gives after calving ; *G. and Swed. ysta*, signifies to coagulate, ferment ; *beist* ; *S. beost*, had *ung*, new, young, affixed to produce *S. bystung* ; *T. biestung* ; *F. béton*. See **CHEESE**.

BIG, *a.* bulky, large, great, pregnant ; *G. bolg*, *bulk* ; *D. bug* ; *Isl. buk*, which in our northern counties is pronounced *booke* and *bugg*.

BIGG, *s.* a kind of barley ; *Isl. bygg* ; *Swed. biugg* ; *D. byg* ; *P. big*, *bij*, is a grain resembling rice.

BIGGIN, *s.* a cap or coif worn by an order of nuns ; *F. beguin* ; *B. begyn*, from being, as some pretend, dedicated to St Bega ; but perhaps the name was cognate with *beg*, or *bead quean*, a praying woman ; *L. B. begardus*, a monk.

BIGHT, *s.* one turn of a cable ; *Swed. bågt* ; *S. byht*, from *Isl. beiga* ; *S. bygan*, to curve.

BIGORNE, **BICORN**, 1. *a.* having two horns. 2. *s.* a kind of anvil ; *F. bigorne* ; *It. bicorn*.

BIGOT, *s.* a zealot, one devoted to a party ; *F. bigot* ; *It. bigotto*, from *God* in the sense of pledged, wedded. See *God*.

BILANDER, *s.* a kind of hoy, a coasting vessel ; *B. bylander*.

BILBERRY, *s.* a whortleberry, a blue berry ; *G. bla ber* ; *Swed. bla ber* ; *Scot. blueberry* ; *L. vaccinium*.

BILBOES, *s.* *G. bol boja* ; *Arm. bilbys*, log fetters ; *Swed. boye* ; *T. boye* ; *L. boia*.

B I S

BILE, *s.* 1. a tumor, a pustule ; *G. belg* ; *S. bile* ; *T. beule* ; *B. buile*. See **BEAL** and **BOIL**.

2. Gall, choler ; *F. bile* ; *L. bilis*.

BILGE, *s.* the breadth of a ship's hull ; *G. belg* ; *T. builg*, from *G. bulga*, to swell.

BILGE-WATER, *s.* water collected in the hull of a ship.

BILK, *v. a.* to play upon, overreach, dupe ; *bileika* ; *M. G. bilaikan* ; *T. belaikan*, to play, and signifying like *L. ludere*, to chouse ; *B. bilk*, a gaming table. See **PLAY**.

BILL, *s.* 1. a beak, a pointed instrument ; *G. bill* ; *P. bil* ; *S. bille* ; *T. beil* ; *B. byl* ; *Swed. bill* ; *T. bigel*, *beyel* ; *W. bwiall*, signify a coulter or crooked adze, from *G. beggia*, to curve.

2. A written list of articles, a draft for money, a prescription, a case in law ; *L. bulla*, a seal attached to a writing, produced *F. bulle*, *bille* ; *It. bolla*, a written document. See **BILLET**.

BILLET, *s.* 1. a diminutive of **BILL**; a small letter, a ticket ; *L. B. bolleta* ; *F. billet* ; *It. biglietto*.

2. A small piece of wood, a stick ; *L. B. billus* ; *F. bille*, *billot*, perhaps the diminutive of *G. bol*, a log ; but *Scot. bale*, a faggot is contracted from *bandle*, a bundle.

BILLIARDS, *s.* a game played with balls on a table ; *F. billard* ; but formerly in *E. ball yards*.

BILLOW, *s.* a large rolling wave ; *Isl. bylgia* ; *G. bdl næga*, a swell wave ; *Swed. bölja* ; *T. bulge* ; *G. bbla*, *bulga*, to swell.

BILLY, *s.* diminutive of William ; *S. villy* ; *W. billy*.

BIN, *s.* a heap of grain, an inclosure ; *S. binn* ; *T. binne* ; *D. bing*, from *G. and Swed. inna*, to inclose. See **PINGLE**.

BIND, *v. a.* to hold together, to inclose, to constipate ; *G. binda* ; *S. bindan* ; *T. binden* ; *Swed. binda* ; *P. and Hind. bend*, *bund* ; *M. G. vithan* ; *Æol. siw* ; *L. vicio*, are supposed to be cognates of *G. binda*, which, in some tenses, varied into *bat* and *bit*, signifying restraint, security.

BIRCH-TREE, *s.* supposed to be named from its bark, which, with the savages of America, is still employed, particularly in ornaments ; *G. birk* ; *Swed. biörk* ; *S. birc* ; *T. bircke* ; *B. berke*.

BIRD, *s.* a fowl, a feathered animal ; *S. bird*, *bridd*, originally like *L. pullus* ; *G. byrd* ; *P. perid*, *berid*, denoted the young of animals in general, from the verb to **BEAR**. Bird formerly was used as a term of endearment in the sense of **BAIRN**. See **BREED** and **BRING**.

BIRLET, *s.* a band for the head ; *F. bourlet*, *ourlet*, from *L. ora*.

BIRT, *s.* a fish. See **BRET**.

BIRTH, *s.* 1. being born, the act of coming into life ; *G. burd* ; *Swed. bjrd* ; *S. beorth*. See to **BEAR**.

2. A place of rest or security, a sleeping place in a ship ; *T. beruhti*, from *beruhen* ; *Swed. bero*, to repose ; *G. roi*, rest. See **BARROW**.

BIRTHWORT, *s.* an herb so named from its use to promote untimely birth.

BISHOP, *s.* 1. the head of a diocese ; *'Esiōnēs* ; *L. episcopus* ; *T. bischoff* ; *F. evesque*, *évèque*.

2. For *bishop pot*, a posset or warm drink with a toast ; supposed to be *F. bischauffé* ; but perhaps contracted from *boisson chauffé*, drink warmed. *F. bis*, however, was toasted or scorched bread ; and the jingle of *pot* and *foot* may have been the origin of calling a burnt taste, a *bishop's foot*.

BISON, *s.* a kind of wild bull, with a mane, and a hump on

B L A

his back ; some animal of that kind was known to the Goths, as *visundur*. See *URUS*.

BISON, *a.* blind, dull-sighted ; *S. bisen*, from *G. osien*, without seeing.

BIT, *s. 1.* a morsel, a small piece, a fragment ; *G. bite* ; *Swed. bit* ; *S. bitt* ; *B. beet* ; *T. bitz* ; *D. bitte*, very little, from **BITE** : and *F. morceau*, from *L. morsus*, is synonymous.

2. The iron of a bridle that enters a horse's mouth ; *G. bit* ; *B. bit* ; *G. bitol*, a bridle, from *bit*, and *ol*, a rein, a strap ; *F. mord*, a bit, is from *mordre*. See **BIKE**.

BITCH, *s.* the female of a dog ; *G. bicka* ; *Swed. byckja* ; *S. byce* ; *T. betze* ; *G. greg baka*, seems to have been the right word, cognate with greedy, and *bak*, heat. The word was a term of the greatest reproach among the Goths ; and to call any person *byckia hvalp* (son of a bitch) was punishable by law. Through all the *G.* dialects *hundsfud*, *hunsfot*, has the same signification ; and *F. Jean foute* is corrupted from *L. canis fætura*.

BITTACLE, *s.* a frame of timber where the compass is placed in a ship ; *F. boite d'aiguille* ; *L. pyxis aculei*, the needle box.

BITTER, *a.* having a biting taste, harsh, severe ; *G. bittr* ; *Swed. T. B. bitter* ; *S. biter*. See to **BITE**.

BITTERN, **BITTOUR**, *s.* a water fowl ; *þontog* ; *F. butor* ; *B. butoor* ; *L. B. botaurus, avis taurina*. See **BUTTER BUMP**.

BITTS, *s.* a sea term for two square beams serving as stays ; *F. bittes*, from *G. bit* ; *Swed. beting*. See to **BIND**.

BIVOUAC, *s.* in military language signifies that the whole corps remains on guard during the night ; *G. vauk*, our wake or watch, a guard, produced, *T. bewach* ; *Swed. bewak*, being awake, which the French corrupted into *bivouac*.

BLAB, *v. a.* to let out, to tattle ; like *blurt* and *Scot. bladder*, *blab* is from *blow* ; the vulgar say don't blow, for don't *blab*.

BLACK, *a. 1.* dark, without colour or light, cloudy, vile, dismal ; *G.* and *T. black* ; *S. blac* ; *Ἄνθυξις*. Met. infernal, without ecclesiastical sanction. See **BLUE**.

2. Confinement, prison ; *G.* and *Swed. black*, an iron fetter. See **BLOCK**.

BLACKGUARD, *s.* from **BLACK** and **GUARD** ; a mean dirty fellow.

BLACK-HOLE, *s.* from **BLACK** and **HOLE** for **HOLD**, confinement.

BLADDER, *s.* the urinal vessel, a blister ; *G. bladder* ; *S. bladdre* ; *Swed. bladdra* ; *T. blase*, from to **BLOW** ; *L. vesica*, and *Φῦνος* have the same meaning.

BLADE, *s. 1.* the leaf of herbs, the luminous part of a sword ; *G. blad* ; *Swed. Dan. B. blad* ; *T. blatte* ; *S. blad* ; corresponding with *Πλάτος*.

2. A young man, a stripling ; from **LAD**, corresponding with *Βλαδάς*.

BLAIN, *s. 1.* a pustule, blister, blotch ; *D. blyne* ; *S. blegene* ; *T. blegen*, from *blehen*, to swell. See **BLISTER**.

2. A wound or chop ; *G. blæn* ; *Swed. blän*. See **BLOW**.

BLAME, *s.* censure, offence, reproach ; *Port. blasma* ; *It. biasmo* ; *F. blâme*, infamy, have the same origin with **BLASPHEME**. But *A.* and *P. luom* ; *G. liom* ; *S. hlem* ; *T. leum, laum*, sound, fame, produced *T. beleum, belaum* ; *B. blaam*, evil report, censure, in the sense of *L. famosus*.

B L I

BLANCH, *v.* to whiten ; *F. blanchir*. See **BLEACH** and **BLANK**.

BLANK, *a.* white, having no mark or colour, indefinite, vacant ; *G. bleik* ; *ஆவண* ; *S. blæc* ; *B. bleek*, *blank* ; *Swed. D. T. blank* ; *F. blanc*. See **BLEACH**.

BLANKET, *s.* a white woollen cover for a bed ; *F. blanchet* ; *It. bianchetta*. See **BLANK**.

BLARE, *v. a. 1.* to bellow ; *T. blaeren* ; *L. balo*.

2. To blow, blaze abroad ; *G. blera*.

BLASPHEME, *v. a.* to speak impiously, to defame, to curse ; *βλασφημία*.

BLAST, *s. 1.* a gust of wind, explosion ; *Swed. T. S. blast*, from *G. blasa*, *blasta* ; *S. blæstan*.

2. Foul vapour, blight ; *T. blast*. See to **BLOW**.

BLAST, *v. a. 1.* from the noun ; to blight, vitiate, injure, confound.

2. From **BLAZE** ; to burn, to scorch, to destroy by heat ; *Scot. blezzen*.

3. From the noun ; to blow, to proclaim, to trumpet. See **BLAZON**.

BLAY, *s.* a small white fish ; *B. bly* ; *F. able*. See **BLEAK**.

BLAZE, *s. 1.* a white mark ; *G. blisa* ; *Swed. blæs* ; *D. and B. blis* ; *T. blaesse, blesse*, from *G. lios*, white.

2. A flame, conflagration ; *S. blase* ; *D. bluss* ; *Swed. blos* ; *Φλάξ* ; *B. blix* ; *T. blitz*, a flame, torch, lightning. See **LOW**.

BLAZE, *v. a. 1.* from the noun ; to rise in a flame.

2. To proclaim, promulgate, to trumpet ; *G. blasa* ; *Swed. blasa* ; *S. blæsen*, to blow, to trumpet.

BLAZON, *s.* a trumpet, proclamation, display ; *G. blazun, blason*, from *blas*. See **BLAZE**, to proclaim.

BLAZON, *v. a.* from the noun ; to display, or proclaim armorial honours, to make public. See **HERALD**.

BLEACH, *v.* to whiten, grow white ; *Swed. bleka* ; *S. blæcan*, from *G. bleik* ; *T. bleich* ; *B. bleek* ; *ஆவண*. See **BLANK**.

BLEAK, *s.* a small white fish ; *S. blæge* ; *B. bly*. See **BLEACH**.

BLEAK, *a.* dark, gloomy, dull, cold ; *G. bleck* ; *Swed. blek* ; *S. bleac*. See **BLACK**.

BLEAR-EYED, *a.* dim with rheum, watery, raw ; *G. blar* for *bladr* ; *D. blære* ; *B. blaar* ; *T. blar* ; *Swed. blir*. See **BLISTER**.

BLEAT, *BLEATE*, *v. a.* to cry like a sheep ; *S. blætan* ; *B. bladen* ; *L. balo* ; *It. belare*, from *βλα*.

BLEB, *s.* a small blister ; cognate with *blab*, bladder, blister, from to **BLOW**.

BLEIT, **BLATE**, *a.* timid, heartless ; *Isl. blaud* ; *G. bleide* ; *T. bloede* ; *Swed. blöde*.

BLEMISH, *s.* deformity, spot, scar ; *βλημα* is a wound, *Swed. bleme*, an ulcer ; but *F. blème*, discoloured, livid, is from *L. plumbeus*.

BLENCH, *v. a. 1.* to cede, shrink, start back ; *T. blencken*. See **LIN** and **FLINCH**.

2. To render obscure, or difficult. See to **BLINK**.

BLEND, *v. a.* to mix, confuse, spoil, adulterate ; *G. blenda* ; *D. blande* ; *Swed. blanda* ; *S. bländan* ; *G. bland*, signified many, and *ibland*, among.

BLESS, *v. a.* to wish, or make, happy, to praise ; *G. bleesa* ; *S. blissian*, for *blisian*, to make blithe. See **BLITHE**.

BLIGHT, *s. 1.* mildew, foulness, smut ; *G. and Swed. lyte*.

2. Destruction by heat. See to **BLOW** and **BLAST**.

BLIGHT, *v. a.* from the noun ; to corrupt, destroy.

B L O

BLINB, *a.* deprived of sight, obscure; G. Swed. S. T. B. *blind*; G. *blya*, to shine, to appear, probably with the negative adjunct, became *blyna*, to obscure. See *LOW*.

BLINK, *v. n.* 1. to see obscurely, to wink; G. *blindka*; Swed. *blinka*; B. *belonken*. See **BLIND**.

2. To give a ray of light, to shine transiently; B. *blin-ken*; D. *blinke*; S. *blican* from G. *blya*, to shine. See **LINK**.

BLISS, *s.* felicity, happiness, blessedness; G. *bliss*; S. *blis*. See to **BLESS**.

BLISSEM, *v.* to be in heat; G. *blism*, for *blithsam*; S. *blithe*, lascivious; W. *blysian*, to seek the male.

BLISTER, *s.* a watery pustule, a plaster to draw serous matter from the skin; G. *bladr*; T. *blazer*; Swed. *blader*, *blister*; S. *bladdre*, from to **BLAST** or **BLOW**. See **BLADDER**.

BLITHE, *a.* gay, sprightly, glad; G. *bläde*; B. *blyd*; Swed. *blijd*; S. *blithe*; L. *laetus*. See **LAUGH** and **GLAD**.

BLOAT, *v. a.* 1. to swell, become turgid; to *blow out*, to be puffy.

2. To smoke, to blacken. See **BLOTE**.

BLOBBER, *a.* swelled, blown out. See **BLUFF**.

BLOCK, *s.* a heavy piece of wood, stone, or metal; G. and B. *blok*; Swed. T. Arm. *block*; F. *bloque*. See **LOG**.

BLOCK, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to frame with logs.

2. To shut up, inclose, confine; S. *locen*, *blocen*; B. *be-cken*; It. *blocare*; F. *bloquer*. See to **LOCK**.

BLOOD, *s.* a red nourishing fluid; G. Swed. S. *blod*; B. *blod*; T. *blut*; M. G. *bloth*. See **BLOW**, to colour.

BLOOM, *s.* 1. a bright colour, the flower of herbs and trees; G. and Swed. *blom*; T. *blum*; B. *bloem*; S. *bleo*. See **BLOW**, to colour.

2. A bluish tinge on grapes and plums. See **BLUE**.

3. A mass of purified metal; S. *bloma*, translated from L. *flos*.

BLOSSOM, *s.* flowers of trees and plants; G. *blo sam*; S. *blossom*; B. *blossem*; Arm. *bleuzen*; W. *blodeuyn*; I. *blatham*. See to **BLOW** and **BLOOM**.

BLOT, *s.* 1. blackness, discolour, soot, disgrace; G. *blat*; B. *blaat*. See **BLOTE**.

2. A vacant place in an escutcheon, an open point at backgammon, G. *blott*; Swed. *blott*; B. *bloot*; T. *bloss*; Scot. *blait*; It. *biotto*.

BLOTH, *s.* 1. a pustule, an eruption of the skin; G. and Swed. *blodsær*; B. *bluts*, a blood sore; It. *bozza*.

2. A slur or stain; as if blotage. See **BLOT**.

BLOTE, *v. a.* 1. to smoke, blacken by hanging in the chimney; B. *blaakt*, smoked. See **BLOT**.

2. To swell, become turgid. See **BLOAT**.

BLOW, *s.* a stroke, a lick; G. *blegwa*; T. *blidue*, *bluw*; B. *blouwe*; I. *blow*. See **LICK**.

BLOW, *v. a.* 1. to puff out with wind, to ventilate, to swell; G. *blaas*, *blas*; T. *blidhen*; S. *blowian*; L. *flo*.

2. To blacken, smut, discolour; G. *blaas*; T. *blawen*; D. *blaas*; from G. *bla*, black.

3. To colour, to blossom, bloom; G. *blaas*, *bloma*; B. *bløyen*; T. *bluiken*; S. *blowan*, from G. *liu*, *liur*, *liur*; Arm. *liu*; W. *liw*; S. *bleo*; B. *blei*; T. *bluie*, colour.

4. To scorch, to burn, to blast; T. *belohen*, from *loken*. See **LOW**, flame.

BLOWZE, *s.* redness, a flushing of the blood to the face; B. *blooz*; Arm. *blouz*. See **BLOOD**.

B O B

BLUBBER, *s.* liquid drawn off, whale oil unrefined; G. *blaupr*; T. *lab*; D. *laeb*. See **LOPPER**.

BLUBBER, *v. a.* from the noun; to shed tears, to run at the nose.

BLUBBER-CHEEKED, *a.* puffy-cheeked. See **BLORBER**.

BLUDGEON, *s.* a short thick stick, a bat; G. *blygwan*; I. *blawer*. See **BLOW**.

BLUE, *a.* sky-coloured; G. *bla*; P. *beel*; T. *blau*; S. *bla-hæwan*; B. *blaaw*; Swed. *blao*; D. *blyc*; Sp. *bloo*; F. *bleu*; Met. dismal, dark, dissatisfied.

BLUE, *s.* colour of dry raisins and plums when well preserved. See **BLOOM**.

BLUFF, *a.* swelled out, puffed up, bulky; from **BLOW** and **UP**, T. *uf*; Scot. *buffy*; F. *bouri*.

BLUFF, *s.* a round protuberance; G. and B. *bol*, is round, large. See **PLUMP**.

BLUNDER, *s.* a mistake, a mixture, confusion; G. *blander*; Swed. *blander*; S. *blender*. In Swed. it is applied to ridicule silly people who would use a sieve for a pitcher. See **BLEND**.

BLUNDERBUSS, *s.* a short wide gun; from **BLUNDER**, a mixture of shot, and **Bus**, a tube or barrel; B. *donderboss*, a thundering gun.

BLUNT, *a.* round, obtuse, dull; G. *bollot*, *bollont*; B. *bolle*, whence, Swed. *blump*, *plump*; B. *plomp*. See **PLUMP**.

BLURT, *v. a.* to sully, blot, efface; contracted from *blotter*, frequentative of *blot*.

BLURT, *v. a.* to blab out inconsiderately; G. *blara ut*. See **BLARE**.

BLUSH, *s.* redness, colouring of the face, glow, appearance; B. *bloose*; S. *blose*; but D. *bluis*, *bluds*, it shames, is from G. *blid*. See **BLEIT**.

BLUSH, *v. a.* from the noun; to assume colour, to suffuse the cheeks from emotion or shame; B. *blosen*; S. *ablisian*. See to **BLOW**.

BLUSTER, *v. a.* to blow rudely, to storm, to bully, to swagger, G. *blustra*, frequentative of **BLAST**.

BLUSTERER, *s.* a vapouring noisy fellow.

BLUSTEROUS, *a.* from the verb; stormy, noisy, tumultuous.

BO, *intj.* a word of terror to children; A. *bau*; Sans. *bhuu*; Arm. *ban*; W. *bw*; B. *baun*. See **BUG**.

BO, *s.* a shout; It. *bau*, from L. *boo*.

BOAR, *s.* 1. a male of swine; Sans. *burah*; S. *bar*; B. *beer*; L. *aper*. See **BARROW**.

2. A violent tide; G. *bara*; B. *boar*.

BOARD, *s.* a plank, table, deck, bench; G. *bord*; Swed. T. D. B. W. F. *bord*; S. *braud*. See **BROAD**.

BOAST, *v. a.* to brag, to vaunt; W. *bastio*; I. *bast*, are adopted from the English word; B. *boogen*; S. *bogan*, to use a bow, has the exact meaning of L. *jactare*; *boog*, *boogst*, a bow, a boast, as we use the phrase "to draw a long bow," to magnify.

BOAT, *s.* a vessel of conveyance on water, a small ship; G. and S. *bat*; Swed. *bät*; T. and B. *boot*; Sans. *pot*; Hind. *bohit*; F. *bot*, *bateau*; W. *bad*; It. *batello*; Sp. *bate*.

BOB, *s.* 1. cut off, short, quick; *boff* for be off, as *doff* for do off.

2. A trick or deception. See **BAFF**.

3. From the verb; a shake, a touch, a motion.

BOB, *v. a.* I. to touch or pull by way of signal, to play backward and forward, to move, to shake; G. *bifa*; S. *bifian*; D. *beve*; B. *baven*; T. *bebén*.

B O L

2. From the noun ; to put off, dodge, or cheat.

BOBBIN, *s.* a small spool for weaving lace, a cord so woven ; *B. bobyn* ; *F. bobine*, from *bob*, to move, and *S. bune*, a spool. See **BONE LACE**.

BOBTAIL, *s.* from **BOB** ; a short tail ; **TAG**, **RAG** and **BOBTAIL**, were three denominations of ignoble dogs. See **TIKE** and **RACK**.

BOCASSIN, *s.* a kind of open fustian used like buckram ; *It. bocassino* ; *F. boucassin* ; *Sp. bocassi*, from *It.* and *Sp. boca*, a hole. See **BUCKRAM**.

BODE, *v. a.* to portend, presage, announce ; *G. boda* ; *Swed. boda* ; *S. bodian* ; *T. bofen* ; *G. bod*, was a message, an order, from the verb to *bid* ; and *bode*, *S. boda*, a messenger or announcer. See **BEADLE**.

BODE, *s.* a dwelling, habitation ; *G. bud* ; *S. bude* ; *Swed. bod* ; *D. boed* ; *W. bod*. See **ABODE** and **BOOTH**.

BODKIN, *s.* 1. an iron pin or needle ; formerly *brodkin*. See **BRAD** and **BROIDER**.

2. A name given to one who has a small seat ; *bumkin*, a small bum.

BODY, *s.* the human stature or person, a corporation, the trunk of a tree, the bulk of any matter ; *S. bodig* ; *T. potih*, signified the human person or stature only ; and there does not appear to be any cognate term, unless *bode* might have been considered as the residence of life, which in all G. dialects is synonymous with what we call body. *P. body* ; *Sans. bodaun*, a being, may possibly have a common origin with our verbs to *be* and to *bide*. See **LIFE** and **BOLE**.

BOG, *s.* a morass, a fen, soft ground ; *Arm. boug* ; *I. bog*, a quagmire ; *B. bagger*, is mud ; but *Swed. bog* signifies pliant, flexible, cognate with our *budge*.

BOGBEAN, **BUCKBEAN**, *s.* an aquatic plant ; *B. bockboon*, *goatsbean*, *menyanthes trifoliata* ; *T. bachebohn* ; *B. beckeboon*, would be in *E. beckbean*, which produced the botanical name *becabunga* for brooklime.

BOGGLE, *s.* a fright, diminutive of **BUG**.

BOGGLE, *v. n.* 1. to be alarmed, to shy. See the noun.

2. To waver, to hesitate. See **BUDGE**.

BOHEA TEA, *s.* so named from the province of *Yoo yee* or *Bou yee*, in China.

BOIL, *s.* a pustule ; *G. buil*, from *bola* to swell. See **BILE**.

BOIL, *v. a.* to bubble through heat ; *L. bullio* ; *F. bouiller*.

BOISTER, *v. a.* to talk loud, to swagger, to vaunt. See **BLUSTER**.

BOISTEROUS, *a.* blustering, noisy, violent.

BOLD, *a.* daring, stout, impudent ; *G. bald, vald* ; *Swed. båld* ; *S. bald, beald* ; *Swed. bælla* corresponds with *I. valeo*. See **WIELD**.

BOLE, *s.* 1. the trunk of a tree, the body in contradistinction to the limbs ; *G.* and *Swed. bol* ; *Swed. baol*, large, massive, together with *bulk*, *Isl. buk, bulg*, our *bug* or *big*, seem to be derived from *G.* and *Swed. bula, bulgia*, to swell, to enlarge ; whence also *Isl.* and *Swed. buld*, thick, gross, corpulent.

2. A measure for corn of six bushels ; *L. bulga* ; *Scot. bow* ; *G. bolle* ; *T. bolle*, was a measure for liquids.

3. A kind of earth used in medicine ; *F. bole*, from *Bælæs*.

BOLL, *s.* the round capsule containing the seeds of plants, such as flax ; *T. bolle* ; *B. bol* ; *W. bul* ; *Scot. bow* ; from *G. bolla* round ; and thence signifying a bud, a bulb, and the head. See **BOWL** and **POLE**.

BOLSTER, *s.* a large pillow, a pad ; *G. Swed. and S. bolster* ; *T. pfulster* ; *P. balish*. See **BOLE** and **PILLOW**.

B O O

BOLT, *s.* a bar, an arrow, lightning ; *Swed. bolt* ; *S. belt* ; *T. boltz* ; *B. bouti* ; *W. bolt* ; *I. bolad*, correspond with *Boris*, an arrow ; but *Swed. bolt* or *bolt*, signifies a bar, a beam, from *G. bol*, and also, like *L. cippus*, a block for confinement. A notion may have existed that something like an arrow might be discharged with lightning ; but *T. blitz*, lightning is cognate with our *blink*.

BOLT, *v. a.* 1. to sift flour by turning it round in a cylindrical sieve ; *B. builen* ; *T. bentelen*, from *bwil*, *bentel*, a bag ; *F. bluter*.

2. From the noun ; to fasten with a bolt.

3. To sally out, to dart forth ; from **BOLT** in the sense of dart ; or sometimes in the sense of *Sp. buelto*, from *L. volito*, to turn suddenly.

BOMB, *s.* a large ordnance shell ; *F. bombe*, from *Apples*.

BOMBASIN, *s.* slight stuff for mourning ; *L. bombycinus*.

BOMBAST, *s.* 1. high-sounding words. See **BOMB**.

2. A kind of coarse fustian ; *P. bumbo busta* is cotton cloth ; but *T.baum* is a tree, and *bast*, a kind of tissue remarkably flimsy ; *Swed. bast*, any thing light or trivial. See **BEAM** and **BASTE**.

BOMBEE, *s.* the drone bee. See **HUMBLE BEE**.

BOND, *s.* a tie, an obligation, a band ; *G. baund* ; *Swed. band* ; *S. bond* ; *P. bund* ; *Hind. bind*. See to **BIND**.

BONDAGE, *s.* captivity, slavery ; *G. bandgia* ; *P. bundugee*. See **BOND**.

BONE, *s.* the most solid part of the body ; *G. bein, ben* ; *Swed. ben* ; *B. been* ; *S. ban* ; *T. being* ; all of which, like *L. tibia*, signify a leg and pipe or tube.

BONE-LACE, *s.* bobbin-lace ; *S. bune*, a bone spool. See **BOBBIN**.

BONEFIRE, *s.* a great fire for public rejoicing ; supposed to be from *L. bonus* ; but probably for *ban* fire. See **BAN**, public.

BONITO-FISH, *s.* *A. boonitta, beinith* ; *Sp. Port. and It. bonito*, the latter apparently from *L. bonus*.

BONNET, *s.* 1. a head-dress ; *Swed. bonad* ; *D. bonnet* ; *Arm. bonnet* ; *F. bonnet* ; *G. and Swed. buan or bon*, signifies attire, and *hæt* is high.

2. A small topsail in a ship ; *D. bonet* ; *F. bonnette* ; *Sp. boneta*.

BONNY, *a.* pretty, gay ; *Sp. and Port. bonito*, from *L. bonus*. See **Boon**.

BOOBY, *s.* 1. a clownish, dull fellow ; *B. babok*, a country lad ; perhaps from *G. bo*, *T. bau*, tillage, and *boy*. See **LOOBY** and **HOBBY**.

2. A sea bird remarkable for its gestures ; *Port. bobo*, a buffoon ; it is called *fou* in *F.* See **BUFFOON**.

BOOK, *s.* a volume to write or read in ; *G. and Swed. bok* ; *S. boc* ; *T. buck*, apparently from *G. Swed. S. bog, bok* ; *B. boek*, a roll, a quire ; *O. E. bow* of paper was also a quire or roll. It has been supposed to be derived from *S. boc*, the beech tree ; but as the Goths were late in acquiring the use of letters, it is not probable that they ever used the beech as paper. See **BEECH**.

BOOM, *s.* a beam, a bar, a pole, used in a ship to keep the sail extended ; *B. boom* ; *D. bom*. See **BEAM**.

BOOM, *v. a.* 1. from the noun, to sail very fast, with all sails set.

2. To rise in billows ; *G. bodm* ; *B. boom*, the bottom, signified in Gothic a ground swell or surf, an estuary ; but our word was apparently from *G. boga um*. See **BOUND**.

B O R

BOON, *s.* 1. a favour, a prayer ; G. *bæn, bon* ; S. *bene* ; Swed. *bōn*, from G. *una*, to favour, to cherish. 2. The stalk of herbs like hemp or flax ; G. *bein* ; S. *bune*, like L. *tibia*, signified a shank and a pipe ; Scot. *bune*. See **BONE**.

BOON, *a.* jovial, jolly ; supposed to be F. *bon*, from L. *bonus* ; but G. *buan, bon* ; Isl. *boin* ; Swed. *boen*, signified prepared, provided, adorned ; and G. *buai* to entertain as a guest, *beini*, hospitable, were from G. *bua, boa*, to prepare ; Scot. *bene*, comfortable, wealthy, happy.

BOOR, *s.* a country fellow, a clown ; G. *baur, buer* ; T. *bauer* ; B. *boer* ; S. *beorman*, a cultivator.

BOARD, *s.* a jest, a sham, a fib ; B. *boert* ; F. *bourde* ; L. B. *burda* ; It. *bugiardo*, from *bugia*, a fiction. See **BANTER**.

BOOSE, *s.* a stall for oxen or cows ; G. *bua hus* ; S. *bosig*, cattle house ; *bsig*.

BOOT, *s.* 1. profit, advantage ; G. *bōt, bot* ; Swed. and S. *bot* ; B. *boat* ; W. *budd*. It was originally *bot* or *bat*, good, from which we have **BETTER** and **BEST**. 2. A covering for the leg ; G. *bota* ; T. *bot, botschuhe* ; F. *botte* ; Sp. *bota* ; Arm. *bot* ; W. *botas* ; Isl. and Swed. *bot*, supposed to be from G. *bog, bogt*, signified a leg or limb, corresponding with L. *crus*. They varied in shape at different times ; but particularly when those worn by the Tartars and Chinese, with long peaks, were introduced from Poland into France, and called *Poulaines*.

BOOTH, *s.* A shed for retailing liquors, a stall in a market, a rustic house ; G. *bo, bud, abo, abud* ; S. and T. *bude*, a dwelling ; W. *buth* ; Scot. *buith*, a shed or rude hut, from G. *bua*, to build ; but sometimes confounded with L. B. *botha* ; It. *potheca*, from L. *apotheca*, a shop. The same G. root produced S. *bytlean*, to build ; whence *botl*, which, with us, is *bottle*, German *buttel*, in forming the names of places. See **BODE** and **ABODE**.

BOOTY, *s.* pillage, warlike spoil ; G. and Swed. *byte* ; T. *beute* ; It. *botino* ; F. *butin*. It seems to be cognate with our **Boot**, and to have signified originally profit ; whence Swed. *byta*, to exchange, to buy.

BORACHO, *s.* a leathern bottle, a drunkard ; Sp. *borracha*, a bottle, *borrachon*, a drunkard.

BORAMES, *s.* a plant called the Scythian lamb ; P. Sans. and Hind. *baramesh*, fruit lamb. See **BREAD** and **CHAMOIS**.

BORAX, *s.* an artificial salt ; A. *buoruq* ; L. B. *borax*.

BORDEL, *s.* a bawdy house, a brothel ; Sp. *bordel* ; F. *bordel* ; It. *bordello*, apparently from G. *bord* ; F. *borde*, an extremity, a side. It was usual in fortified towns to prohibit the building of hovels within the walls ; and particularly such as were considered nuisances. Swed. *bord* ; L. B. *bordillum*, however, signified merely a shed made with boards, such as would be erected by the sutlers of a garrison. Sp. *bordionq*, a whore.

BORDER, *s.* edge, boundary, limit ; G. *bord, bard* ; Swed. S. T. *bord* ; F. *bord, bordure* ; Sp. *borde*.

BORE, *v. a.* to make a hole, perforate ; G. *bora*, Chald. *bera* ; Swed. *bora* ; D. *bore* ; S. *borian* ; Illyr. ; L. *foro*.

BOBEL, *a.* clownish, rustic. See **BOOR**.

BOROUGH, *s.* a corporation, association ; G. and S. *borg*, signified a mutual pledge or accommodation ; S. *borg-hoe, borhoe*, a person pledged, a fidejussor ; S. *buruh, burug*, a community. This word, now used as synonymous with *burg*, is cognate with **BORROW** ; the members being bound by a reciprocal pledge.

BORROW, *v. a.* to require or take as an accommodation, or on credit ; G. *biorga* ; D. *borge* ; Swed. *borga* ; T. *bor-*

B O U

gen ; S. *borgian*, to trust, pledge, interchange. It seems to have signified originally security, from G. *berga*, to secure, defend.

BOSCAGE, *s.* a thicket, a wood, a grove, an arbour ; F. *bosage, bocage* ; It. *boscaglia* ; B. *boschooge*. See **BUSH** and **SHAW**.

BOSOM, *s.* the hollow of the breast ; S. *bosum* ; B. *boezum* ; T. *busen*, the bending. See **BOW**, **BAY**, and **BUXOM**.

Boss, *s.* protuberance, knob, stud ; T. *butz, boss* ; Arm. *boss* ; F. *bosse* ; from G. *boga ut, boga us*, to bow out. See **BUT** and **BUD**.

BOSVEL, *s.* a kind of ranunculus ; F. *bois belle*, beauty of the wood.

BOTARGO, *s.* the roe of the mullet potted ; O. F. *bota rogue*, now *botargue* ; It. *botarga, polarga*. See to **POT** and **ROE**.

BOTCH, *s.* 1. from the verb ; a patch, clumsy work. 2. For **BLOTH** ; a boil, a swelling ; It. *bozo*.

BOTCH, *v. a.* to patch, to mend clumsily ; T. *bietzen* ; B. *boetsen*, from G. *bota*, to mend, *bota skoe*, a cobbler. See **PATCH**.

BOTH, *a.* of two ; P. *bado, ba*, with or by, and *do*, two ; S. *batwa* ; Swed. *bada* ; G. *bæde* ; T. *beide*. G. and S. *wit* was the dual of *we*, signifying we two.

BOTHER, *v. a.* to put out, to confuse ; from *be out*, I. *buaidræadh*, confusion, trouble.

BOTS, *s.* worms in the entrails of horses ; L. *podices*.

BOTTLE, *s.* 1. a vessel to contain liquid ; G. *byttel*, diminutive of *butt*, a cask ; F. *bouteille* ; It. *botticella*. 2. A bundle or truss of hay or straw ; G. *bat, bott* ; F. *botte* ; Arm. *boetel*. See **BAT**.

3. In forming the names of places ; S. *botl* ; T. *bottil*, a village. See **BOOTH**.

BOTTOM, *s.* lowest part, foundation ; G. *botn, bond* ; P. *bon* ; Swed. *botten, bun* ; T. *boden* ; B. *bodene* ; S. *botn* ; D. *bund* ; W. *bon* ; *busnes, buss* ; L. *fundum*.

BOUD-WORM, *s.* a meal worm ; It. *biotto*, from L. *blatta*.

BOVE, *prep.* higher than, superior to, beyond ; S. *bøfan* ; B. *boven*, from G. *be ofan*, over.

BOUGE, *v. a.* to swell out. See **BULGE**.

BOUGH, *s.* arm or branch of a tree ; G. *bog* ; Swed. *bog* ; S. *buh*.

BOUGHT, *pret. and part. pass.* of the verb to **BUY** ; M. G. *bauhia*.

BOULDER, *a.* round, bullet-formed ; G. *bollotur*.

BOUNCE, *s.* a bound, a sudden noise, a boast ; B. *bons*. See **BOUND** and **BOAST**.

BOUNCING-GIRL, a buxom girl ; G. *logansom*, obedient, jolly. See **BUXOM**.

BOUND, *s.* 1. a limit ; P. *bund* ; G. *baund* ; T. *buind* ; O. F. *bonne*, an inclosure or boundary. See **POUND** and **BIND**. 2. A vault or spring, an elastic movement partaking of a curve ; G. *bugand* from *bog*, a bow or arch ; **VAULT** and **CURVET** have the same meaning. See the verb.

BOUND, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to jump, to spring, to move in a curve ; F. *bondir* ; W. *pontian* is also to bound, from resembling the arch of a bridge. 2. From the noun ; to limit.

BOUND, *pret. and part. pass.* of the verb to **BIND** ; as I am bound by law, or by charter.

BOUNTY, *s.* generosity, munificence, kindness ; F. *bonté* from L. *bonitas*.

B O X

BOURG. *s.* a corporation town; See BURG and BOROUGH.

BOURGEOIN, *v. a.* to bud or shoot; F. *bourgeonner*, from L. *progermino*.

BOURK, *s. l.* a limit, a boundary; G. *brun ren*; F. *borne*; O. Fr. *See Brow*.

2. A brook, a rivulet; G. *brunna* from the verb to RUN; S. *bran*; Swed. *brun*; B. *bron*; T. *born*; Scot. *burn*.

BOUZE, *v. a.* to drink lavishly; B. *buizen*; F. *boisson*, drink, from L. B. *bibatio, bibax*.

BOUT, *s.* a turn, trial, a round; G. *bogi*; S. *bugt*; M. G. *biuht*; corresponding with It. *volta*, from L. *volvo*.

BOUTE, *s.* a match, a candle; G. *büte*; F. *bonite*, a match; Swed. *böta*, to kindle, should properly be *böta eld*.

BOUTEFEU, *s.* a firebrand, an incendiary; F. *boutefeu*, from *boute*, a match, and *feu*, L. *focus*; Swed. *fyrbitare*. See BOUTE.

BOUTISALE, *s.* a sale by setting up a lighted match or small piece of candle, during the burning of which any person may bid. See BOUTE and SALE.

BOW, *v. a.* to bend, stoop, curve, submit; G. *buga*; Swed. *boya*; S. *bugen*; T. *biegen*; B. *buigen*; P. *buige*.

BOW, *s. l.* from the verb; a reverence, abaisance, bending of the body.

2. An instrument to shoot arrows; G. *boge*; Swed. *bog*; D. *bue*; S. *bogen*; B. *boog*; I. *boge*; W. *bwa*.

3. The round stem of a ship; Swed. *bog*, signifying also a shoulder.

4. A roll, a quire of paper, a volume. See Book.

5. The arch of a bridge, a fiddlestick, the double string of a slip knot, a net fixed on hoops. See to Bow.

BOWEL, *s.* a gut, an entrail; G. *bælg*; T. *bauchlein*; B. *beulung*, from *belly*; *flæs*; L. *botillus*; It. *buollo*; Arm. *bouzel*; F. *bovel*, a gut, a pudding.

BOWER, *s.* in the present acceptation of the word, signifies a seat shaded with *boughs*, an arbour; D. *buur* signifying a cage, in G. and Swed. *bur*; S. *bur*; T. *bauer*, a dwelling, an apartment, from G. *bua*.

BOWER-ANCHOR, *s.* with us, appears to be named from the bow of the ship; but in B. from having a *buoy* attached to it.

BOWL, *s.* the hollow of a cup, a wooden ball, a round mass; G. D. S. *bolla*; Arm. *beol*. The G. word signified rotundity, either concave or convex.

BOWLINE, *s.* a cord fastening the sails in a ship; Swed. *boglina, bolin*; B. *boelyn*; F. *boline*. See BUNT and LINE.

BOWSPRIT, *s.* the mast projecting from the bow of a ship. See SPRIT.

Box, *s. l.* a case of wood; S. *box, bog*; B. *bus*; T. *buchse*; Arm. *boest*; F. *boete*, signify a box or tube, and are supposed to be from L. *buxus*; Russ. and Scot. *boss*, means hollow, void.

2. A shrub; L. *buxus*.

BOX-HOSE, *s.* folding breeches, trunk hose; G. and Swed. *byx*, probably from *boga*, to fold; D. *buxur*; B. *boksen*, supposed by some to be merely corrupted from G. *brokes*, breeches.

Box, *v. a.* to fight with fists; Swed. *bocka*; T. *bocken*; B. *beuk*; F. *buquer*, signify to strike, or probably to butt like a buck goat; and it is possible that this may have been the origin of our word; for in America, butting was more used than what is now called boxing. Nut; L. *pugio*; Romance *pois*, however, signify the fist.

B R A

BOY, *s.* a male child, a lad; P. *bung, buick, puik*; D. *pag*; Swed. *bagge*; I. *buai*. The root of this word, of Jock, Jack and Peggy, seems to be G. *ug*; I. *og*, young. Arm. *buckul*, and F. *paseau*, are from L. *puellus*.

BRABBLE, *v. a.* to clamour, to brawl; G. *ropa*, to call out, produced B. *beroep*, altercation, and its frequentative *brabbel*.

BRACE, *s. l.* a support, stay, energy; Arm. *breech*; W. *braich*; It. *braccio*; F. *bras*, from L. *brachium* the arm, strength.

2. A clasp, a bracket, a couple, a pair; from L. *brachia*; a LEASH required a string.

BRACE, *v. a.* from the noun; to hold together, to strengthen, tighten.

BRACELET, *s.* an ornament for the arm; L. *brachialis*; F. *bracelet*.

BRACK, *s.* a kind of dog used in the chase; G. *brakk*; T. *brak*; F. *braque*; It. *bracco*; apparently the same with RACK, but supposed to be from *rauck*, smell. See REEK.

BRACK, *s.* a breach, a rupture. See to BREAK.

BRACKET, *s.* a cramp, a stay. It. *braciello*. See BRACE.

BRACKISH, *a.* saltish; G. *bar*, a tide; A. *bara*, the sea. See BRINE.

BRAD, *s.* a point, a nail without a head; G. *brodde*; Swed. and D. *brad*; W. *bruyd*.

BRAG, *v. a.* to affect bravery, to vaunt; G. *braga, brahe* (from which we have our word *brave*); I. *brag*; Swed. *brage*, a hero; *bragur*, an extoller, a heroic poet, a bard,) D. *bragska*; Arm. *braga*; F. *braquer*, to extol. See BRAVADO.

BRAGGET, *s.* a liquor made by mixing honey with water and aromatic herbs; W. *bragod*; Scot. *bragwort*. See BREW.

BRAID, *v. a.* to plait, to knit, to wreath; I. *bregda*; S. *bredan*; T. *briden*, from G. *bry*, a point, a knitting needle. See BROIDER.

BRAID, *s. l.* from the verb; a tress, a plait.

2. A sudden movement, a turn, a nod, a wink; G. *brad*; Swed. *bragd*, from G. and Swed. *bregda*, to change, *augu braga*, a turn of the eye.

BRAIL, *s.* a brace line in a ship; F. *bresle, brèle, bresiller*, to reef. See BRACE.

BRAIN, *s.* the soft substance within the skull, sense, understanding; G. *huarn*; Swed. *hierna*; O. E. *harne*; B. *brein*; S. *bragin*; T. *pregin*, corresponding with *hjärne*.

BRAIT, *a.* unpolished, rude; F. *brute*; L. *rudus*.

BRAKE, *s. l.* a thicket of brambles or fern; D. *bregne*; Scot. *bracken*; Arm. *bruhag*; Swed. *braecka*, signifies to burn or heat; for which purpose fern is still used. See LING and FERN.

2. Brushwood; D. *bræk*; B. *bruig*; Swed. *brack*, from the verb to BREAK.

3. A machine to crush flax; Swed. *braeck*; T. *breche*; B. *braecke*. See to BREAK.

4. A bit for young horses; and also the body of a carriage to train them; S. *breac*; T. *brauch*. See BRAKE, to tame, to accustom.

5. The handle of a pump. L. *brachium*.

BRAMBLE, *s.* the blackberry bush; G. *kramber*; Swed. *bromber*; T. *brombeer*; S. *bræmbel*, brier berry; T. *bram*, a prickle.

B R A

BRAN, *s.* the husks of corn when ground; F. *bran*; It. *brano*; Arm. and W. *brann*. See **BRAY**, to grind.

BRANCH, *s.* the limb of a tree, an arm of the sea; F. *branche*; Arm. *brank*; Sp. *branquilla*; L. *brachium*.

BRAND, *s.* 1. a burning coal, lighted stick, mark of burning; met. infamy. G. Swed. S. D. T. B. *brand*, from G. *brina*. See to **BURN**.
2. A burnished sword; G. *brandur*; It. *brando*; from *bruna*. See **BURNISH**.

BRAND NEW, *a.* newly polished; from G. *bruna*.

BRANDISH, *v. a.* to flourish or wave like a sword; Sp. *brandear*; It. *brandire*; F. *brander*, *brandiller*. See **BRAND**.

BRANDLING, *s.* a worm so named from its *brindled* colour.

BRANDY, *s.* a spirit distilled from wine; T. *brande wein*, burnt wine.

BRANGLE, *v. a.* to squabble, to bewrangle. See **WRANGLE**.

BRANK, *s.* buck wheat; Arm. *brank*, *brac*, *barac*, said anciently to have been the general Celtic name for grain. See **BARLEY** and **BREAD**.

BRANK URGINE, *s.* an herb called acanthus; L. B. *branca ursina*. See **BEARS BREECH**.

BRANT GOOSE, *s.* so named from its burnt colour; B. *brand gans*; Scot. *brannit*.

BRASIER, *s.* 1. a pan for holding fire; F. *brasier*; Sp. *brasero*, from G. and Swed. *brasa*; *βράσειν*, to burn. See **BREEZE**.
2. One who works in brass.

BRASS, *s.* 1. a hard yellow metal; P. *braj*, *burinj*; S. *bræs*; Swed. *brent æs*, purified copper. See **BRONZE**.
2. Impudence, effrontery; G. *braz*, assumed countenance, from *bregda*, to deceive. See **FACE**.

BRASS, *u.* made of brass, brasen, impudent.

BRAT, *s.* 1. A child; G. *berat*; Heb. *bera*, *bar*, *berat*; W. *bragat*, a birth, what is brought forth. See **BAIRN**, to **BEAR** and **BRING**.
2. A rag, a tatter, fragment, refuse; G. *brat*, what is broken. See **BRITTLE**.
3. A covering, a coarse apron, a smock frock, mean clothing; and in Scot. signifying scum or cream rising on milk; G. and Swed. *bregda*, *breita*; S. *brætan*, *gebrædan*, to assume a different form, to change or dress, produced *brat*; S. *bratt*; W. *brath*; corresponding with our words **SHIFT** and **SHAM**. See to **BREAK**.

BRAVADO, *s.* affected courage; It. *bravado*, *bravazzo*, a pretender to bravery; Scot. *bravery*. See to **BRAG**.

BRAVE, *a.* bold, generous, excellent; G. *brage*, excellent; Isl. *brage*, a hero; G. *brahe*; Swed. *braf*; B. *braaf*; D. and T. *brav*; F. *brave*; It. Sp. Port. *bravo*; Arm. *brao*; I. *bra*; Scot. *brav*, gallant, courageous, excellent, fine, adorned, and courageous, in the same sense that L. *probus* produced *proves*. The word has not been introduced into M. G. or S. except as *brega*, a chief.

BRAVERY, *s.* courage, magnanimity; and formerly gallantry, finery. See **BRAVE**.

BRAWL, *v. a.* to riot, to bully; F. *bravellir*, to affect bravery, to bravado, has been confounded with *brailler*; B. *brallen*, to roar. See **BRAY**.

BRAWL, *s.* 1. from the verb; a squabble, a great noise.

B R E

2. A kind of dance; F. *branle*; Sp. *brando*; It. *brando*, *branda*; Scot. *brangel*, from L. *vibrando*.

BRAWN, *s.* 1. boar's flesh; L. *aprugna*; T. *ebern*. See **BOAR**.
2. Muscular flesh; Sp. *branquilla*; L. *brachium*, strength, nerve.

BRAWNY, *a.* from **BRAWN**; muscular, nervous, fleshy, strong.

BRAY, *s.* in fortification, called also *bas enceinte*, is from F. *braye*. See **BREECHES**.

BRAY, *v. a.* 1. to beat in a mortar, to pound, to grind; F. *broyer*; Arm. *brewo*; W. *brivo*. See to **BREAK**.
2. To roar, to cry like an ass; G. *bræka*; Swed. *bræga*, correspond with *βράχη*; but Sp. *borricare*; F. *braire*, are from *borrico*, a jack ass. See **BROCK**.

BRAYL, *s.* the tail of a hawk; T. *brayer*, from *braye*, the breech. See **BREECHES**.

BRAZEN, *v. a.* to be impudent or bold, to face a story out. See **BRASS**.

BREACH, *s.* a gap, a rupture, a fracas; Swed. *bröck*; F. *breche*. See to **BREAK**.

BREAD, *s.* food in general, victuals; but particularly, now, what is made of ground corn; Isl. *braud*; Swed. *brod*; S. *bread*, *brod*; D. *bræd*; T. *brod*, *brot*; B. *brod*; Heb. *barout*; *בָּרָעַת*. Heb. Syr. Sans. P. *bar*; T. *bere*; Arm. *bara*; W. *bara*; I. *bar*, appear to have the same origin with our *bear*, to bring forth, and signify, like L. *fruges*, edible produce. Thus also L. *far* is from *fero*; S. *pic brod*, pig's bread, was an acorn, and T. *sow bread* denotes, as with us, the root of the Cyclamen. G. *briggia* was a modification of the verb to bear; and *brac*, *barac*, is said to have been anciently the general name among Europeans for corn. See **BARLEY**, **BERRY**, **BRANK**, **BREW**, **BEAR**, **BREED**, **BRING**.

BREAK, *v. a.* 1. to fracture, to part by force, crush, ruin; G. *breka*; Heb. *berek*; A. and P. *bruqa*; Eolian *βρύω*; T. *brechen*; B. *breeken*; S. *brecan*; Swed. *bråka*; Isl. *braka*; I. *bracam*; W. *brig*; Arm. *brica*, *frica*; L. *frago*, *frango*.
2. To change, to assume a different form or appearance, to falsify; G. *brega*, *bregda*; S. *brægðan*; Swed. *bregda* *trū*, to break faith; Scot. *break*, to deceive. With the Goths *break* of day, signified either the dawn or close of day; Isl. *bregda lit*, to change colour or countenance. See **ARTER**.
3. To accustom, to manage, to habituate, to tame; G. *breka*; S. *brucan*; T. *brauchen*, *brechen*. See to **BROOK**.

BREAM, *s.* a fish of the carp kind; Swed. *bressem*; B. *braessm*; T. *bracksem*, *brem*; F. *breme*; L. B. *bra-ma*, *abramis*; bright or brightsome, seems to have been the meaning of the G. name; but some suppose *Abramis* to be from *Auramen*. See **BRESSE**.

BREAST, *s.* part of the body, the thorax, the heart; G. *briost*; Swed. *bröst*; T. *bruste*; B. *borst*; S. *breost*; P. *băr*.

BREATH, *s.* air drawn in and thrown out of the lungs; A. *at*; G. and T. *atmen*, air of life; S. *atm*, *brath*; T. *brodem*. See the verb.

BREATHE, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to draw breath, to rest; S. *æthian*, *bræthian*.
2. To pierce, to open a vein; G. *brydda*; Swed. *bråda*; W. *brathu*, to puncture. See **BRAD** and **BROIDER**.

BRED, *pret. and part. pass.* of the verb to **BREED**.

B R I

BREE, *s.* a kind of gad fly ; G. *bry* ; *Haeg* ; D. *brems*. See **BREEZE**.

BREECH, *s.* the division of the legs, the backside, the hinder part ; G. *brek*, a division, a fork ; Swed. *bræk* ; T. *bruche* ; S. *bræc* ; W. *breg* ; I. *bristig*. See **BREACH**.

BREECHES, *s.* clothing for the breech or backside ; G. *brækur, brokes* ; S. *broc, bræc, bræccæ* ; Arm. *braghis* ; I. *brigis* ; W. *brycean* ; It. *braccæ* ; L. *braccæ* ; F. *brayes* ; but perhaps in another sense from G. *breg, brok* ; W. *brych* ; Arm. *brech* ; I. *breac*, party coloured ; I. *bræcan*, tartan cloth. The Galli Braccati perhaps derived their name from that kind of clothing ; for coloured hose among the Helvetii was said to have been a dress of honour.

BREED, *v. a.* to produce, generate, bring up, educate ; S. *brytian, bredan* ; T. *baeren*, from G. *bera*. See to **BEAR**, to **BRING**, **BROOD** and **BRAT**.

BREEZE, *s.* 1. a gentle gale, a light wind ; G. *byr* ; D. *bær* ; B. *breeze* ; F. *brise* ; It. *brezza* ; Port. *brizo*, a wafting air, from the verb to **BEAR**. See **GALE**.

2. The gad fly, the **BREE** ; S. *briose* ; B. *brems* ; It. *brissio* ; W. *bruth*, from G. *bry, brodde*, a point or sting. See **BURREL**.

3. cinders, burnt coals ; F. *braise* ; It. *bragia*. See **BRASIER**.

BREME, *a.* furious, fierce, stormy ; G. *brim* ; S. *brem*.

BRESSE, BRESM, *s.* a fish ; See **BREAM**.

BRET, *s.* a kind of flat fish ; T. *brett* ; F. *bertonneau*, either from *broad* or G. *breit* ; W. *brith*, spotted. See **BRILL**.

BREVET, *s.* from **BRIEF**, a letter patent ; F. *brevet*.

BREW, *v. a.* to infuse grain in water ; but now principally for the purpose of making fermented liquor ; G. *brigga* ; D. *brigge* ; Swed. *brigga* ; S. *briswan* ; T. and B. *brawen* ; Russ. *barn* ; W. *braga*. The word appears to be cognate with S. *brug* ; Scot. and I. *brochan* ; W. *brwchan*, a farinaceous mixture. F. *brasser* ; L. B. *bracho, braxo*, may be from *brac, barac*, grain. See **BRAGGET**, **BREAD**, **BREWIS**, **BROTH**.

BREWIS, *s.* bread soaked in fat potage ; S. *briu* ; T. *brosam* ; W. *bryves* ; Scot. *brose*. See **BROTH**.

BRIBE, *s.* a gift to pervert honesty ; G. *bry fæ* ; S. *bred fæ*, a perverting fee. See **BREAK**, to change, to falsify.

BRICK, *s.* a piece of burnt clay ; F. *brique* ; Arm. *brick* ; It. *bruchia, terra abruchiata*, from G. and Swed. *bræka, brasa* ; It. *bruggio*, to burn.

BRIDE, *s.* a new married woman ; G. *brud* ; Swed. and D. *brud* ; B. *bruid* ; T. *braut* ; S. *bryd* ; Arm. *bried* ; W. *priod*, from G. *reda, bereda* ; S. *beredian* ; T. *beraten*, to betrothe, to solemnize legally. G. *rad* ; T. *heyrah*, signified marriage ceremony, and S. *bryd*, was applied to any married woman.

BRIDEWELL, *s.* a house of correction ; formerly St. **BRIDE**'s hospital.

BRIDGE, *s.* a platform or arch over water ; G. *bro, brigg* ; Swed. *bryggia* ; T. *brucke* ; S. *brig* ; D. *brücke* ; Russ. *brod, borod* ; P. *barah*, from the verb to **BEAR**.

BRIDLE, *s.* a bit with reins, for governing a horse ; G. *bridol* from *ride*, and *ol*, a strap or rein ; *bitol*, a bit rein ; Swed. *bitul* ; T. *brittel* ; B. *brydel* ; F. *bride* ; It. *briglia*.

BRIEF, *a.* concise, short ; L. *brevis* ; F. *bref* ; It. *brieve*.

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BRIEF, *s.* a short extract, a letter patent ; G. *bref* ; T. *brief* ; S. *braue* ; F. *brevet* ; It. *breve* ; all from L. *brevis*.

BRIER, *s.* a prickly bush, a bramble, a wild rose tree ; G. *bry* ; S. *brær* ; I. *brier* ; W. *brath* ; a prickle.

BRIG, *s.* a ship with two masts. See **BRIGANTINE**.

BRIGADE, *s.* a party or division of soldiers ; F. *brigade* ; It. *brigata* ; Sp. *brigada*. See **BRIGE**.

BRIGAND, *s.* an associated robber, a freebooter, a smuggler ; F. *brigand* ; It. *brigante*. See **BRIGE**.

BRIGANTINE, *s.* a ship with two masts ; F. *brigantine* ; It. *brigantino*, a pirate, a smuggler, either from *brigante* or G. *berga* to protect. See **BRIGAND**.

BRIGE, BRIGUE, *s.* contention, controversy, a faction, combination ; L. B. *briga* ; F. *brigue* ; It. *briga* ; Sp. *brega* ; supposed to be from G. and Swed. *brigda*. See **BROIL**.

BRIGHT, *a.* clear, shining, splendid ; G. *biart, bart* ; M. G. *bairt* ; S. *beort, breah, bryht* ; T. *bert, brecht* ; W. *berth* ; Swed. *bar* ; G. *ber, bart*, our *bare*, signified not only naked, but manifest, clear, conspicuous, illustrious.

BRILL, *s.* a kind of flat fish ; W. *brythyl* ; Arm. *brezel*, a general name for spotted fishes. See **PRILL** and **BRET**.

BRILLIANT, *s.* a fine diamond ; F. *brilliant* ; It. *brillante* ; T. and D. *brille*, a magnifying glass ; supposed to be from *beryl*, which anciently was greatly esteemed, and used in sorcery.

BRILLIANT, *a.* shining, sparkling, resplendent.

BRIM, *s.* the upper edge, the top ; G. *brim, brin* ; T. *brdm* ; S. *brymm* ; Swed. *bræm*. See **RIM** and **BRINK**.

BRIM, *v. a.* to become salacious or in heat ; G. *brima*. See **BRINE**.

BRIMSTONE, BRINSTONE, *s.* sulphur ; from G. *brinna*. See to **BURN**.

BRINDLE, *v. a.* frequentative of *brand*, to variegate by fire, to produce different shades of singed colour. See **BROWN**.

BRINE, *s.* the sea, melted salt ; S. *brein, brym, brym* ; G. *bara*, the tide, the sea.

BRING, *v. a.* to bear, fetch, conduct, produce, breed ; G. *brigga* ; M. G. *briggan* ; Swed. *brinka* ; D. *bringe* ; S. *brytian, brycean, bringan* ; T. *baeren, bringen* ; B. *bringen*. In the pret. and perf. tenses it became, in different dialects, *brigt, brigd, brid, brat, brot, brogt, broht*. See to **BEAR** and **BREED**.

BRINK, *s.* the edge of any place ; G. *bryn* ; Swed. *brink* ; T. and D. *brink*. See **BROW** and **BRIM**.

BRISK, *a.* lively, gay, sprightly, vigorous ; G. *roesk* ; T. *risc, vrys, breisk* ; B. *fresch, brask* ; F. *brusque*. See **FRISK** and **BRUSH**.

BRISKET, *s.* the breast of an animal ; F. *brichet*.

BRISTLE, *s.* hair on the back of swine ; G. *byst, borst* ; B. *borstel* ; S. *brustle*. See **BUR** and **BRUSH**.

BRITTLE, *a.* frangible, easily broken ; G. *brita* ; Isl. *briota* ; Swed. *bryta* ; S. *brytan*, to break, to divide.

BROACH, *s.* a spit, a tap, a point, pin, breast buckle ; G. *brodde* ; Swed. *brodd* ; W. *brwyd* ; F. *broche*. See **BROCH** and **BROIDER**.

BROAD, *a.* wide, extended, open ; G. *braid* ; Swed. *bred* ; S. *brad* ; T. *breit* ; B. *breed* ; P. *burdur*.

BROCADE, *s.* a silk or stuff, variegated with gold or

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silver, embroidery; F. *brocade*; It. *broccata*, from BROACH. See EMBROIDER.

BROCOLLI, *s.* a species of cabbage; plur. of It. *broccolo*, sprout of cole. See CAULIFLOWER.

BROCK, *s.* a badger; D. *broak*; S. *broc*; F. *broc*; It. *burco*, apparently from G. *bræk*, *brok*, a scream, a yell. The imitation of bearbaiting is known to be a favourite amusement with the Laplanders. In the same manner, the brock was represented by the descendants of the Picts, in Britain, during the long nights. The actor began by imitating the first cry of the animal and of the dogs, which he varied with great humour, in the different movements of attack and defence, till the scene closed with the triumphant shout of the hunters. See GRAY.

BROCKET, *s.* a young deer, whose horns appear pointed; F. *brocart*, from BROACH. See PRICKET, SPITTER, and BUR.

BROGE, *v. a.* to strike eels with a spit; Scot. *brog*, a prong. See BROACH.

BROGUE, *s.* 1. a country accent, particularly of the Irish; I. *brog*, *bruac*; W. *bro aeg*, from *bro*, country, and *aeg*, speech.

2. A shoe made of raw leather; I. *bro gwen*, a country shoe; W. *gwintas*, shoes.

BROIDER, *v. a.* to adorn with figures in needle work; G. *broda*; D. *brode*; W. *brodio*; F. *brodir*, from G. *brodde*, a point. See BROCADE.

BROIL, *v. a.* to roast on the fire, to grill; F. *brûler*, *brûsler*; It. *brusiolare*, from *brûs*; G. *brasa*, *brasta*. See BREEZE.

BROKER, *s.* one who acts as agent, a factor; B. *bruiker*; T. *braucher*; G. *brakunar*, *brukunar*, an accustomed person, one who understands affairs and languages; S. *broce*, knowledge. See to BROOK and to BREAK.

BRONZE, *s.* brass, copper colour; It. *bronzo*; F. *bronze*; P. *burinj*, perhaps from G. *bruna*; F. *brunir*, to burnish, and L. *as*. See BRASS.

BROOCH, *s.* a ring, a clasp; G. and Swed. *bratz*, *braz*; T. *bratze*; L. *bractea*, a clasp. See BROACH.

BROOD, *s.* the young of animals, particularly of birds; Swed. *börd*; T. *brut*; S. *brod*, *byrd*. See BIRD, BRAT, and BRING.

BROOD, *v.* from the noun; to produce young, to hatch, to sit on eggs; to meditate, in the sense of L. *incubo*; B. *broedan*. See to BREED.

BROOK, *v.* to accustom, endure, habituate, use; G. *bruka*; S. *brucan*; T. *brauchen*; D. *bruge*; B. *bruiken*. See to BREAK.

BROOK, *s.* a small stream, a rivulet; G. *broka*; S. *bruck*; B. *broek*; P. *birku*.

BROOKLIME, *s.* a plant found near brooks. See BOG-BEAN.

BROOM, *s.* a shrub, a species of genista; T. *broem*; S. *brön*; B. *brem*; G. *bry*; W. *ber*, a point, a prickle.

BROTH, *s.* the liquor flesh is boiled in, but originally any liquid preparation of sodden herbs or meal; S. *broth*; T. *brøte*; B. *brøve*; It. *brodo*; Arm. *bernad*. See to BREW.

BROTHEL, *s.* a bawdy house. See BORDEL.

BROTHER, *s.* a male of children born of the same parents; G. *broder*; M. G. *brothor*; T. *bruder*; S. *brothur*; Swed. *broder*; D. *broder*; B. *broeder*; P. *brader*, *birader*; Heb. *berith*; Φερίνη; Slav. Russ. Pol. Bohem. *bradr*,

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braith; Arm. *braud*; W. *brodor*; I. *brather*; L. *frater*; It. Sp. Port. *frate*; F. *frere*; G. *bryd*, *byrd*: Βρένω, a foetus; W. *bru*, the womb; Chal. Heb. P. Syr. *bar*, a child, are all cognates of our verb to BEAR. See BRAT, BAIRN, BIRTH.

BROUGHT, *part. pass.* of the verb to BRING; Swed. *brogt*; D. *brogt*; S. *brochte*.

BROW, *s.* the edge of a place, the forehead; G. *brau*, *brun*; Swed. *bry*; S. *bræw*; T. *braw*. See BRINK.

BROWBEAT, *v. a.* to depress, bear down, dismay; to make the countenance fall. But perhaps G. and S. *brog*; W. *braw*, terror, may be the word.

BROWN, *a.* a dark reddish colour; G. *brune*; Swed. *brun*, *braun*; T. *brown*; S. *brun*; B. *bruin*; F. *brun*; It. *bruno*, from G. *brina*, to burn, corresponding with Πυρίζειν.

BROWN BILL, *s.* a polished battle ax; from G. *bruna*; Swed. *bryna*, to polish; It. *bruni*, bright, and *bill*, an ax.

BROWSE, *v. a.* to feed on young shoots or branches of trees; It. *broscare*; F. *brouter*, from L. *abrodo*, or Βρόσκω; but see BRUSHWOOD.

BRUISE, *v. a.* to crush, beat, mangle; S. *brysan*; T. *brisen*; B. *bryzin*; Arm. *bris*; F. *briser*. See to BRAY.

BRUIT, *s.* noise, report, rumour; Arm. *bruit*; F. *bruit*; Sp. *ruido*. See ROUT.

BRUNT, *s.* shock, act of violence; Swed. *branud*; B. *brand*, ardour, vehemence, from G. *brenna*, to burn.

BRUSH, *s.* 1. an instrument made of bristles or hair; Swed. *borst*; D. *bærst*; F. *brosse*. See BRISTLE.

2. A sudden effort, a strenuous act, an assault; G. *brask*, *bradska*; Swed. *bræska*; Scot. *brash*; B. *brush*; F. *brusque*; It. *brusco*, impetuous.

BRUSHWOOD, *s.* young trees or branches that are stunted by cattle; T. *brusch*; F. *brusc*, *brosse*, *brossaille*; It. *brosca*. See BROWSB and RISEWOOD.

BRUSTLE, *v. a.* 1. to crackle like the burning of sticks; S. *brastlian*; T. *brasteln*, from G. *brasa*; Swed. *brasta*, to burn.

2. To raise the bristles like a boar or hedgehog. See BRISTLE.

3. To make a noise like the rubbing of silk. See RUSTLE.

BRUTE, *s.* an irrational animal; from L. *brutus*; F. *brute*; It. *bruto*.

BUBBLE, *s.* a small bladder of air in water; L. *bullula*; Sp. *bubula*; Swed. *bubla*; B. *bobble*; Sans. *booboola*.

BUBBY, *s.* a woman's breast; It. *poppa*, *boppa*. See PAP.

BUBO, *s.* a swelling in the groin; Βύβων.

BUCCANEERS, *s.* a name assumed by pirates on the coast of America, from *boucan*, a kind of wooden frame used by the savages of Cayenne for drying flesh or fish. See BARBECUE.

BUCK, *s.* 1. the male of deer and goats; G. Swed. T. B. *bock*; S. *bucc*; Sans. *bok*; P. *booz*; Βύβων; W. *bruch*; Arm. *bouc*; F. *bouc*; It. *becco*.

2. A tub or caask; G. *bauk*; S. *buc*; B. *bak*.

3. A lie for washing, urine; T. *bauch*, *lauch*, *laug*, which seem to be formed from *ach*, *auch*, *aug*, water. See LIE.

BUCK, *v. a.* to wash with lie; T. *bauchen*; Swed. *byka*; F. *buquer*; Arm. *buga*; It. *bucata*; Sp. *bugada*, a washing. See the noun.

BUCKBEAN, *s.* marsh trefoil. See BOG-BEAN.

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BULLY, *s.* a noisy blustering fellow, one who endeavours to inspire others with fear; *B. bulleman*. See **BULL** and **BUG**.

BULLYBACK, **BULLYBUG**, *s.* a frightening bully; *B. bullebak*. See **BULLY** and **BUG**.

BULWARK, *s.* a fortification, security; *G. bolwerk*; *Swed.* and *B. bolwerk*; either from *bol*, great, or *G. bol*, the trunk of a tree; *F. boulevard*; *It. baluardo*, have *G. ward*, defence, instead of *wark*, labour.

BUM, *s.* the backside; contracted from bottom; *B. bom*; *P. Swed. W.* and *I. bon*. See **BOTTOM**.

BUM BAILIFF, *s.* a beadle bailiff, a messenger who arrests; *G. bodum*; *S. bode*; *B. boo*, a message; but some suppose the word to be properly *Bound Bailiff*, from his giving security to the sheriff. See **BEADLE**.

BUM BOAT, *s.* a message or errand boat; from *G. bodum*. See **BUM BAILIFF**.

BUMP, *s.* a blow, or the lump raised on the skin by a blow; *Isl. bompp*; *Πεμφτός*.

BUMP, *v. a.* from the noun; to strike to sound like a thump; *Isl. bompa*.

BUMPER, *s.* a glass filled to the brim; *B. boe boord*, above the border or edge. See **BAIM**.

BUMPKIN, *s.* a clown, a country lad; perhaps for *boobkin*; *Swed. bondkin*, a husbandman. See **BOOBY**.

BUN, *s.* a sweet cake; *It. bugna*; *F. bignon*; *Sp. bunela*; *boe* was a honey cake offered to the gods, and *S. beon bread*, honeycomb.

BUNCH, *s.* 1. a cluster, a knot; *G. bunds*; *D. bundt*; *Swed. bunt*, tied together, a bundle, stopper.

2. A hump, a boss; *Swed. bunke*, from *Isl. bunga*, to swell.

BUNDLE, *s.* various things tied together, a package; *G. bindel*; *Swed. byndel*; *B. bondel*. See to **BIND**.

BUNG, *s.* a bunch, a plug, a stopper; *D. bundt*; *F. bondon*. See **BUNCH**.

BUNGHOLE, *s.* the hole in a cask to receive the bung; but with the vulgar *bung* is supposed to mean the aperture.

BUNGLE, *v.* to botch, to stop up clumsily; *T. bunglen*. See **BUNG** and **COBBLE**.

BUNGLER, *s.* from the verb; a patcher, a clumsy piecer. See **COBBLER**.

BUNNION, *s.* a wart, a round tumor; *It. bugno*; *boe*.

BUNT, *s.* a swelling, the middle part of a sail when filled with the wind; *G. bogt*; *S. bugunt*; *D. bug*, *bugt*; *B. bogt*, what bows out. See to **BEND**.

BUNT, *v. n.* to swell out like the sail of a ship when filled with wind. See the noun.

BUNTER, *s.* a ragged wench, a slut; *B. veden hoer*, from *vod*, a rag, a wad; but *S. butan hure* was a hedge whore, an outlier.

BUNTING, *s.* 1. a kind of lark; *W. boutinaug*, fat rump; *B. bunting*, however, signifies speckled.

2. A kind of thin open stuff used for ship's colours; corrupted from *bolting* cloth.

BUOY, *s.* a float set in the water, a kind of tub fastened to the anchor of a ship to mark where it lies; *B. boei*; *F. boye*; *It. boyo*; *D. boeje*.

BOOY, *v. a.* to float, to elevate; *B. boeijen*; *opboeijen*.

BUR, *s.* 1. a prickle, the head of the Burdock; *G. bor*,

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brodd, a point; *T. borrh*; *S. bor*; *D. and Swed. borre*; *Scot. bur*, a thistle.

2. The point of a deer's horn when piercing the skin. See **BROCKET**.

BURBOT, *s.* an eel pout; *F. barbot*, from its prickles or beard.

BURDEN, *s.* 1. a load; *P. burdon*; *S. byrden*; *G. burd*; *Swed. borda*; *S. beart*; from **BEAR**, to carry, as *φέρειν* from *φέρειν*.

2. The purport or bearing of a song; but perhaps *It. bordone*; *F. bourdon*; *W. byrdon*, the bass or drone in music; *G. bijar dyn*, the sound of bees.

BURDOCK, *s.* the thistle dock; *L. B. bordacan*; *F. bardane*. See **BUR**.

BUREAU, *s.* a cabinet, a desk, an office; *F. bureau*, apparently from *G. bur*, an apartment; *S. bur*, a cabinet.

BURG, **BURGH**, *s.* a place of strength, a fortress, a walled town; *A. boorj*; *Chald. burgadh*; *Illyrian*; *Swed. borg*, a tower; *G. berg*, *biarg*; *S. beorg*, a mount, a hill; *G. borg*; *S. T. B. burg*; *Arm. and I. burg*; *W. bwrg*; *F. bourg*; *It. borga*, a walled town; sometimes confounded with *Borough*, which apparently has the same root in *G. berga*, to defend. See **HARBOUR** and **BURGANET**.

BURGANET, *s.* armour for the head; *F. bourgenote*, from *G. berge*; *S. beorgian*, to defend, and *hæt*, the head. See **HABERGHON**.

BOURGEOIS, *s.* one who has the freedom of a town or **BURGESS**, *s.* *burg*, *F. bourgeois*; *T. burger*.

BURGLARY, *s.* housebreaking; *G. and S. bur*, a dwelling, and *G. lerka*, to break; but Norman *F. lary* is from *L. latrocinium*.

BURINE, *s.* a graving tool; *It. burino*; *F. burine*, from *G. bor*, a point. See to **BORE**.

BURL, *v. a.* to raise the nap on cloth with a *bur* or thistle; *F. burler*.

BURLESQUE, *s.* ridicule, lampoonery; *It. burlesco*; *F. burlesque*, from *It. burlare*; *Swed. borla*, to jest, to amuse.

BURLY, *a.* 1. turbulent, boisterous; *Swed. orolig*, *be orolig*, the contrary of *ro*, *bera*, repose, quietness.

2. Big, rustic, rude, properly *Boorly*. See **BOOR** and **BOREL**.

BURN, *v.* to consume by fire, to be hot; *G. brenna*, *brina*, perhaps from *arin*, fire, *P. buryan*; *T. brennan*; *S. birnan*, *bernan*; *L. buro*; *Heb. buur*, from *Chald.* and *Heb. ur*; *Illyrian*; *L. pruina*.

BURN, *s.* a small stream of water, a rivulet; *G. brun*; *Swed. brunn*; *T. brun*, *burn*; from *G. rinna*; *Isl. bryna*, to run.

BURNISH, *v. a.* to polish, make bright, *G. bruna*; *Swed. brynea*; *B. bruinas*; *F. bruner*, *brunisser*; *Port. bruncer*; *It. brunire*.

BURR, *s.* a rim, the lobe of the ear; contracted from **BORDER**.

BURREL PEAR, *s.* *F. beuré*, buttery.

BURREL FLY, *s.* the gad fly. See **BREE** and **BUR**.

BURREL SHOT, *s.* case shot; *It. borra*; *F. bourre*, *bourrelé*, from *φέρειν*.

BURROW, *s.* 1. properly *BOROUGH*, a corporation town.

2. A hole in the ground, a den, a concealment. See to **BURY**.

BURROW, *v. a.* to make holes in the ground for concealment; from the noun.

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BURSAR, *s.* 1. the treasurer of a college ; L. B. *bursarius* ; F. *bourse*, a purse.
 2. A scholar who has a pension from the college ; F. *boursier*.
BURSE, *s.* an exchange house, or guildhall ; G. *biorghus* ; an exchange house ; Swed. *börs* ; B. *beurs* ; F. *bourse* ; It. *borsa* ; T. *bursch*, a guild, a fellow craft. See **BORROW** and **HOUSE**.
BURST, *v. a.* to break, fly open, rupture ; G. *brusta*, *borsta* ; Swed. *brista* ; B. *borsten* ; S. *burstan* ; T. *bursten*.
BURTHEN, *s.* a load ; S. *byrthen*. See **BURDEN**.
BURTON, *s.* a farm yard ; G. and S. *bur*, a dwelling, and *ton*, an inclosure. See **BARTON**.
BURY, as a termination in the names of places, is generally Burg or Burrow ; but B. *bouvery* from G. *bur*, *byr*, *ber*, a dwelling, signifies a village or farm ; and in some instances the word may be derived from the verb to Bury. See **BERRY** and **BARROW**.
BURY, *v. a.* to hide, conceal, put into a grave ; G. *burja*, *byrgia* ; S. *burgian* ; T. *bergan*, to conceal, to inter. The hopes of a resurrection prevented the Jews and Egyptians from burning the bodies of the dead ; but among other nations they were committed to fire, which was the emblem of the deity. See **BARROW**.
BUSH, *s.* a thick shrub, a thicket ; Swed. *buske* ; B. *bosch* ; D. *buske* ; T. *busch* ; It. *bosco* ; F. *bois*. See **BOSCAKE** and **SHAW**.
BUSHEL, *s.* a measure of eight gallons ; F. *boisseau* ; L. B. *bischefila*, *schefila*, from Σκάφη ; *bischefila*, a modus.
BUSK, *s.* a strengthener for women's stays ; F. *buis*, *buisque*, a slip of boxwood.
BUISKIN, *s.* a half boot worn on the stage ; It. *borzachino* ; F. *brodequin*, from L. *pero*.
BUSS, *s.* 1. a kiss ; P. *bosu*, from *boos*, *poos*, the lip ; L. *basium* ; F. *baiser* ; It. *bacia*, which may all have the same root with kiss, by the frequent intermutation of K and P. See **PEEP**.
 2. A fishing boat ; G. *busa* ; Swed. *buz* ; B. *buis* ; T. *busse*.
 3. Used only in composition, as in blunderbuss, but common in all G. dialects, as *boss*, *bus*, *busche*, a barrel, a tube, supposed to be from L. *buxus*.
BUST, *s.* a half statue ; It. *busto* ; F. *buste* ; L. *bustum*, *ustum*, from *uro*, *buro*, to burn, because such statues were placed over the ashes of the dead.
BUSTARD, *s.* a bird resembling a turkey ; L. B. and It. *tarda*, *avis tarda* ; It. *avatarda* ; F. *outarde*. L. *tarda*, slow, does not apply to this bird, unless in the sense of late in taking wing ; and *tarda* may be adopted from B. *traat*, *traat gaas*, the trotting goose, from its running. 'Ωτη, denoted its quickness of hearing.
BUSTLE, *v. a.* frequentative of **Busy** ; to hurry, to stir, to have much to do.
Busy, *a.* employed, active, officious, industrious ; S. *bysig* ; B. *bizig*, from G. *bua*, to arrange, prepare.
Busv, *v. a.* to intermeddle, to engage actively, to be employed.
BUT, *conj.* 1. except, besides, moreover, further, without ; P. *budur* ; S. *bute* ; Swed. *but*, *utan*, *utan* ; B. *buitan*, from G. *ut*, *be ut* ; we also use *out* as continuance in *outlive*, *outdo*.
 2. Only, no further, not more. It was formerly *ne but*, the negative article being now culpably omitted.
BUT, *s.* for Be out ; what is out or outermost, a pro-

B U Z

jection, an extent, a boundary, a limit ; Swed. *but* ; T. *butt* ; F. *bout*, *bute*, an extreme end or object.
BUT, *a.* thick, round, large ; G. *butt* ; T. *butt* ; Swed. *butt* ; B. *bot*. It seems to mean Be out, extending ; and was applied to denote several kinds of flat fishes ; B. *bot*, a flounder. See **TURBOT**.
BUTCHER, *s.* one who kills animals to sell ; L. B. *bucædor*, from L. *boves caedere*, was an ox-killer ; F. *boucher* ; but It. *beccaro* seems to be from *becco*, a goat, the flesh of which was probably most common in ancient times.
BUTLER, *s.* a house steward ; T. *beuteler*, from *beuten*, Swed. *byta*, to buy, *beutel*, a purse, signified a purser ; but F. *bouteiller* is one who has charge of the bottles or cellar.
BUTMENT, *s.* from **BUT** ; an outer support, the pier on which the end of an arch rests ; F. *arc boutant*. See **BUTTRESS**.
BUTT, *s.* 1. an object of ridicule, a mark to shoot at ; F. *bute*. See **BUT**.
 2. A large cask ; G. *bytta* ; Swed. *bytt* ; S. *butt* ; T. *buittie* ; F. *botte*, *boute* ; It. *botte*.
 3. From the verb ; a stroke or thrust in fencing ; It. *botta* ; F. *botte*.
BUTT, *v. a.* to push, to thrust, to strike with the head ; T. *buitten*, to push out ; but Swed. *bockta*, is from G. *bocka*, to strike like a buck goat.
BUTTER, *s.* an oily substance procured from milk, properly of cows ; *βύρυγε* ; L. *butyrum* ; S. *buttere* ; B. *butter* ; T. *butter*.
BUTTER, *a.* greater, larger ; comparative of **BUT**, large.
BUTTER BUMP, *s.* the bittern, and bump from its cry. See **BUMP**.
BUTTERFLY, *s.* a beautiful, large winged insect ; S. *butter-flege* ; B. *boter-fliege*, from *butter*, large, and *fly*.
BUTTER BUR, *s.* the large burdock, from *butter*, large. See **BUR**.
BUTTERIS, *s.* a farrier's paring tool ; G. *botar isar* ; T. *better eisen* ; S. *beter isen*, a dressing iron ; F. *boutoir*.
BUTTER TOOTH, *s.* one of the two broad fore teeth ; either from *butter*, large, or *be outer*.
BUTTERY, *s.* repository for provisions, the pantry ; probably from *bait*, food, corresponding with *βύτιο* ; W. *bwyta*. See **BATTEN**.
BUTTOCK, *s.* the thick of the hip, the rump ; fro *but*, thick, round, and *hock*, a joint.
BUTTON, *s.* a knob, a bud, a stud used in dress ; It. *bottone* ; F. *bouton*. See **Boss** and **BUT**.
BUTTRESS, *s.* a prop, support ; S. *butereis*, from *but*, external, and G. *reisa*, to raise.
BUT-WINK, *s.* a lapwing, from *but*, large, and *wing*.
BUXOM, *a.* jolly, obedient, good humoured, wanton ; G. *bugsam* ; S. *bugsum*. See to **Bow**.
BUY, *v. a.* to purchase, procure by giving a price ; M. G. *buggan* ; S. *byggan* ; Swed. *bygga*, *byta* ; T. *beuten* ; P. *biutan* ; O. F. *biguer* ; Sans. and A. *biccu* ; S. *bige*, traffic.
Buz, *s.* a humming noise, a whisper ; from Bees, as L. *musco* from *musca* ; and F. *bourdon*, a drone bee, a murmur.
BUZZARD, *s.* a kind of hawk ; P. *buz*, *baz* ; F. *buzzard* ; L. *buteo*.

B Y

By, *prep.* at, near to, in, on, with ; M. G. *bi* ; Swed. S. *bi* ; B. *by* ; T. *bei* ; A. and P. *bi, ba* ; *ba Khooda*, by God. G. *I, ij*, signified in or at, and was formerly used with us for by, as *y God, y faith*, to which B was merely a prefix. G. and Swed. *hia* was used like By and 'En.

By, *s. 1.* repose, tranquillity, sleep ; P. *bu*, repose ; G. *bia, bida* ; D. *bie* ; Scot. *be*. Chaucer wrote *abie*, to wait, to remain, to repose ; By by, used by nurses to children, corresponds with *baucan*.

2. A hamlet, township, dwelling ; P. *bay* ; G. and Swed. *by* ; S. and D. *bye*. It enters with us into

B Y W

the names of many places, as Apleby, Thorby, Ashby, Beding, G. *bything* ; D. *byeting*, a civil court, assizes.

3. A deviation, bending, cessation ; G. *baug* ; D. *bie* ; T. *bay* ; S. *beah*, from G. *beiga* ; S. *bugan*.

BYE, *s.* contracted from *be with ye*; as Good bye, Good be with ye.

BY-LAW, *s.* a law made for a society ; G. *bylag* ; S. *bilage* ; L. B. *bilagium*, from *by*, a hamlet or society, and *law*.

BYWAY, *s.* a sideway, private way ; D. *bivey, afvey*.

C

C A D

C, THE third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all consonants, as *call*, *cord*, *cut*: the other like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*; as *cede*, *cinder*, *cylinder*. In Saxon and Irish it is invariably pronounced like *k*.

CABAL, *s.* 1. Jewish tradition concerning the Old Testament; Heb. *cabala*.

2. Something mysterious, a private consultation, an intrigue; It. *cabala*; F. *cabale*; from Heb. *cabala*.

CABAL, *v. a.* to unite mysteriously, to intrigue, plot; F. *cabaler*; It. *cabalare*.

CABBAGE, *s.* cole cabbage, headed cole; F. *choux* *cabus*; It. *cauli* *capucci*, *capitati*, from L. *caput*.

CABBAGE, *s.* what is taken or purloined in cutting out clothes; It. *capezza*, *roba caputa*, from L. *capio*.

CABIN, *s.* a cottage, a room in a ship; A. *qoobbu*; Heb. *kaba*; P. *khwab*; Chald. *khuba*; It. *capanna*; F. *cabane*; W. *caban*; T. *koben*; all cognate with L. *cavus*. See **CHAPEL** and **ALCOVE**.

CABINET, *s.* a small chamber, a repository, a chest of drawers; F. *cabinet*; It. *cabinetto*, dimin. of **CABIN**.

CABLE, *s.* a thick rope for an anchor; A. *kabl*; Heb. *khebel*; Kāμιλος; G. *kadel*; Swed. and B. *kabel*; F. *cable*.

CACAO, *s.* an American pod containing small nuts, of which chocolate is made.

ACKEREL, *s.* a fish which voids excrement when pursued; from L. *cacare*.

ACKLE, *v. a.* to cry like a cock or hen, to giggle; Swed. *kackla*; T. *kicheln*; B. *kaeckelen*. See **GAGGLE**.

CAD, **CADIS**, **CADEV**, *s.* a water insect called the case worm. See **CADE**.

CADDY, *s.* a tea case; P. and Hind. *chada*; B. *kathi*. See **TEA**.

CADE, *s.* a small cask or barrel; Kādōs; L. *cadus*; It. *cado*. See **CAG** and **KIT**.

CADE, *v. a.* to follow, attend, cherish, to breed up tenderly; O. F. *cader*, *cadeler*; It. *caudeare*, *codeare*,

C A I

from L. *cauda*, to go after; and like L. *sequor*, to cherish. F. *cadeler*, to make ornamental tails to capital letters, signified afterwards to ornament; and thus *cadeau* was a tail, a flourish, a treat, and a suite.

CADE LAMB, *s.* a pet lamb.

CADET, *s.* a volunteer in the army without a commission, a follower, a younger brother; F. *cadet*; It. *caudato*, *codato*, *cardeto*, from L. *cauda*; F. *queue*, retinue, suite, may have had the same origin with L. *sequor* and *secundus*.

CADGER, *s.* a higgler, a carrier; T. *kautser* and *kaupster*, a dealer, are cognate with *chapman*; but T. *ketscher* is a carrier. See to **KEDGE**.

CADI, *s.* a Turkish civil magistrate; A. *kazee*, *cader*. See **ALCAID**.

CADOW, *s.* a bird, a daw. See **JACK DAW**.

CAESAR, *s.* the name of a Roman family which produced several emperors; Chald. and P. *kasr*, signified a royal house; *kasra*, *kesra*, *kosra*, a prince, which became *Coroës* and *Cyrus*. From the same root we have *caste*, a pedigree. It will be seen that the Russian *czar* is a different word; and although the G. *kayser*, may have been afterwards blended with *cæsar*, it appears to have signified an elected chief, from *kiosa*, *kesa*; S. *ceasan*, to choose; from which also *kur*, *kurfirst*; T. *kieser*, signified an elector. *Kisa* or *Cissa*, the South Saxon king, was the elected.

CAFRE, *s.* a name given to some of the African savages; A. *koofr*, *kafir*, paganism.

CAG, *s.* a small cask or barrel; Swed. *kagge*; B. *kag*; S. *ceac*; L. B. *caucus*; F. *cague*. See **CADR** and **CASK**.

CAGE, *s.* a place of confinement, a prison, a coop for birds; F. *cage*; It. *gaggia*, *gabbia*; B. *kovi*; L. *cavea*.

CAJOLE, *v. a.* to flatter, sooth, deceive; F. *cajoler*; G. *goela*, *gagoela*, to entice. See to **GULL**.

CAITIF, *a.* mean, miserable, dastardly, knavish; It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a wretch; F. *chetif*; Romance *caitin*, from L. *captivus*.

C A M

CAKE, *s.* a small flat bread, a sweet biscuit ; *P. kak* ; *A. kaak* ; *Swed. kaka* ; *T. kack* ; *B. koek* ; *W. caccen*.
 CALABASH, *s.* the shell of a gourd used in hot countries for water pots and basons ; *Kαλάπας* ; *Sp. calabaza* ; *F. calabasse*.
 CALAMANCHO, *s.* a sort of woollen stuff ; *L. caula monicha*, from being used by monks. See COWL.
 CALAMINE, *s.* ore of tin ; *F. calamine* ; *L. lapis calaminaris*.
 CALASH, *s.* a kind of light carriage ; *P. kulas* ; *T. and D. kalesch* ; *F. caleche*.
 CALCULATE, *v. a.* to compute, to reckon ; from *L. calculi*, pebbles, with which accounts were kept on a table resembling a chess board.
 CALDRON, *s.* a large pot or boiler ; *L. caldarium* ; *F. chaldrone*.
 CALENDAR, *s.* an almanac, yearly register ; *L. calendarium*.
 CALENDER, *s.* a hot press, an iron cylinder filled with hot coals ; *L. cylindrus*.
 CALF, *s.* 1. the young of a cow ; *T. kable, kalbe* ; *S. cealf* ; *Swed. kalf* ; *Arm. kelve* ; apparently from *G. ko*, a cow, and *alf*, progeny ; *ala, aſla*, to bring forth.
 2. The thick part of the leg ; *G. kalf* ; *B. kalf* ; *Swed. kalfwa, kafle* ; *G. and Swed. kafle* is a round stump.
 CALIBER, *s.* the bore of fire arms ; *F. calibre*, from *L. cava libra*, measure of a tube ; but *χελώνη* was an instrument for measuring.
 CALICO, *s.* a kind of cotton cloth brought from Calicut in Malabar ; *F. calicut*.
 CALIFF, CALIPH, *s.* a vicar, a lieutenant, one who holds the place of Mahomet.
 CALK, *v. a.* to stop the seams of a ship ; supposed to be from *keel*, which originally signified the hull ; but *Swed. kalfatra* ; *D. kalfatre* ; *B. kalfaten* ; *F. calfater* ; *Hind. kalaputta* ; *A. kalafa, kilafat* ; *Καληφατής*, are used in the sense of our word.
 CALL, *v. a.* to name, to speak aloud, to invite ; *Καλίω* ; *L. calo* ; *W. and Arm. galw* ; *G. kalla* ; *Swed. kala* ; *T. and B. kallen* ; *Heb. kul* ; *A. qal*, the voice. See GAL.
 CALLOW, *a.* unfledged, naked ; *S. calu* ; *Swed. kahl, skallig*, from *L. calvus*.
 CALM, *a.* quiet, still, easy ; *F. calme* ; *It. Sp. Port. calma* ; *χαλάω* ; *It. calo*, signify to lower, allay, abate ; but possibly *L. quietum, quietillum, quillum, trahquillum* may have produced calm.
 CALOTTE, *s.* a coif worn by ecclesiastics ; *F. calote*, said to have been *escalote*, from *G. scalle*, the skull. See CAUL.
 CALoyer, *s.* a Greek monk ; from *καλός, γένος*, a good old man.
 CALTBROP, *s.* a thistle, a tribulus or iron spike with pointed branches for impeding a charge of cavalry ; *S. coltræppa* ; *It. calcairepola*, from *L. calcare* and *tribulus*.
 CAMBER, *s.* an arch or curve ; from *L. camurus* ; *F. cambre* ; *P. khami*.
 CAMEL, *s.* a large animal common in Asia and Africa ; *A. qumel, boogumelon, gimel, gibel* ; *Heb. gamal* ; *Καμηλός* ; *L. camelus*.
 CAMELOT, *s.* a kind of stuff, supposed to be originally of camels hair.
 CAMEO, *s.* a name originally given to an onyx, in sculp-

C A N

ture, when one colour was found to serve for the figure in relief, and another for the ground ; it is now applied to a painting of one colour ; *P. kamachua* ; *F. camisieu*.
 CAMISADO, *s.* an attack made by night with troops disguised in shirts ; *It. camisado* ; *F. camisade*, from *Καμισά* ; *A. kamis* ; *It. camisa* ; *F. chemise* ; *S. cames*.
 CAMOCK, *s.* the herb restharrow ; *S. cammoc* ; *G. hama* ; *Swed. hamma*, to stop, to impede ; *ham ok* would therefore correspond with *F. arrest boeuf*.
 CAMOMILE, *s.* an herb ; *χαμαιμέλης* ; *L. chamæcum*.
 CAMOS, CAMOVS, *s.* flat nosed ; *F. camus* ; *L. simus*.
 CAMP, *s.* 1. the place and order of tents for soldiers in the field ; *S. camp* corresponds with *L. castrum*, from *G. kiamp*, a soldier ; *Swed. kamp* ; *S. camp* ; *Arm. kimp* ; *W. camp* ; *I. campa* ; *It. campo* ; *F. camp*, a contest or place of arms, a military station in the field. The root of the *G. word* is *kapp*, a contest, from which we have our verb *cope*, to contend ; but *L. campus* has been blended, no doubt, with our application of the word.
 2. A field, plain or open country ; *L. campus* ; *It. campo* ; *F. champ*.
 CAMPAIGN, *s.* an extensive plain country, the season that armies keep the field ; *F. campagne*.
 CAMPHIRE, *s.* a white resinous gum ; *καμφία* ; *A. Heb. P. kafoor* ; *Sans. kupoor* ; *F. camphre* ; *L. camphora*.
 CAMUS, *s.* a kind of shift. See CAMISADO.
 CAN, *s.* a drinking vessel, a cup ; *Swed. kann* ; *T. kanna* ; *S. canne* ; *Arm. can* ; *F. canette* ; *L. cantharus*.
 CAN, *v. n.* to be able, to have power ; *G. kaun* ; *S. can* ; *T. kan*, present tense of *G. and Swed. kunna* ; *T. and B. konnen* ; *S. kunnen*.
 CANAILLE, *s.* a pack of dogs, rabble ; *It. canaglia* ; *F. canaille*. See KENNEL.
 CANAL or CANNEL COAL, a kind of coal remarkable for vivacity in burning. See KINDLE.
 CANCEL, *v. a.* to erase, make void, annul ; from *L. cancelli*, lattices, the mode of obliteration.
 CANARY BIRD, *s.* a kind of linnet brought from Canary or Candelaria ; where, in its wild state, the colour is nearly that of the green linnet. Each flock continues quite distinct, and will not pair with another. The varieties are all produced in domesticity.
 CANDLE, *s.* a light made of tallow or wax ; *L. candela* ; *A. qundel* ; *P. candel* ; *F. chandelle*, supposed from *candidus*, white ; but *G. kyndel*, from *kynda el*, is a fire match, and *kyndil*, *S. candel*, a torch, a light ; *καίω*, to burn. See KINDLE.
 CANDLESTICK, *s.* what holds a candle ; *S. candelsticca*, *candelireon*, a stock or tree for a candle.
 CANDY, *v. a.* to conserve with sugar, to incrust with congelations ; from *Sans. khand* ; *P. kandi* ; *A. alkende*, sugar.
 CANDY, *s.* a plant called lion's foot ; brought from *Candia*.
 CANE, *s.* a reed, a tube, a walking stick ; *κάννα* ; *L. canna* ; *Heb. kauneh* ; *It. canna* ; *F. canne*.
 CANISTER, *s.* a small basket, a case for tea ; *L. canistrum*.
 CANNON, *s.* a tube, a piece of ordnance ; *It. cannone* ; *F. canon*, from CANE.
 CANKEE, *s.* a corroding humour, a gangrene. See CHANCER.

C A P

CANOE, *s.* a small boat formed from a single tree, said to be so named by the natives of St Salvador, when Columbus arrived there; but *L. canna* also signified a small boat; *Sp. canoa*; *F. canot*.

CANON, *s.* a rule of the church, a dignitary; *L. canonicus*, from *canon*.

CANOPY, *s.* a cloth of state, a tester; *canopie*; *L. B. canopium*; *F. canopé*.

CANT, *s.* 1. a peculiar form of speaking with some classes of men, a whining pretension to goodness, a dialect and tone assumed by jugglers and vagabonds; *L. canto* signified to repeat often the same thing, and also, as adopted in *It.* to juggle, to deceive; whence *cantimbanco*, a mountebank, *egli canta*, he fibs.

2. A piece, section, square or angle. See **CANTO**.

3. A side, an edge; *G.* and *Swed.* *kant*; *It.* *canto*.

4. A sale by auction, from *L. quanto*; *It.* *incanto*; *F. encan*.

CANT, *v.* 1. to flatter, wheedle, to preach in an affected manner. See the noun.

2. To set on the edge, or on one side. See the noun.

CANTEEN, *s.* a place or vessel for containing liquor; *It. cavina, cavetina, cantina*; *F. cantine*.

CANTER, *s.* the gallop of an ambling horse, in which one side moves before the other; called ludicrously a Canterbury gallop, because *Kent* and *Canterbury* are also from *cant*, a side.

CANTILIVERS, *s.* pieces of wood to support the eaves of a house; from *cantle* and *eavers*.

CANTLE, *s.* 1. a small piece, a fragment; from **CANT**; *F. chantelle, chanteau*. See **SCANTLING**.

2. From **CANT**; a small angle.

CANTLE, *v. a.* 1. to cut into pieces; from the noun.

2. To project in small angles; from the noun.

CANTO, *s.* 1. a section, division, part, portion, piece; *A. kata*; *zata, zarra, zorra*; *L. cento*; *It. canto*.

2. A poem, a song; *L. cantus*; *It. canto*.

CANTON, *s.* a district, division of a country; *F. canton*; *L. centena*. See **CANTO**.

CANTY, *a.* gay, joyful, wanton; *G. kat, kiat*; *Swed. katja*; whence *F. catin*, a woman of pleasure.

CANVASS, *s.* coarse hempen cloth, sail cloth, sifting cloth; *P. kanu*; *L. cannabis*; *F. canevas*; *It. canavaccio*.

CANVASS, *v. a.* from the noun; to pass through canvass, to sift, examine, solicit votes.

CANZONET, *s.* a little song or air; *It. canzonetta*; *F. chanson*, from *L. cantio*.

CAP, *s.* a covering for the head; *Swed. kappa*; *S. cappe*; *T. kapfe*; *B. kappe*; *P. kab*; *Arm. cab*; *W. cap*; *καππα*; *L. B. capa*; apparently cognate with *L. caput*; *It.* and *Sp. capo*; *F. chef*, the head. See **COIF**.

CAP, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to cover the head.

2. To contend; from *G.* and *Swed.* *kapp*; *S. camp*, contest. See to **COPE**.

CAPABLE, *a.* having ability, sufficient, qualified; *F. capable*, from *L. capio* and *habilis*.

CAP A PIE, from head to foot; *cap*, the head, and *F. pie*; *L. pes*, the foot.

CAPARISON, *s.* dress, accoutrement; *F. caparaçon*. *Sp. caparazon*, from *L. capio* and *paro*.

CAPE, *s.* 1. a headland; *F. cape*; *It. capo*, from *L. caput*.

2. The neck-piece of a garment; *S. cæppe*. See **COR**.

CAPER, *s.* a skip, jump, frolic; *It. capricola*; *F. capriole*, from *L. caper*, a frisk like that of the goat.

C A R

CAPOUCH, *s.* a monk's hood; *L. capitium*; *F. capuce*; *It. capuccio*.

CAPRICE, *s.* a frisk of the mind, a freak, a fancy; *F. caprice*; *It. capriccio*. See **CAPER**.

CAPSTAN, *s.* a windlass; *B. kaapstand*; *F. cabestan*; *It. cabestrante*, from *καβεσταντης* and *σταντης*.

CAPTAIN, *s.* the head or chief of a military company or corps, the commander of a ship; *F. capitaine*; *It. capitano*, from *L. caput*.

CAPTIOUS, *a.* given to cavil, peevish; *L. captiosus*; *F. captieux*.

CAPUCHIN, *s.* an order of monks so called from wearing a *capouch*.

CAR, *s.* a cart or chariot; *L. carrus*; *It. carro*; *W. Arm. I. carr*; *T. karre*; *Swed. kdrra*, a wheel carriage, are supposed to be from *G. kæra*; *T. keren*; *S. cyren*, to turn, go round. See **QUERN** and **CHURN**.

CARABINE, *s.* a small musket; *F. carabine*; *It. carabino*, dim. of *L. B. carrabalistan*, a field bow mounted on a carriage, attached formerly to cavalry.

CARACK, *s.* a Spanish galleon; *Sp. carracca*; *F. carraque*; *T. kracke*. See **CARGO**.

CARAT, *s.* a weight of four grains; *καράτιον*; *L. ceratium*; *A. keerat*; *P. charat*; *F. carat*; *It. caratto*.

CARAVAN, *s.* a convoy of merchants or pilgrims, a large carriage; *A. and P. kervan*; *Turk. kervan*; *F. caravanne*; *It. caravana*.

CARAVANCE, *s.* a kind of kidney bean; *Sp. garbanza*. See **CAROBANCE**.

CARAVANSARY, *s.* a halting place for a caravan, an inclosure to lodge travellers; *A. and P. kervansura*. See **SERAGLIO**.

CARAVEL, *s.* a small ship; *G. karfe*; *A. karab*; *L. carabus*; *It. caravela*; *F. caravelle*.

CARAWAY, *s.* a plant with warm seed; *L. careum*; *It. carvino*; *F. carvi*, from *χαρίων*, to make glad.

CARBONADE, *v. a.* to broil on coals, to cut across as meat for broiling, to hack; from *L. carbo*.

CARBUNCLE, *s.* a precious stone, a pimple of that colour; *L. carbunculus*.

CARCANET, *s.* a kind of pillory with a chain, a necklace; *F. carcan*; *B. karkant*; *Scot. carcat*; *Isl. kuerk*; *Swed. quark*, the neck.

CARCASS, *s.* 1. a dead body, the shell of a building; *F. carcasse*; *It. cassa, carcasso*, from *L. caro cassa*.

2. In gunnery, a bomb filled with various missiles and combustibles; *καρχάριον*; *L. carchesium*; *It. carcasso*; *F. carquois*, *carcasse*, a quiver, the whole contents of which are discharged at once.

CARD, *v. a.* to comb wool; *F. carder*; *T. karden*, from *L. carduus*, teazle, which was originally used for this purpose.

CARD, *s.* 1. from the verb; an instrument to break wool.

2. A paper, a written note, painted paste-board, a map; *F. carte*, from *L. charta*.

CARE, *s.* solicitude of mind, attention, charge, caution; *L. cura*; *M. G. kar*; *S. care, cear*.

CAREER, *s.* course, race; *F. carriere*; *It. carriera*, from *L. currere*.

CARESS, *v. a.* to treat with fondness; *F. caresser*; *It. carezzare*, from *χαρέω*; *L. carus*.

CARGO, *s.* a load, the burthen of a ship; *It. carca, carica*; *Sp. cargo*; *F. cargaison*. See **CHARGE**.

CARE, *s.* anxiety; *S. care*; *T. karg*. See **CARE**.

C A R

CARL, CARLE, *s.* 1. a rustic, a rude man, a churl; G. *karl, kall*; S. *ceorl*; B. *kaerle*; W. *carl*; Scot. *kerl*, a boor.
 2. T. *kerl*; Swed. *karl*; B. *kaerel*, from G. *kar*; S. *ceor*; Scyth. *aer*, a man.

CARLINGS, *s.* square pieces of timber in a ship; F. *carlingues*, from L. *quadri lignei*.

CARMINE, *s.* a beautiful red colour; F. *carmine*, from P. *kerm*. See CRIMSON.

CARNIVAL, *s.* shrove tide, a time of feasting before lent, when animal food is forbidden; F. *carnival*; It. *carnivale*; said to be L. *carne vale*.

CAROB, *s.* a tree bearing large pods called St John's bread, or locust; A. *karob, garoba*; Syr. *charouba*; Mod. Greek *Karpos*; Sp. *carobo*; It. *carruba*; F. *carroube*, signifying originally a pod.

CAROBANCE, CARAVANCE, *s.* a kind of kidney bean with pods like the carob; Sp. *garavanza*.

CAROCHE, *s.* a coach, a chariot; K. *χαροκός*; L. *caruca*; F. *carosse*; It. *carozza*. See CARRIAGE.

CAROL, *s.* a song of joy or devotion; L. *choraula*; F. *carole*; It. *carole*, from X. *χοροῦ*.

CAROUSAL, *s.* 1. a chariot race, a tournament; It. *carro-sello, carosello*; F. *carrousel*, from L. *currus lusus* and *curis lusus*.
 2. From CAROUSE; a bout of drinking.

CAROUSE, *v. a.* to drink copiously, to quaff; F. *carrousse*, from G. *hareisa, harausa*; T. *rauschen, gerauschen*; Swed. *krausa*, from *rus*; O. E. *raus*, drink, debauchery.

CARP, *s.* a fish brought from Cyprus; F. *carpe*; It. *carpione*; L. *cyprio, cyprinus*.

CARPENTER, *s.* one who works in wood; F. *charpentier*, from L. *carpentum*.

CARPET, *s.* a covering for a floor; It. *carpetta*, properly a kind of embroidered stuff with figures, from K. *χαρτίνις*.

CARRIAGE, *s.* 1. a vehicle, a conveyance; F. *carriage*; It. *carriaggio*. See CAROCHE.

2. Comportment, conduct, behaviour. See to CARRY.

3. A load, what is carried or contained. See CHARGE.

CARRION, *s.* the dead body of a beast; bad meat; G. *hræs*; S. *hreva*; B. *kreng*, a dead carcass, seem to have been confounded with L. *caro*, in forming Sp. *carona*; It. *carogna*; F. *charogne*.

CARROT, *s.* an esculent garden root; L. B. *carota*; F. *carotte*, from K. *χαρόνια*, for K. *χαρόνια*, the yellow root.

CARRY, *v. a.* to contain, bear, convey, go on with, behave; Sp. *acarrear*, from *car*, a vehicle, is used in the sense of our word; F. *charier*; T. *karren*, also from *car*, signify to convey; but properly in a carriage. See CAR, CHARGE and CARGO.

CART, *s.* dim. of CAR; a carriage with low wheels; F. *charrette*; It. *carretta*; S. *cræt*.

CARTEL, *s.* a paper of agreement between enemies for the exchange of prisoners; F. *cartel*; It. *cartello*, from L. *chartula*.

CARTHAMUS, *s.* a plant, bastard saffron; L. B. *carthamus*; It. *cariamo*; F. *carame*; A. *kortam*.

CARTON, CARTOON, *s.* a painting on large paper; It. *cartone*; F. *carton*, from L. *charta*.

CARTOUCH, *s.* a charge of gunpowder and ball put up in paper, vulgarly called cartridge; It. *cartoccio*; F. *cartouche*, from L. *charta*.

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CARVE, *v. a.* to cut, to sculpture; G. *kerfa*; Swed. *karfwa*; S. *ceorffan*; T. *kerben*; B. *kerven*. See SHEAR.

CASCADE, *s.* a waterfall; It. *cascata*; F. *cascade*, from L. *caso* and *cado*.

CASE, *s.* 1. a box, sheath, cover; F. *caisse*; It. *cassa*; Sp. *caxa*, from K. *κάσα*; L. *capsa*; M. G. *kas*, a vessel; Swed. *kass*; Hung. *kass*; I. *cash*; Scot. *cassie*, signify a basket. See CHEST.

2. An event, condition, contingency: F. *cas*; It. *caso*; L. *casus*.

CASEMATE, *s.* a fortified platform, a vault or arch in a bastion; It. *casa armata, casa malta*; F. *casemate*, from L. *casa armata*.

CASEMENT, *s.* a sash window, one with hinges. See CHASE, a frame.

CASE WORM, *s.* the cadis, so named from its sheath or case.

CASH, *s.* money in coffer or case, coin, ready money; F. *caisse*; It. *cassa*; Sp. *caxa*, a money-chest.

CASHIER, *s.* a cash keeper in a banking house; F. *casier*; It. *cassiere*.

CASHIER, *v. a.* to discard, break, disqualify; L. B. *cassare*; Sp. *casar*; It. *cassare*; F. *casser*, from L. *cassus*. See CASSATE.

CASK, *s.* 1. a helmet, a headpiece; F. *casque*, from L. *cassis*.
 2. A wooden vessel, a barrel; F. *casque*, from L. *cadus*; M. G. *kas*.

CASKET, CASSETTE, *s.* a small box, a jewel case; Sp. *cartera*; It. *cassetta*; dim. of CASE.

CASSATE, *v. a.* to vacate, invalidate, annul; from L. *cassus*. See CASHIER.

CASSIA, *s.* a name given to the wild cinnamon, and also to a species of senna; K. *κασσία*; L. *cassia*.

CASSAVA, *s.* 1. the root of the manioc made into paste and dried in the sun; called *casabi* by the S. Americans; F. *cassave*. See YUCCA.

2. A kind of brown sugar, now confounded with *casada* or cask sugar; Coptic *cassab*, a reed, denoted the sugar cane, which appears to have been originally from the Nile. The Hindoos call it *missree*, from *Missir*, the ancient name of Egypt.

CASSIDONY, *s.* the name of a plant. See STICKADORE.

CASSOCK, *s.* a clergyman's garment; G. *kausak*; D. *kasjacket*; Swed. *kasika, kasjacka*; S. *kassuc*; Arm. *keseg*; W. *casog*; F. *casaque*; It. *casaco*; Sp. *casaca*; L. *sagum*. See JACK.

CAST, *v. a.* 1. to throw, shed, bring forth immaturely, to form in a mould; G. *kasta*; D. *kaste*; Swed. *kasta*.
 2. To defeat in law. See CASSATE.

CASTANET, *s.* a small piece of wood or ivory resembling in shape a chestnut, two of which are struck together to mark the time in music; Sp. *castaneta*, from L. *castanea*.

CASTE, *s.* a family, a tribe; A. *kazah*; L. *casa*, a house, produced A. *kazda*; Sp. *casta*; It. *casata*, a family or race; which was applied to the different classes of Hindoos.

CASTLE, *s.* a fortified house; G. *kastali*; Arm. *kestell*; W. *castell*; It. *castello*, from L. *castellum*; dim. of *castrum*.

CASTREL, *s.* a kind of hawk; F. *crecerelle*; L. *celer crepitula*. See KESTREL.

CAT, *s.* 1. a domestic animal; A. *kith*; P. *katt*; Heb.

C A U

kat; Turk. *kady*; Russ. *kote*; Pol. *kot*; Armen. *citto*; Lap. *gato*; L. *catus*; W. *cat*; I. *cat*; Arm. *caz*; It. *gato*; F. *chat*; Sp. and Port. *gato*; and *kat* or *katze* in all the G. dialects.

2. A ship of burthen; B. *kat*; Sp. *chata*, from G. *akat*, conveyance.

3. A whip, an instrument of castigation, from F. *chatier*; L. *castigare*.

CAT and BALL, a kind of game; B. *kaatsbal*, from It. *caccia*, what we call the chase at tennis.

CAT FISH, *s.* so called, in the West Indies, from having a head like a cat; but our cat fish is B. *kat*, so named from having prickles like the claws of a cat. See ANGEL FISH.

CAT O' NINE TAILS, *s.* a whip with nine lashes. See CAT.

CAT'S FOOT, *s.* a plant so called from its resemblance to the foot of a cat.

CATCH, *v. a.* to seize, ensnare; L. *capto*; G. *hafta*; S. *geheftan*, have exactly the same meaning; and Caught, in the pret. tense, is a G. construction.

CATCHPOLE, *s.* a sergeant, a bailiff; L. *captor publicus*.

CATE, *s.* provision, food. See CATES.

CATHPAN, *s.* one who changes from one party to another, a mercenary chief, a turncoat; L. B. *catapanus*; K. *καταπάνιος*, corrupted from *capitaneus*.

CATER, *v. a.* 1. to provide provisions by begging or buying; a word introduced at the convents; Sp. *catar*; It. *accattare*, from L. *captare*; F. *quêter*, from L. *quero*, *quesito*, to seek, examine, taste.

2. To purchase delicacies for the table; F. *acheter*; O. F. *achapter*, from G. *kaups*; S. *ceapan*; T. *kauten*, to buy; whence also, S. *ceapt*; T. *kaut*; F. *achapt*, *achat*, table expence, called *achats*, and by Jonson, *acates*.

CATERPILLAR, *s.* a worm produced from the egg of a butterfly or moth; F. *chatepelie*, the palmer worm, from its resemblance to a cat; while others were called *chenille*, from being liker a dog.

CATERWAUL, *v. a.* to cry like a cat; B. *katerhuilen*, to cat howl.

CATES, ACATES, *s. pl.* delicacies bought for the table. See CATER.

CATKINS, *s.* the male blossoms of the willow and some other trees, which resemble kittens; B. *kattekins*; F. *chatons*.

CATTLE, *s.* beasts of pasture; properly the stock of a farm; L. *capitalia*.

CAVALCADE, *s.* a procession on horseback; It. *cavalcata*; F. *cavalcade*, from K. *καλάπατα*; L. *cavallus*; It. *cavollo*; F. *cheval*; T. *gaul*; Arm. *capal*; I. *capul*, a horse.

CAUDLE, *s.* warm gruel, with wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed; F. *caudeau*, *chaudelle*, from L. *callidus*.

CAVE, *s.* a hollow place, a cavern, a den; F. *cave*; L. *cavus*; A. *kakh*, a grotto.

CAVESSON, *s.* a kind of halter; It. and Sp. *cabesson*; L. *capistrum*.

CAVIARE, *s.* the roe of fish pickled; It. *caviaro*, called *ikari* by the Russians.

CAVIL, *v. a.* to raise frivolous objections; L. *cavillor*; F. *caviller*.

CAUL, *s. l.* a woman's cap, the inside of a wig; Isl. *koll*; P. *kulah*; P. *kulla*; G. *kulle*, the head. See COWL.

C H A

2. The omentum; S. *cille*; G. *kyl*; K. *κύλια*, the belly, a sack.

CAULIFLOWER, *s.* the flower of cabbage; F. *choux fleurs*. See COLE.

CAUSEY, *s.* a raised or paved way; F. *chassée*; Scot. *oalsay*; It. *calzata*, from L. B. *calceata*; L. *calcata*.

CAW, *v. a.* to cry as a rook or a raven; G. *kaia*, a crow. See CHOUGH.

CECISBEO, *s.* a male friend permitted by a husband to attend his wife; It. *cicisbeo*; P. *chuspudgee*, attachment.

CELANDINE, *s.* an herb frequented by swallows; L. *chelidonium*, from K. *χελιδόνη*.

CELERI, *s.* a winter salad-herb; F. *celeri*; T. *zellery*; It. *celine*, from S. *celos*.

CELIBACY, *s.* an unmarried state, a single life; L. *cælibus*, from K. *καλεύσθεντος* for *καλεύσθεντος*.

CELL, *s.* a cave or hut, a close dark room, a partition in plants; Heb. *cele*; K. *κείλες*; L. *cella*; F. *celle*; T. *zell*; W. *cell*.

CENSE, *v. a.* to perfume.

CENTINEL, *s.* a soldier on guard; Sp. *centinella*. See SENTINEL.

CREECLOTH, *s.* cloth smeared with wax; A. *kir*; Chald. *kera*; K. *κέρας*; L. *cera*, wax.

CREMONY, *s.* form of an external right; L. *ceremonia*; F. *ceremonie*, from *κεράμων*, religious observance, confounded in L. with the rites of Ceres.

CESARIAN, *a.* a chirurgical operation in midwifery; from L. *caesare*.

CHAPE, *v. a.* to warm, to heat by rubbing, to fret, to fume; F. *echaufer*, from L. *calfacio*.

CHAFER, *s.* a May bug, a kind of beetle that feeds on the leaves of trees; S. *ceafor*; T. *kiever*, literally the chewer; called also cockchafer, for clockchafer: and *chiew*, *caw*, *cow*, with the peasants, have the same meaning: as lady *caw*, or lady *bug*, the holy virgin's chafer.

CHAFERY, *s.* a forge in an iron mill. See to CHAPE.

CHAFF, *s.* husks of corn; P. *khah*; S. *ceaf*; T. *kaff*; Arm. *scaff*.

CHAPPER, *v. a.* to higgle, to bargain; from Heb. *co-phar*; G. *kaupr*; T. *kauffer*; Arm. *gnobr*; L. *caupo*; a buyer or seller. See CHEAP.

CHAFFINCH, *s.* a small bird, the male of which, during winter, frequents barn-doors, when the female emigrates; but its name may be from Scot. *chepe*, to chirp, and *finch*.

CHAGRIN, *s.* displeasure, vexation, discontent, peevishness; F. *chagrin*; perhaps from It. *sgiadire*, the contrary of *gratiare*, to please, from L. *gratus*.

CHAIN, *s.* a line of links, a fetter; F. *chaine*; L. *catena*.

CHAIR, *s.* a moveable seat, a sedan; Chald. *gahar*; K. *καθίσα*; F. *chaire*; Arm. and W. *cadair*.

CHAISE, *s.* a carriage with one bench, a seat; F. *chaise*; It. *seggiola*; W. *ses*; from L. *sedes*.

CHALDRON, *s.* thirty-six bushels of coals, being four measures or baskets at the pit. See CAUDRON.

CHALLENGE, *s.* a demand, an appeal, a call to fight; L. B. *calagium*, *calangium*, a calling on, corresponding with appeal. See CALL.

CHALOT, *s.* a small onion. See ESCHALOT.

CHAMADE, *s.* the beat of a drum for a parley; It. *chiamaata*; F. *chamade*; from L. *clama*.

C H A

CHAMBER, *s.* a cavity, a room, an apartment; *Kamāra*; L. *camera*; It. *camera*; F. *chambre*; Swed. *kammar*.
 CHAMBER LIE, *s.* urine used for washing. See LIE.
 CHAMBLER, *v. a.* to give the appearance of watered *camelot*, to variegate.
 CHAMOIS, *s.* a wild sheep; Sans. and P. *mesh*; Swed. *gumse*; G. *gems*, perhaps for *gemesh*; T. *gemse*; Sp. *gamusa*; L. B. *comes*; It. *camozza*; F. *chamois*; K. *καμές*. See SHAMMY.
 CHAMP, *v. a.* to bite the bit as a horse does, to mash with the teeth. See to CHAW.
 CHAMPAIGN, *s.* a flat open country, a province of France; F. *campagne*; It. *campagna*, from L. *campus*.
 CHAMPIGNON, *s.* a species of mushroom; L. *campi fungus*; F. *champignon*.
 CHAMPION, *s.* a warrior; F. *champion*; It. *campione*; G. *kiampur*; T. *kaempe*; S. *cempa*. See CAMP.
 CHANCE, *s.* an event, accident, hazard; F. *chance*, from L. *casus*, *cadentia*.
 CHANCEL, *s.* a place inclosed with cross bars or lattice work, the eastern part of a church; L. *cancellus*; F. *chancel*; It. *cancello*.
 CHANCERY, CHANCELLERY, *s.* the high court of equity; F. *chancelerie*. See CHANCEL and BAR.
 CHANCRE, *s.* a malignant ulcer; F. *chancre*; It. *cancero*; L. *cancer*.
 CHANDLER, *s.* a dealer, one who deals in coals or candles; Swed. *handlare*; T. *gehandler*. See to HANDLE.
 CHANGE, *v. a.* to alter, commute, barter; L. B. *cambire*; perhaps from *ἀποῖναι*, *χαμισθεῖν*; It. *cambiare*, *cangiare*; F. *changer*; Arm. *kimmen*; L. *commuto*.
 CHANNEL, *s.* the course of a stream of water, a course of procedure, a longitudinal cavity; L. *canalis*; F. *canal*.
 CHAP, *s.* 1. an opening, aperture; B. *gap*. See CHOP and GAP.
 2. In vulgar language, a lad; G. *skapur*, a boy, from *skapa*, to beget.
 CHAPE, *s.* 1. the tip of a scabbard, a cover; F. *chape*; Στίχη.
 2. The catch of a buckle; F. *echope*; S. *schappe*, from L. *capiō*.
 CHAPEL, *s.* a place of worship; Heb. *kaba eli*; A. *kaaba eli*; Coptic, *caph el*; Κάβη Ελι, the house of God; G. *kapell*; It. *capella*; F. *chapelle*.
 CHAPERON, *s.* a hood, the cap of a knight of the garter, a hood worn by duennas who had the charge of young females; F. *chaperon*; B. *kaproen*. See CAP and CAPOUCH.
 CHAPITER, *s.* the head of a column. See CHAPTER.
 CHAPMAN, *s.* a dealer in goods; S. *ceapman*. See CHEAP.
 CHAPTER, *s.* the head or top, the head of a discourse, division of a book, convocation of the clergy; F. *chapitre*; It. *capitello*; L. *capitulum*.
 CHAR, *s.* 1. a kind of trout; L. *scarus*; I. *cear*, red, from K. *κηρε*.
 2. A turn, a job, a day's work; T. *kar*; S. *cerre*, from Swed. *kbra*; S. *cerren*; T. *kerren*, to go about, to turn.
 3. Wood burnt to cinders; L. B. *carbo*; F. *charbon*, from K. *καρ*.
 CHARD, *s.* a kind of thistle, an artichoke; F. *charde*; L. *carduus*.
 SHAREY, *a.* careful, attentive, saving; T. *cherig*, *kareg*, *karg*. See CARE.

C H E

CHARGE, *s.* 1. care, trust; L. *curatio*.
 2. A load, weight, pressure, attack, imposition, expence, command; F. *charge*; It. *cărica*, *carca*; Sp. *carga*. See CARRIAGE and CARGO.
 CHARGE, *v. a.* to load, press upon, attack, onerate, impose, command; F. *charger*; Sp. *carar*; It. *caricare*. See the noun.
 CHARITY, *s.* love, kindness, alms; L. *caritas*; F. *charité*; Χαριτ.
 CHARK, *v. a.* to make charcoal. See CHAR.
 CHARLATAN, *s.* a mountebank; F. *charlatan*; It. *ciarlatano*, a market crier, a quack; from *ciarlare*; L. *cire*.
 CHARLES'S WAIN, *s.* the northern constellation called the Bear; *karl wagn*, in the G. dialects, is supposed by some to be named after *Thor*, who was called *Karl*; by others from Charlemagne.
 CHARLOCK, *s.* a kind of wild mustard; S. *cerlice*; W. *chwerwlyns*, bitter-weed.
 CHARM, *s.* a spell or enchantment; F. *charme*, from L. *carmen*. See SPELL.
 CHARNEL HOUSE, *s.* a vault in which dead bodies are deposited; F. *charnier*; L. *carnarium*; but supposed to have been originally *cranarium*, a place of skulls.
 CHARVEL, *s.* a pot-herb; F. *cerfeuille*; L. *chærophilum*.
 CHASE, *s.* pursuit after game, hunting-ground; Isl. and Swed. *kas*; F. *chace*; It. *caccia*; G. *aga*, *jaga*, *jagsa*, *kagsa*; Scot. *ca*; M. G. *kesen*; T. *jechen*, *jagen*, to drive, pursue, hunt.
 CHAT, *v. a.* to converse at ease, prate; G. *kueda*; S. *chedan*; B. *kouten*; T. *chiten*, to speak; *gakueda*; F. *caqueter*, to chatter.
 CHAT, *s.* 1. from the verb; familiar conversation.
 2. A twig, a young shoot. See CHIT.
 CHATTER, *v. a.* 1. frequentative of CHAT; to talk idly.
 2. To twitter, to make a noise like birds, to sound like the teeth when shivering with cold; Isl. *kuitra*; D. *jaddere*. See TWITTER.
 CHATWOOD, *s.* small wood. See CHAT.
 CHAVENDER, *s.* a small fish; F. *chavesne*. See CHUB and CHEVEN.
 CHAUDRON, *s.* 1. the entrails of a beast; G. *kuidron*, *kuithron*, a paunch; S. *cwith*; Swed. *qued*; Scot. *kite*, the stomach.
 2. A measure of four baskets of coals; L. *quaternus*; L. B. *caternia*; O. F. *chattern*; T. *chotern*. See CHALDRON.
 CHAW, *v. a.* to champ, to masticate; T. *kauen*; B. *kaawen*; S. *ceowan*. See CHEW.
 CHEAP, *a.* at a low rate or price, at small expence; Swed. *köp*; T. *kauff*; B. *koop*; S. *ceap*, a bargain; Swed. *gödt köp*; F. *une bonne marche*; O. F. *achapt*, *aceapt*, a purchase; from G. *καυπα*.
 CHEAPING, CHIPPING, in the names of places signified a market; Swed. *köping*; S. *cyping*. See CHEAP.
 CHEAT, *s.* a deception, fraud, an imposture; S. *ceat*; from Isl. and Swed. *tyla*, to change; L. *captio*, *captus*.
 CHECK, *s.* 1. account or reckoning, a note of sums. See EXCHEQUER.
 2. A restriction, restraint, a warning to the king at chess. See CHESS.
 3. What is variegated by cross lines like a chess-table; T. *schaek*; Swed. *skaek*; Sans. *chuk*. See EXCHEQUER and CHESS.

C H E

CHECK, *v. a.* from the noun ; to restrain, impede ; F. *tenir en échec*.
CHECKER, *v. a.* frequentative of **CHECK** ; to variegate, diversify.
CHECKMATE, *s.* the termination of the game at chess ; A. *shekh mat* ; P. *shah mat*, the king dead or confounded ; F. *échec et mat*. See **CHESS**.
CHEEK, *s.* the side of the face ; D. *kieve* ; Swed. *kæk* ; S. *ceuc* ; B. *kaak* ; Arm. *chic*. See **JAW**.
CHEER, *s.* 1. provisions in an entertainment ; It. *ciera* ; F. *chere* ; Sp. *xira* ; L. *charis* ; *χάρις*.
2. Gaiety, good spirits, animation ; *χαρά*, gladness ; *χαρη*, heart, courage.
CHEESE, *s.* food made from milk curds ; L. *caseus* ; It. *cascio* ; S. *cyse* ; T. *kase* ; Swed. *kes* ; W. *caws* ; Tartar and Turk. *aous*, coagulated milk, produced G. and Swed *ost*, curds. See **BIESTINES**.
CHERISH, *v. a.* to cheer, nourish, shelter ; F. *cherir*, from L. *charus*.
CHERRY, *s.* a fruit said to have been brought from *Cerasus* to Rome by Lucullus ; *κεράση* ; L. *cerasus* ; F. *cerise*.
CHERT, *s.* a kind of flint ; F. T. Swed. *quartz* ; L. *silex quadratus*.
CHERUB, *s.* an angel of the second order ; Heb. *cerub*, plur. *cerubim*. See **SERAPH**.
CHERUP, *s.* the note of a bird. See **CHIRP**.
CHESLIP, *s.* the hog louse ; G. *sæslip* ; Swed. *sugga loppe*, sow louse ; T. *schnein laus* ; It. *porcelletto*, from its shape.
CHESS, *s.* an intricate game ; Sans. and Hind. *chaturanga*, the four bodies ; A. and P. *shatranj* ; G. *skack* ; Swed. *skak*, *schak* ; T. *schach* ; B. *skaak* ; It. *scacco* ; F. *échecs*. In Europe it seems to have been confounded with A. *shekh* ; P. *shah* ; Sp. *zeque*, a king, a chief, because the issue of the game depends on a piece so called in the east. The expression Check to the king, in this sense, is tautology, as *shekh* alone sufficiently intimates that he is in jeopardy ; and, if he cannot be rescued, A. *shekh mat*, the king dead ; P. *shah mat*, the king confounded, terminates the contest. Sans. and Hind. *chuok* is a square or check, from *chu*, four ; *chuok pourna*, to make squares. As four with them is used like our decimal, it would seem that this game may have originated in numerical calculations on the Abacus, which, according to the Lord Chancellor's arms and the brewers' signs, contained similar squares, connected evidently with our words *exchequer* and *check* in most of their significations.
CHESSOM, *s.* loam, fertile mould ; G. *giæsam*, for *giæd-sam* ; Swed. *gödsam*.
CHEST, *s.* a large box or coffer, the cavity of the breast ; K. *cista* ; L. *cista* ; G. *kist* ; P. *kisti* ; T. *kasten* ; S. *cyst* ; Swed. *kist* ; B. *kist* ; Arm. W. I. *cist*. See **CASE**.
CHESTER, CASTER, in the names of places, are S. *ceaster*, from L. *castrum*, a fortification. See **CASTLE**.
CHEVALIER, *s.* a horseman, a knight, a person entitled by rank to appear mounted in the field.
CHRVAUX DE FRISE, *s.* a military fence, which would signify in F. Friesland horses ; but perhaps the real word is *echafaud de fraises*, a scaffold with spikes ; Arm. *freuz* is a barrier of the same kind ; but It. *cavallieri* is the same machine.
CHEVEN, *s.* a small fish ; F. *chevesne*, from *chef*, the head. See **CHUB**.

C H I

CHEW, *v. a.* to masticate ; T. *kieuwen*, *kiesen* ; S. *cewan* ; F. *chiquer*. See **CHAW**.
CHICANE, *s.* 1. legal disputation, sophistry ; F. *chicane*, from *Διαστάση* ; L. *dica*, law-pleading.
2. A trifling petty quibble ; A. *dig* ; Sp. and Port. *chico* ; F. *chic*, petty, subtile, small ; F. *chicoter*, to trifle.
CHICHE, *s.* a vetch, an eruption on the skin with that appearance ; F. *chiche* ; L. *cicer*.
CHICKEN, *s.* a pullet in its early state ; S. *ciccen*, *cucian* ; T. *kuicken* ; Isl. *kicka*, to quicken, to hatch, signified generally the animation of any foetus ; and its resemblance to Cock may have made it be considered as the dim. of that word. Scot. *chuckie* ; It. *chioccia*, from *clock*, to hatch, is a hen. L. *pipio*, however, by the usual intermutation of P and K would become *kikio*. See **PEEP**.
CHICKEN POX, *s.* an eruptive disease appearing like small freckles ; properly *chicken* pox. See **CHICHE**.
CHIDE, *v. a.* to reprove, blame, scold ; G. *kuida* ; S. *ciden*.
CHIEF, *s.* the head, principal person, a leader ; F. *chef* ; It. *capo*, from L. *caput*.
CHIEVANCE, *s.* a tax on the real value of any property ; from *chief*, capital.
CHILBLAIN, *s.* an ulcerous sore produced by cold. See **CHILL** and **BLAIN**.
CHILD, *s.* an infant ; G. *kyld*, *kulld*, from *eld*, a foetus ; S. *child* ; G. *kylla*, to beget. *Kyld* signified particularly legitimate offspring ; but *bairn* was applied to any condition ; Scot. *chiel* ; Sp. *chula*, a youth.
CHILL, *s.* shivering with cold ; G. *kæla* ; Swed. *kyla* ; S. *cele*. See **COOL**.
CHIME, *s.* 1. harmony, musical ringing of bells ; L. *camera*, from *concino* ; Swed. *kimma* ; Συμφωνία.
2. The top or end of a cask ; L. *cima* ; F. *cime* ; B. *kim*.
CHIMINAGE, *s.* a toll for passage ; from F. *chemin* ; It. and Port. *camino*, a road ; P. *gam* ; W. *can*, a pace or step ; *καμπάνη*. See **JAMB**.
CHIMNEY, *s.* a fireplace, a passage for smoke ; *καμπάνη*, from *καμπάνη*, to burn ; L. *caminus* ; F. *cheminée* ; A. *kamin*.
CHIN, *s.* the lowest part of the face ; G. *kinn* ; Swed. *kinna* ; S. *cinne* ; T. *kinn* ; F. *tin* ; Arm. *gin* ; W. *gen*.
CHINCOUGH, *s.* a convulsive cough ; T. *kink host* ; Swed. *kikhusta* ; F. *quinte* ; Scot. *kink*, is applied to a violent fit of laughing or coughing, from G. *kaugian*, *kikna* ; B. *kichen* ; S. *aceocan*. See **CHOKE**.
CHINCH, *s.* a bug ; Sp. *chinche* ; It. *cimice* ; L. *cimex*.
CHINE, *s.* the backbone ; F. *echine* ; It. *scienna*, from L. *spina*, by the usual mutation of P into K.
CHINK, *s.* 1. a small opening, a crevice ; S. *cyna* ; G. *ginca*, from *gia*, *gina* ; S. *cinan* ; *χάνη*.
2. A slang word for money ; from *chink*, *chinkle*, to sound. See **JINGLE**.
CHINTS, *s.* printed calico ; Sans. *cheet* ; Hind. *cheent* ; P. *chinz*, spotted, stained.
CHIOPPINE, *s.* a kind of shoe worn by women ; Sp. *chapin* ; It. *scarpino*, *screpino*, from L. *crepis*.
CHIP, CHIPPING, in the names of places signifies a market. See **CHEAPING**.
CHIP, *v. a.* to cut in small pieces ; Swed. *kippa* ; T. *kippen* ; dim. of **CHOP**.
CHIRP, *s.* the note of birds ; anciently *chirm* ; S. *cyrn* ; Sp. *chiar*. See **CHIRRE**.

C H U

CHIRRE, *v. a.* to murmur, to coo ; *G. kura* ; *P. koor* ; *S. ceorian, kirren*.

CHIRURGEON, *s.* a medical operator, a surgeon ; *F. chirurgien* ; *Xuquq*.

CHISEL, *s.* a carpenter's paring tool ; *Sp. sincel* ; *F. ciseau, ciselle* ; *L. B. scissula*, from *L. scindo*.

CHIT, *s.* 1. a child, formerly *kit*. See *KITTEN*.
2. A germ or shoot ; *G. kigt* ; *S. cett* ; *M. G. kigan*, to germinate.
3. A vetch, a freckle of that appearance. See *CHICHE* and *CHICKEN-POX*.

CHITCHAT, *s.* trifling talk ; *T. chit*, a saying ; dim. of *CHAT*.

CHITTERLINGS, *s.* the small guts, dim. of *G. kuider* ; *S. cuither* ; *T. kuitter*, the paunch. See *CHAUDRON*.

CHIVALRY, *s.* knighthood, exploit, adventure ; *F. chevalerie* ; *It. cavalleria*. See *CHEVALIER*.

CHIVES, *s.* 1. the threads rising in flowers with seeds at the ends ; from *It. cima* ; *L. cyma*.
2. Very small onions ; *F. cives* ; *L. cepa*. See *CIBOL*.

CHOCOLATE, *s.* a small nut, and a liquor made from it ; *F. chocolat* ; *It. cioccolata*. See *CACAO*.

CHOICE, *a.* select, of great value. See to *CHOOSE*.

CHOKE, *v. a.* to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath, to shut up, to stifle ; *G. kuaugian* ; *S. accocan* ; *Ayyu*,

CHOOSE, *v. a.* to select, pick out ; *G. kiosa* ; *T. kiesen* ; *Swed. kesa* ; *S. ceasan* ; *F. choisir*.

CHOP, *s.* 1. a piece cut off, a slice of meat, the mark of a cut, a scar ; from *xisla* ; *Swed. kappa* ; *B. kappen* ; *D. kappe* ; *F. couper*.
2. A bargain, an exchange ; *G. kiop* ; *T. kaup* ; *S. ceap*. See *CHEAP*.
3. The jaw ; *Isl. kiaſt* ; *Swed. kæſt* ; *Scot. chaff*, from *chaw*. See *JAW*.

CHOPIN, *s.* a wine measure ; *F. chopine* ; *S. sciop* ; *T. schopfen* ; *L. scaphium*.

CHOPPING, *a.* 1. large, healthy, stout ; *G. skapung* ; *S. scop geong*, a shapely child. See *SHAPE* and *ING*.
2. Cutting, hacking ; part. of to *CHOP*.

COUGH, *s.* a kind of daw, a sea bird frequenting rocks ; *A. ghak* ; *P. kuwa* ; *Sans. kak* ; *Hind. kaga* ; *G. kaia* ; *D. kaje* ; *S. ceo, kayke* ; *B. kawe* ; *T. kauch* ; *W. gwci* ; *I. caag* ; *F. choucas* ; *Sp. chova*. See *JACK DAW*.

CHOUSE, *v. a.* to impose upon, to trick ; *G. gasnika* ; *S. geswican* ; *Isl. kouska*. See *SWINDLE*.

CHRIST, *s.* the anointed ; *Xp̄s*, synonymous with *Messiah*.

CHRISTMAS, *s.* the festival of Christ. See *YULE* and *MAS*.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, *s.* now a small box, but formerly an earthen pot into which spare money was hoarded till Christmas, and could not be got at without breaking the vessel ; *B. spaar pot*.

CHRIST'S THORN, *s.* a species of buckthorn, very common in Palestine, with which Christ is supposed to have been crowned.

CHUB, *s.* a small fish with a large head ; *F. chabot* ; *L. capito* ; *D. quabe*. See *CHEVEN*.

CHUCK, *v. a.* 1. to throw ; *L. jacto*.
2. To call as a hen ; *It. cioccia* ; *Scot. chuckie*, a hen.

CHUCKLE, *v. a.* frequentative of *CHUCK*, to call as a hen ; to laugh convulsively. See *GIGGLE*.

CHUFF, *a.* fat headed, clownish, surly ; *G. kuuf* ; *Swed.*

C L A

kuf ; *Scot. cuſe*, signify a mean fellow, a churl ; and are apparently confounded with *Chub*.

CHUM, *s.* a fellow lodger ; *S. cuma* is a guest ; but our word is perhaps contracted from *Comrade*.

CHUMP, *s.* a thick heavy piece of wood ; *T. kumpf*. See *HUMP*.

CHURCH, *s.* a place of divine worship, a body of Christians, the clergy. See *KIRK*.

CHURL, *s.* a rustic man, a surly fellow, a niggard ; *G. karl* ; *Swed. karl* ; *T. kerl* ; *B. kaerl* ; *S. ceorl* ; *W. carl*, a boor : *S. eorl* and *ceorl*, noble and plebeian, high and low.

CHURM, *s.* a confused murmur or noise ; *S. cyrme*. See *CHIRP*.

CHURN, *s.* a vessel to make butter in ; *G. kern* ; *D. kierne* ; *B. karn* ; *S. cyrn* ; *Swed. kerna* ; from *G. kæra* ; *S. cyrran* ; *T. keren*, to turn. See *QUEEN*.

CHURR-WORM, *s.* an insect called a fan cricket ; from *CHIRRE*.

CHYMISTRY, *s.* the art of separating the different substances in mixed bodies by fire. See *ALCHYMY*.

CIBOL, *s.* a small kind of onion ; *L. cepula* ; *Scot. seibow*. See *CHIVES*.

CICELY, *s.* an herb, dwarf hemlock, myrrh ; *L. cicutela*.

CICISBEO, *s.* a gallant, an attendant on a lady. See *CECISBEO*.

CID, *s.* a chieftain, a prince ; *A. said, syd* ; *Sp. cid*.

CIDER, *s.* the fermented juice of apples ; *F. cidre* ; *It. sidro* : *L. sicera* was a general name for liquor made of grain or any fruit except the grape.

CIERGE, *s.* a wax candle ; *F. from L. cera*.

CIMETER, *s.* a Turkish hanger ; *Turk. shimeter* ; *P. shishir* ; *A. seif* ; *ئەپەر*, corresponding with *G. skimmer* ; whence *F. cimeterre* ; *It. scimitario*. See *SABRE*.

CINDER, *s.* hot coal that has ceased to flame ; *L. cinis* ; *It. cinere* ; *F. cendre* ; *G. sinder* ; *D. siunder* ; *W. sinidr*. See *TINDER*.

CINNABAR, *s.* a red mineral ; *L. cinnabaris* ; *F. cinnabre*.

CINNAMON, *s.* a spice, the bark of a tree resembling the laurel ; *Malabar, kannema*, signifying sweet wood ; *Heb. kanam* ; *P. kinnamon* ; *F. cinnamone* : *Kinnamō*, seems to have been *Kinnam aquae*.

CION, *s.* a sprout, a young shoot. See *SCION*.

CIPHER, *s.* the figure O in arithmetic, a secret character for writing ; *It. cifra* ; *F. chifre*, from *A. sifr* ; *Heb. sepher*, numeration.

CIPHER, *v. a.* from the noun ; to write in numerical characters.

CITHERN, *s.* a kind of guitar ; *P. kitar* ; *Kitar* ; *L. cithera* ; *Sans. chatar*, four : *P. sitar*, is something of the same kind of instrument, from *sih*, six, and *tar*, a string.

CITADEL, *s.* a small fortress, a castle ; *It. citadella* ; *F. citadelle*, the small town.

CITRINE, *a.* yellow, *citrone*-coloured.

CITRON, *s.* a large kind of lemon ; *L. citrea mala* from *P. cītī* ; *Heb. cōt*, the name for Media.

CIVET, *s.* a kind of perfume ; *A. xibethi* ; *P. zibed* ; *It. zibetto* ; *F. civette*.

CLACK, *s.* continued noise, a mill clapper ; *G. klak* ; *S. clec* ; *F. claque* ; *W. clacc* ; *ئەسەپى*.

CLAIM, *v. a.* to require, to demand of right ; *F. clamor*, from *L. clamō*.

C L E

CLAMBER, *v. a.* to climb with difficulty ; Isl. *klifra* ; T. *klimberen* ; D. *klavre*. See **CLAMP**.

CLAMM, *v. a.* to clog, to stop up ; D. *klame*, to stick ; S. *clam* ; B. *klem*, wet clay ; T. *lim*, *gelim*, glue. See **LIME**.

CLAMP, *s.* a claw, a grapple, a brace ; G. *klauf* ; D. *klampe* ; B. *klamf* ; T. *klammer* ; S. *clamm* ; F. *clamp*.

CLAN, *s.* family, race, breed ; I. *clan* ; W. *llan* ; Scot. *clachan*, signify a village with a church, an area or place, a community ; I. *clain* ; Scot. *calan*, a boy, a youth, as well as *clan*, seem to be from G. *kylla*, to procreate. See **CHILD**.

CLAP, *s.* 1. a sudden motion, a blow or sound of collision, the noise of thunder ; Isl. *klapp* ; D. *klap* ; Swed. *klapp* ; S. *clapp* ; B. *klap* ; T. *klopp* ; W. *clap*.
2. A gleet, a venereal infection, a dripping ; G. *hlaup* ; T. *geluppe*, *gelauf* ; B. *geloop*, a running ; T. *gelippe*, venom, infection.

CLARET, *s.* red wine, principally from Bourdeaux in France ; the name seems to have been applied originally to a light coloured wine, F. *clairet*, from L. *clarus* ; G. *klar*, signified wine, and *riod*, red.

CLARION, *s.* 1. a trumpet ; It. *clarino* ; F. *clairon* ; T. *klarin*, perhaps from L. *clarus* ; but S. *hlyrian*, to trumpet, is from G. and Swed. *tindr*, *twur*, a trumpet. See **LOUD**.
2. A small bell ; F. *clarine* ; L. *clarisonus*.

CLARY, *s.* a vulnerary herb ; L. *salvia sclarea*, from G. *skarlausk* ; T. *scharlach* ; B. *skarley* ; It. *sciarea*. See **SCAR** and **LEEK**.

CLASH, *s.* opposition, collision or the sound proceeding from it ; T. *klats* ; B. *klits*, from L. *collido*.

CLASP, *s.* a holdfast, an embrace ; G. *klas*, *klops* ; S. *clypps*, from *clyppan*, to embrace ; Scot. *clips*. See to **CLIP**.

CLATTER, *s.* a tumultuous confused noise ; G. *klutr* ; Swed. *klutter* ; B. *klater* ; S. *kleother*, *cleadur*.

CLAW, *s.* the toe of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails ; properly a division of the foot ; G. *klo*, *kloz* ; Swed. *klo* ; S. *claw* ; B. *klaauw*. See to **CLEAVE**.

CLAY, *s.* a tenacious sort of earth ; T. *kley* ; B. *kleg* ; S. *clæg* ; Pol. *kley* ; W. *clai* ; P. *gil* ; L. *glis*.

CLEAN, *a.* free from dirt, pure, elegant ; S. *clæn*, which does not appear to have any cognate, unless it be *hlan* ; T. Swed. and B. *klein*, thin, slender, small ; whence B. *kleinzen*, to purify liquor, to make it thin, not thick. Our word *fine* is also thin, small, pure, bright ; but the S. word may have been confounded with *glæn* ; Swed. *glan* ; W. *glan*, bright, fair, pure, neat, corresponding with **CLEAR**.

CLEAR, *a.* bright, manifest, pure, free ; F. *claire* ; Swed. *klar* ; T. *klar*, from L. *clarus*, seem to be cognate with G. *gler*. See **GLAIRE**.

CLEAVE, *v. a.* 1. to adhere, to cling ; G. *klafia*, *klafa* ; Swed. *klebba* ; B. *kleeven* ; D. *klebe* ; S. *clyppian* ; W. *cloi*.
2. To divide, separate, split ; G. *klufa* ; Swed. *klyfwa* ; S. *clefan* ; T. *klieben* ; B. *klieven* ; T. *kloeben* ; K. *klæw*. Hence *cliff*, a division of a rock ; *claw*, a division of the foot ; *club*, an apportioning of expenditure ; and *clipping*, a fragment.

CLEAVER, *s.* 1. a plant, aperine or goose grass ; T. *kleb kraut*, from its adhering quality.
2. A chopping knife ; from **CLEAVS**, to divide.

CLEF, *s.* a key ; F. *clef* ; L. *clavis*.

C L O

CLEFT, *s.* a crack, crevice, opening ; from to **CLEAVE**.

CLEPE, *v. a.* to call, to name ; S. *clypian* ; L. *clueo*.

CLERGY, *s.* the whole order of divines ; F. *clergé* from K. *klæges* ; L. *clerus*, which signified the inheritance, viz. of God or the church.

CLERK, *s.* 1. one of the clergy, a priest ; F. *clerc*, from L. *clericus*.
2. A scribe, a man of letters ; because the clergy at one time were almost the only persons who could write.

CLEVER, *a.* dextrous, skilful, smart, intelligent ; G. *glogr* ; Swed. *glugar* ; S. *gleawra* ; T. *klugger* : γλαῦφης is a different word, although used in nearly the same sense.

CLEW, *s.* a ball of thread ; B. *klewin* ; S. *cliew* ; T. *klowe* ; P. *kulabu*.

CLICK, *v. a.* to make a sharp successive noise ; S. *klicken* ; F. *cliquer* ; dim. of **CLACK**.

CLIFF, *s.* a precipice, a rock, a steep hill ; G. and Swed. *klif*, *klippa* ; T. *klippe* ; B. *klif* ; S. *clif* ; L. *clivus*. See to **CLEAVE** and **CRAIG**.

CLIMATE, *s.* air, tract of country, space ; F. *climat*. See **CLIME**.

CLIME, *v. a.* to ascend, to get up a cliff ; G. *klipa* ; Swed. *klifwa* ; T. and B. *klimmen* ; S. *climan* ; from cliff, as to mount, from mount, a hill.

CLIME, *s.* a circular segment on the globe dividing regions ; K. *klima* ; L. *clima* ; A. *iglum*.

CLINCH, *s.* a hold, a catch, a pun, a crotchet, a fold of a cable ; B. *klink* ; D. *klinke* ; Swed. *klinka* ; S. *klincke*, for *gelincke*. See **LINK** and **CRAK**.

CLING, *v. a.* 1. to adhere, to stick together, to shrivel, grow flaccid ; S. *clingan* ; D. *klinge* ; Swed. *klena*.
2. To sound like metal ; Swed. *klinga* ; T. and B. *klincken*.

CLINK, *s.* glitter, embroidery ; F. *cliquant* ; B. *klenkant* ; Swed. *klink* ; S. *glænge*, from G. *gloa*, to shine ; *glæn*, bright.

CLIP, *v. a.* 1. to embrace, confine ; S. *clyppan* ; Scot. *clip*. See **CLASP**.
2. To cut, shear, divide ; G. *klippa* ; D. *klippe* ; Swed. *klippa* ; S. *clepan*. See to **CLEAVE**.

CLIVER, *s.* stone clover, the plant melilot ; T. and B. *stein claver*.

CLOAK, *s.* an outer garment, a cover ; L. B. *cloca*, supposed to be from T. and S. *lack* ; Swed. *laken*, cloth or a garment, in which sense Chaucer uses *lake* ; A. *khakuk* is a loose robe.

CLOCK, *s.* 1. an instrument to show time, a bell ; G. *klok* ; Swed. *klocka* ; B. *klok* ; T. *glocke* ; Arm. *clock* ; W. *clocc* ; F. *cloche*, from G. *kloka* ; S. *cleccian*, to strike, to sound.
2. The gusset of a stocking ; B. *kluk*, from G. *galuka* ; S. *galukan*, to close. See **LOCK**.

CLOD, *s.* a lump of earth ; G. *klode* ; Swed. *klot*, *jord klot* ; B. *kluit*, *aerd klot* ; T. *kloss*. See **CLAY**.

CLOG, *s.* 1. from **LOG** ; a hindrance, an inconvenience, impediment, a wooden shoe.

C L U

2. To stick, close, obstruct; Scot. *clag*; *Kællæw*; S. *clog*; D. *klæg*, glue. See **CLOY** and **CLOOM**.

CLOISTER, *s.* an inclosure where religious devotees are confined; F. *cloistre*; S. *clauster*; T. *kloster*; L. *claustrum*. See **CLOSE**.

CLOOM, **CLEAM**, *v. a.* to close or stop up with glutinous matter; S. *clæman*. See **CLOG**.

CLOSE, *s.* an inclosed place, a field, a termination; F. *clos*; T. *klose*, from L. *clausus*.

CLOSE, *v. a.* from the noun; to shut, terminate.

CLOSH, *s.* lameness, the founder in a horse; F. *cloche*, from L. *claudus*.

CLOT, *s.* what is curdled, concretion; B. *kloot*; F. *caillet*, from L. *coagulatum*; sometimes confounded with **Clod**.

CLOT BUR, *s.* the burdock; S. *clate*; T. *klette*; F. *glouteron*, from G. *kloat*; T. *klat*, a claw.

CLOTH, *s.* what is woven, a web, originally of wool; G. *klæde*; T. *kleid*; B. *kleed*; S. *clad*, *clath*, from Swed. *lo*; Isl. *lod*, *klod*, wool.

CLOUD, *s.* 1. a body of vapours in the air, obscurity, a spot or stain; S. *lyft*, *gelyft*, the air, the sky, a cloud. See **LIFT**.

2. A multitude of people, an host; G. *lyd*; S. *leod*; T. *liut*, the people, the multitude; S. *klodh*, a crowd, a troop.

3. A dell in the mountains, a rock, a cliff; G. *klett*; S. *clud*, *hleoth*, *hlith*. See **CLOUGH**.

CLOVE, *s.* a kind of spice; F. *clou*; P. *kalafur*; A. *karoph*; *garyophyllum* of Pliny.

2. A head or portion of the bulb of garlick; S. *cluse*; T. *klovelauch*, garlick. See to **CLEAVE**.

CLOVER, *s.* a species of trefoil; T. *klee*; B. *klaver*; Swed. *klofwer*; D. *kliver*; S. *clofer*, from its cloven leaves.

CLOUGH, *s.* 1. a vale between cliffs; S. *clough*; Scot. *cloune*. See **CLIFF** and **CLOUD**.

2. Allowance made for reweighing goods in retail; sometimes written *Cloff*; G. *klafwæg*; Swed. *klovagh*. See **CLEAVE**, to divide, **CLUB** and **WEIGH**.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. a rag, a piece, a patch; P. *lutta*; G. *klut*; B. *kluts*; S. *clut*; Swed. *klut*; D. *klud*.

2. A clown, a booby; Swed. *klut*; B. *kloet*, a mean ragged fellow. See **LOUT**.

3. A cuff, a blow with the *loof* or hand; B. *kloun*, a blow with the hand.

CLOWN, *s.* a boor, a peasant; either from L. *colonus*, or our *loon*, a hired servant.

CLOY, *v. a.* 1. to satiate, surfeit; G. *kligia*, *kleij*, nausea. See **CLOG**.

2. To spike guns, to drive a nail into the touch hole; F. *clouer*, from *clou*; L. *clavis*.

CLUB, *s.* 1. a heavy stick, a mace, a suit of cards marked with a club, or rather with a *clover* leaf; Swed. *klubba*; D. *klub*; T. *klopfe*; W. *clwppa*; L. *clava*.

2. A portion or apportioning, a division, a society paying equally; G. *kluff*; Swed. *klubb*; B. *kloof*; T. *klub*; T. *cluiben*, *kloeben*, signified to apportionate church-rates and assessments. See **CLEAVE** and **Scor**.

CLUCK, *v. a.* to cry like a hen to her brood; S. *cloccian*; W. *claucan*; L. *glocito*. See to **CLOCK**.

CLUE, *v. a.* to tie, close, bundle; Kællæw; L. *cludo*; F. *clorre*.

CLUELINES, *s.* lines that clue up the corners of the sails in a ship. See **CLUE**.

C O C

CLUMP, *s.* a tuft of trees; G. *klimpa*; Swed. *klimp*, *klump*; B. *klomp*; W. *clump*, a mass, a lump.

CLUMSY, *a.* heavy, thick, unhandy; formerly **CLUMPSY**, from **Clump**.

CLUNG, *v. n.* to dry or shrink as wood. See to **CLING**.

CLUSTER, *s.* a bunch like grapes; Swed. *klaster*; S. *cluster*; D. *clæs*; T. *klos*, from G. *klaur*.

CLUTCH, *s.* a talon, a grasp, a gripe; G. *klaost*; T. *klatz*. See **CLAW**.

CLUTTER, *s.* a noise, a bustle, a jangle; G. *klutr*; Swed. *klutter*.

COACH, *s.* a large covered carriage; F. *coche*; It. *cocchio*; T. *kotsche*, *kutsche*; Swed. *kusk*; D. *kudsk*: F. *coche*, signifies also a passage-boat on a river; B. *koetze* is a couch and a coach. *Kao tche* is said to signify with the Huns high waggon.

COAL, *s.* ignited wood, fossil fuel; G. *kol*; Heb. *gehol*; Swed. *kol*; S. *col*; T. *kohle*; B. *kool*; G. *kol*, like L. *calor*, signified fire or heat, apparently from G. *ala*; S. *ælan*, to burn.

COARSE, *a.* gross, rude, rough; L. *crassus*. See **GROSS**.

COAST, *s.* a side, land next the sea, the shore; L. *costa*; F. *coste*; It. *costa*; B. *kust*; Swed. *kust*.

COAT, *s.* a man's upper garment, the hairy covering of animals; Heb. *cutton*; Chald. *kiton*; *χιτών*; T. *kontakte*; F. *cotte*; It. *cotta*. Our word, however, is supposed to be cognate with It. and Sp. *cappotto*; F. *capote*; Swed. *käfta*, a mantle, from L. *capitium*.

COAX, *v. a.* to wheedle, to flatter, fawn; G. *kuska*; B. *keozen*; T. *kosen*. See **COCKER**.

COB, *s.* 1. a head, a round knob; Kællæw. See **COP**.

2. A sea-fowl; T. *kepf*; Kællæw; L. *cepphus*, from its levity. See **GULL**.

3. A spider; G. *eiter koppo*; S. *copp*, *alter coppe*; G. *eitur*; S. *alter*, venom, and *koppa*, a cup, a honeycomb.

COBALT, *s.* a mineral found in Bohemia; T. *kobalt*; F. *cobalt*; Sclav. *cob*, *cov*, metal.

COBBLE, *v. a.* to mend coarsely, to botch, to put together; F. *cobler*; Swed. *kobla*, from L. *cupolo*. Rabellais uses *cobler*, to botch. P. *kubal* is a shoemaker.

COBLE, *s.* a small boat; S. *cuouple*; T. *kubel*; W. *ceubel*; Kællæw.

COBRA CAPELLO, *s.* the hooded snake; Port. *cobra*; L. *colubra*, and *capello*; F. *chapeau*, a hat or hood.

COBWEB, *s.* a spider's web. See **COB**.

COCHINEAL, *s.* an insect used for dying scarlet; Sp. *cochinello*, a cheslip or sow bug, was applied to an insect of that kind which feeds on a dwarf oak, in Spain, and may have been *coccina ilicis*, from *ilex*, red; but the name is now given to another insect found on the *Opuntia* in South America.

COCK, *s.* 1. the male to the hen, a domestic fowl, and generally applied to the male of birds; M. G. *kok*; S. *coco*; F. *cog*; Arm. *coc*; Sclav. *kokos*; Hung. *kakas*; Sans. *kukkut*; Kællæw; from the call of that bird, as L. *gallus*, from G. *gala*; S. *galan*, to crow. The L. name, however, may be cognate with P. *khayu*; Heb. *kiloh*; G. *gizel*; Swed. *gåll*; S. *gal*; B. *geile*; T. *geil*; L. *coleus*; W. *caill*; Arm. *cail*; I. *caolán*; F. *couille*; It. *coglio*, a testicle; whence Arm. and W. *keilloc*, *ceiliog*, *ceilliau*, signifying also a cock.

2. A vane, screw, pivot, spiggot, style of a dial, apparently from having the figure of the bird to indicate the position; It. *galletto*; han or hen in the G. dialects, and Celt. *ceiliog* are used in the same sense.

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3. The notch in which an arrow was placed on the bow, the hammer which holds the flint in fire-arms; It. *cossa*; F. *coche*, from L. *cæsio*, which the Germans, however, call *han*, from the form, when applied to a gun.
4. Little, diminutive; G. *kog*; P. *kak*.
5. A master, one who domineers or triumphs as a cock; F. *coq* is used in the same sense; but G. and Swed. *kæk*; T. *keck*, animated, bold.
6. Submission; Scot. to *cry cock*, O. E. to *cry cockles*, to be vanquished; G. *kug*. See to Cow.
7. A red colour; Kikses; L. *coccus*.
8. The head, the top or upper part, a round heap, an elevation; Isl. *kock*; Arm. *coak*, are probably like our own word from *cop*, by the usual intermutation of P and K; Sp. *coca*; Scot. *cock*, a hat or head. See COP.

COOKADE, s. a mark of distinction, a ribbon worn on the hat; F. *coquard*. See COCK, the head or hat, and ARD.

COOKAHOOP, ad. in high mirth or joy; perhaps from *cock*, triumphant. See Gog and Hoop.

COCKAIGN, s. abundance, jollity, pleasure, joy; F. *cavagne*, *cocagne*; It. *cocagna*, from Romance *gaug*, *caug*; F. *gogo*; L. *gaudium*; O. E. to *cogge*, signified to please, to rejoice, to flatter. See COCKER.

COCKAL, s. a game with boys; formerly HOCKLE, because made of a sheep's joint or hock; F. *osselet*.

COCK APPAREL, s. a gay dress; Romance *caug*, gaiety. See COCKAIGN.

COCK BOAT, s. a small boat; G. *kugge*; Swed. *kogg*; T. *kogge*, *kocke*; B. *kogge*; W. *cwch*; It. *cossa*; F. *coquet*; Chaucer wrote *cogge*. See COCK, little.

COCKER, v. a. to pamper, fondle, indulge; Romance, *cauger*. See COCKAIGN and COG.

COCKET, s. an official seal, a custom-house certificate; F. *cachet*; It. *costo*, *ascosto*, from L. *conditus*.

COCKET BREAD, s. the finest wheaten bread. See COCKER.

COCKLE, s. 1. a name given to the corn rose and wild poppy; F. *coquicots*; W. *cocklys*; L. *coccus lolum*; but S. *coccel* is supposed to be from *ceocan*, to choke. See GITH.

2. A shell fish; F. *coquille*; L. *cochlea*; Kœchles.

COCKLOFT, s. the room over the garret, the top. See COCK.

COCKNEY, s. 1. a citizen of London; G. *kauptona*, an emporium; T. *kautney*, *kotheney*, an exchange; Arm. *couchine*; L. *cocio*, *cocionis*, a merchant. The nobility and their vassals, despising the citizens for their ignorance of country life, may have connected the word *cockney* with *gawken*, a coxcomb, a jack sprat, as *baudet* was applied to a Parisian by the gentry of France; but *cockagney* may have denoted the good fare of the city. See COCKAIGN.

2. A child reared delicately. See to COCKER.

COCKWEED, s. scurvy grass; L. *cochlearium*.

COCOA, s. the tree and small nut of which chocolate is made. See CACAO.

COCOA NUT, s. the very large nut of a palm tree; Sp. *coco*; F. *coco*, from Kœkœ; L. *concha*, a bowl or shell, for which it is used. See COCOA TREE.

COCOA TREE, s. a palm tree of most extraordinary utility. It serves for timber; the fibres of the bark for oakum; the roots for coarse mats; the leaves for

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baskets, hats, umbrellas, fine mats, thatch, ceiling, walls, curtains, and instead of writing paper; the young shoots are used as cabbages or pickles, and the pith for sago; the husk of the nut serves to make cables, coarse cloth, stuffing for mattresses, scrubbing brushes; the shell for bottles, bowls, dishes; and its contents for drink, bread, oil, soap, sugar, and distilling into spirits. See COCOA NUT.

COD, s. the bag or husk of seeds; G. *kodde*; Kœdœ; W. *cod*; Swed. *kudde*; Scot. *cod*, a bag or pillow; Swed. *kod*; T. *kod*; S. *codd*, the scrotum. See POD.

CODFISH, s. a sea-fish with a large head; L. *capito*; It. *cavallau*; B. *kabiljauw*, from Kœfœ; Scot. *headock*, which is a species of it, from *head*.

CODWORM, s. a dew-worm, named from being kept in a *cod* with moss, to become transparent before used as a bait.

COFFEE, s. an Arabian tree, berry and fruit; A. *quhwa*; P. *kaweh*; F. *caffé*.

COFFEE-HOUSE, s. a house of public entertainment, now understood as a room where people drink coffee; but perhaps originally from G. *kaup*; T. *kauf*; L. *caupo*; Scot. *coffe*, a merchant; Arm. *covi*, a tavern or subscription meeting, where refreshments are sold; which words were apparently in use before coffee was known in Europe.

COFFER, s. a chest, a receptacle; Isl. *kofa*; S. *cofe*; T. *koffer*; Swed. *koffert*; B. *koffer*; Sp. *cofre*; F. *coffre*; Arm. *coffaur*; W. *coffr*; I. *cofra*. See COVE.

COFFIN, s. a chest for dead bodies; F. *côfin*; W. *cafin*, a chest, a trough, from *cove*; L. *cavus*: A. *kufun* is a shroud.

COG, s. a wedge, a wooden tooth; T. *kog*; Swed. *kugg*; B. *kegge*; L. B. *coga*. See COIGNE.

Cog, v. a. 1. from the noun; to wedge, give a bias to dice, to play unfairly, to deceive.

2. To please, flatter, wheedle, coax. See COCKER.

COIF, s. a cap, a head-dress; F. *coife*; Sp. *cofia*; It. *cuffia*, cognate with cop; A. *kuehf*, the head. See HOOD.

COIGNE, s. an angle, a wedge, a die, an instrument to stamp money; Γωνία; L. *cuneus*; Sans. *konu*; F. *coigne*: L. B. *cuneus*, the mint. See COIN.

COIL, v. a. to roll up a rope in circular folds; It. *cogliere*; F. *cueiller*, from L. *colligere*; perhaps from Kœlœ.

COIN, s. money stamped legally. See CORNE.

COISTREL, s. a mean fellow, a dastard: G. *kost thräl* was one who served for his food; but see CUSTREL.

COIT, s. a flat stone or iron to pitch at a mark; B. *gooid*, *gegooid*, what is thrown or cast; T. *kote*; B. *koot*, a throw at dice or cockal; Kœrœ.

COKE, s. charcoal; L. *lignum coctum*.

COLD, s. without heat, frigid; G. *kald*; Swed. *kold*; T. *kalte*; S. *cold*.

COLE, COLEWORT, s. a kind of cabbage; G. *kal*; Swed. *kaal*; T. *kohl*; B. *kool*; S. *col*; Kœvœ; L. *caulis*; W. *cawl*; Arm. *caul*; I. *cola*; F. *chou*; It. *cavolo*; P. *kulla* is cabbage, from *kull*, a head. See KALE and WORT.

COLLAR, s. 1. something round the neck; Heb. *kollar*; L. *collare*; F. *colier*.

2. Meat tied together to be cooked; F. *lier*, *colier*; L. *colligare*.

COLLOP, s. 1. a small chop of meat made tender by

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beating ; Swed. *kollop* ; T. *kolps* ; Swed. *klappa* ; T. *kloppen*, to beat. In early times the Scandinavian monks are said to have adopted their culinary terms from the English ; but afterwards from the French.

2. A child ; G. *kull*, progeny ; *kylla*, to beget. See CHILD.

COLONEL, *s.* the chief regimental officer ; O. F. *coronel* ; T. *coronel*, from L. *corona*, the summit or top ; It. *colonello* ; F. *colonelle*, are supposed to signify the leader of a column, from L. *columna*.

COLT, *s.* a young horse ; S. *colt*, Swed. *kult*, like L. *pullus*, signify the young of any animal, from G. *kylla*, to beget.

COLT, *v. a.* to play like young animals ; but apparently partaking of G. *gaita*. *kailla*, to wanton, to be lascivious. See COCK.

COMB, *s.* 1. an instrument for dressing the hair ; Swed. T. B. *kam* ; S. *camb* ; L. *coma*, hair of the head.

2. The crest of a cock ; Swed. *kam* ; T. *kamm*, from being pectinated.

3. The small cells in which bees deposit their honey ; G. *koppa* ; D. *kube* ; B. *kom*, *koomb* ; T. *kump* ; S. *camb* ; Kippe ; S. *cumb* ; Scot. *cap*, a bowl or dish ; all of which seem to be cognate with cup.

4. a valley, a hollow place ; S. *comb* ; F. *combe* ; W. *cumm*. See COVE.

COMBAT, *v. a.* to fight, to contest, oppose ; F. *combattre* ; It. *combatttere*, from L. *com* and *batuo*.

COMBOOSE, **COMBHOUSE**, *s.* the cooking place or dish house in a ship ; B. *koombius* ; Swed. *kabysa*. See COMB, a dish, and HOUSE.

COME, *v. a.* to draw near, arrive, happen ; G. *koma* ; Swed. *komma* ; T. *kommen* ; B. *komen* ; S. *coman*.

COMELY, *a.* decent, pleasing, graceful, handsome ; G. *kuemlig* ; S. *quemlig* ; D. *quamlig* ; T. *kuumlich* ; S. *cweman*, to please.

COMFORT, *s.* support, consolation, joy ; F. *confort* ; It. *conferto*, from L. *conferto*, to make strong. But with us it is associated with an idea of warmth ; a cold dinner in summer may be delightful, yet is not called comfortable. In the same way, to live warmly, signifies to be comfortable.

COMFREY, *s.* an herb now called *Consolida* ; L. *confirma*, from its strengthening quality.

COMMAND, *v. a.* to mandate, order, direct, govern ; F. *commander* ; It. *commandare*, from L. *com* and *mando*.

COMMONWEALTH, *s.* government of the people, republic ; from *common*, public, general, and G. *wald* ; S. *wald* ; T. *walt*, dominion. See to WIELD.

COMPANION, *s.* an associate ; F. *compagnon* ; It. *compagno* ; G. Swed. B. *kompan* ; T. *kumpan*. Although so general in the G. dialects, it has no connection with that language. See COMPANY.

COMPANY, *s.* an assembly of persons, an association in trade, a band of soldiers ; Sp. *campana* ; F. *compagnie* ; It. *compagnia*, from L. *compago*, *compango*, *compingo*, to join together.

COMPASS, *s.* a circle, a limit, an instrument to measure circles ; F. *compas* ; It. *compasso* ; Sp. *compas* ; L. B. *compassus*, from L. *circum* and *passus*.

COMPASS, *v. a.* to encircle, include, contain ; F. *compasser* ; It. *compassare*.

COMPLEMENT, *s.* fulness, perfection, completion ; F. *complement* ; L. *complementum*.

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COMPLIMENT, *s.* an act or expression of civility ; F. *compliment* ; It. *complimento*. See to COMPLY.

COMPLY, *v. n.* to yield, suit, accord ; F. *plier*, *complier*, from L. *plicare*.

COMRADE, *s.* an associate, an intimate ; T. *chambrade*, *comerade* ; F. *camarade* ; Sp. *camarado* : It. *camerata* was a chamber in a college, for conversation, a club room, the members of which were associates. P. *humrah*, a companion, a fellow traveller, is from *hum* (L. *cum*) and *rah*, a way, a road.

CON, *v. a.* to know, observe, notice, acknowledge, fix in the memory, learn ; G. *kunna* ; S. *connan*. See to KNOW.

CONCH, *s.* a shell, a shell fish ; L. *concha* ; It. *conca* ; F. *conque*.

COND, *v. a.* to give notice ; G. *kunde*. See to CON.

CONDER, *s.* from COND ; an observer, one who stands on the shore and makes signs to the fishermen of the course the herrings are taking, which is known by the rippling of the water. He was also called a *ewer* or *hewer*, from S. *ewan*, to show. See BALKER.

CONGE, **CONGEE**, *s.* leave, concession, permission, a bow in taking leave ; F. *congé* ; It. *congedo*, from L. *concedo*.

CONGER EEL, *s.* F. *congre* ; L. *congrius*.

CONSTABLE, *s.* a military chief, a peace officer ; F. *constable* ; It. *contestabile* : L. B. *comes stabuli* was master of the horse, corresponding with Mareschal ; but *comes stabulus*, a peace officer, seems to have been L. *comes*, to which G. *stab*, office, had been added ; as with us it is the badge of a peace officer. See STAFF.

CONTRIVE, *v. a.* to find out, invent, plan ; F. *controuver*. See TROVER and RETRIEVE.

CONTROL, *s.* restraint, check, authority ; F. *controle*, from L. *contra rotula*, a counter roll, or check book.

CONVOY, *s.* a protection on the way, an escort ; F. *convoy* from L. B. *conviare*, the root of which is L. *via*. See ENVOY.

CONY, *s.* a rabbit ; L. *cuniculus*, from *furvis*, a hole ; It. *coniglio* ; F. *connin*, *connil*, and common to nearly all European languages.

Coo, **Croo**, *s.* the sound made by doves ; P. *koor* ; G. *kur* ; W. *coo*.

COOL, *a.* tending to cold ; G. *kula* ; S. *col* ; B. *koel* ; T. *kühle*. See COLD.

COOM, *s.* 1. soot of an oven ; G. *kam*, black ; Swed. *kim*, soot.

2. Filth, refuse, black grease that works out of the wheels of carriages ; G. *kam* ; M. G. *gawam* ; F. *camouis*. See GOME.

COOMB, *s.* a corn measure of four bushels ; S. *cumb*, *fild-cumb* ; T. *kump*, signify a large vessel, corresponding with Kippe.

COOP, *s.* 1. a barrel, a cask ; Kippe ; F. *cuve* ; T. *kufe* ; S. *cyf* ; B. *kuip*. See KIEVE.

2. A cage, a wooden inclosure for poultry ; B. *kovi* ; It. *gabbia* ; L. *cavea*.

COOT, *s.* a small black water fowl ; B. *koet* ; F. *coteé* ; from its chatter. See CHAT.

COP, *s.* the head, the top, a tuft on the head of birds, a round heap ; S. *cop* ; B. *kopf* ; T. *kopf* ; W. *coppa*, correspond with L. *caput* ; It. *capo*, and with G. *hofd* ; Tartar *hoef*, the head.

C O R

COPE, *s.* from **COP**; a priest's hood, a canopy, a concave arch.

COPE, *v. a.* 1. to put on a top or cover.
2. To contend, strive against; G. and Swed. *kapp*; S. *comp*, a contest. See to **CAP**.

COPESMATE, *s.* a plighted mate; Isl. *kaup*; Swed. *kbp*, a covenant, a bargain.

COPPEL, *s.* a small cup for trying metals, a crucible; It. *coppella*; F. *coupelle*; T. *kopel*.

COPPER, *s.* a red metal; L. *cuprum*; F. *cuivre*.

COPPERAS, *s.* a kind of vitriol; from **copper**.

COPPICE, COPSE, *s.* a low wood where poles and faggots are cut; F. *coupis*, from *couper*; Ksfls, to cut. See **CHOP**.

COPY, *s.* a transcript from an original, any imitation, example to write after, a picture drawn from another picture; It. and Sp. *copia*; F. *copie*. L. *copia*, apparently from *co opes*, was plenty; but from *co opus* it signified assistance, additional resource, and a transcript.

COPYHOLD, *s.* land held by possessing a copy of the roll of register in the lord's court.

COQUET, *v. a.* to court attentions, to encourage several lovers at the same time; F. *coqueter*, *queter*, from L. *quaesito*, to seek after, to affect; corresponding with F. *rechercher*.

CORAN, *s.* the Mahometan Bible; A. *qoran*. See **AL-CORAN**.

CORANT, *s.* a kind of sprightly dance; F. *courant*; It. *corrente*, from L. *currere*.

CORBAN, *s.* an alms basket; It. *corbanne*, from L. *corbis*.

CORDWAIN, *s.* fine Spanish leather; G. *korduna*; Swed. *kardewan*; T. *kurdeven*, *korduan*; F. *cordouan*; It. *cordano*, supposed to be from *Cordova* in Spain, where sheep or goats' skins might have been dressed like what is called Morocco leather; but Sp. *corio d'ovino* signifies sheep's leather. A. *karta*, a city, Phoenician *Cartheia*, Punic *Cartheja*, the new city, was Carthage, corresponding with A. *kartaba* and *Cordova*.

CORE, *s.* the heart, the inner part of a thing; L. *cor*; F. *coeur*.

CORK, *s.* the bark of a tree made into stoppers for bottles; Sp. *corcho*; T. *kork*; B. *kurk*, supposed to be L. *cortex*.

CORKING-PIN, *s.* a large pin anciently worn in the hair by Irish women, and still used in Switzerland and part of Italy; I. *curcois pion*, from *cuaire*, the hair, and *pin*.

CORMORANT, *s.* the sea crow; L. *corvus marinus*; F. *cormorant*.

CORN, *s.* 1. grain; G. *korn*; D. Swed. T. *korn*; B. *koorn*; S. *corn*; L. *granum*; It. *grano*; F. *grain*.
2. A horny excrescence in the flesh; F. *cor*; L. *cornu*.

CORN, CORE, *v. a.* from the noun; to granulate, to sprinkle with salt in grain, to powder; Scot. *kern*.

CORNEL, *s.* a tree, the cornelian cherry; F. *cornouille*; L. *cornus*.

CORNEMUSE, *s.* a bagpipe; It. *cornemusa*; F. *cornemuse*, from L. *cornu* and *musa*; It. *musa*, music. This instrument is used by the Tartars, Malays, the mountaineers of Spain, Portugal, Savoy, Scotland, and Ireland.

CORNER, *s.* an angle; F. *corniere*, from L. *cornu*; A.

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korn; Heb. *keran*, corresponding with G. *horn* in all dialects.

CORNET, *s.* 1. a kind of trumpet; F. *cornet*, from L. *cornu*.
2. An ensign of cavalry; F. *cornette*; It. *cornetto*; L. *cornicarius*, a military standard.

CORNICE, *s.* the ornament at the top of a wall or column; It. *cornice*; F. *corniche*; L. *coronis*.

CORNUTE, *v. a.* to give horns, to cuckold; from L. *cornutus*; It. *cornuto*. See **HORN** and **FORNICATION**.

CORONE, *s.* an officer to ascertain on the part of the crown; from L. *corona*; but as some suppose, from Isl. *krof*; W. *corf*, a corpse; and S. *cunner*, an inspector.

CORPORAL, *s.* an inferior military officer; It. *caporale*; F. *caporal*; T. *korporal*, the head of a file, from *capo*, the head.

CORPORAL, CORPOREAL, *a.* belonging to the body material; L. *corporalis*; F. *corporal*; It. *corporale*.

CORPS, CORE, *s.* a body of soldiers, a regiment; F. *corps*; L. *corpus*.

CORPSE, *s.* a dead body, a carcase; G. *krof*; Swed. *krop*; L. *corpus*.

CORRIDOR, *s.* a gallery round a building; F. *corridor*; It. *corridore*, from L. *cursitare*.

CORSAIR, *s.* a pirate, a rover; It. *corsaro*; F. *corsair*; L. *cursor*.

COSIER, *s.* a patcher, a botcher; F. *couseur*, from L. *consuere*.

COSSACK, *s.* a kind of Tartar; Mogul, Sans. Tartar *quzzak*, a robber.

COSSET, *a.* house fed; O. E. *cotset*; S. *cotsæta*; F. *cosset*, housed, cotted; It. *casiccio*, from L. *casa*.

COST, *s.* 1. expence, price, value; Arm. *coust*; W. *cost*; F. *couste*; It. *costo*, from L. *costo*, *costo*.
2. An aromatic herb; A. *kost*; Ksrs; L. *costus*.

COSTARD, *a.* costard apple, fruit for the table; T. and B. *kost*, cognate with our *cost*, expence, signified provision for the table, in the sense of *cates*. See **COST** and **ARD**.

COSTARD-MONGER, *s.* a fruiterer. See **COSTARD** and **MONGER**.

COSTER, *s.* the head; supposed to be *copster*. See **COP**.

COSTIVE, *a.* bound in the body, constipated; F. *constivé*; L. *constipatus*.

COSTMARY, *s.* a kind of mint imagined to have the odour of *cost*, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

COSTREL, *s.* 1. a flaggon, apparently for *canistrel*, from L. *canistrum*; A. *kosta* is a flask.
2. A mean fellow; F. *costerel*, a cottager, from **COT**.

COT, *s.* 1. a peasant's dwelling; G. *kot*; P. *kud*; T. and B. *kot*; S. *cot*. See **HUT**.
2. A hanging bed used by sailors; Ksrs; L. *cubitus*; Swed. *koite*; W. *cot*.

COTERIE, *s.* a society, assembly; F. *coterie*; It. *costiera*, side by side, from L. *costa*.

COTILLION, *s.* a kind of dance; F. *cotillon*, side by side, from *coté*; L. *costa*; the *contre dance* had two opposite lines.

COTQUEAN, *s.* a man who busies himself about women's affairs; T. *koiten*, to chat; B. *kout keuchen*, a kitchen-talker; but Swed. *kotte*, signifies a friend. See **QUEAN**.

COTTON, *s.* a plant, and the fine down it produces; A. *gojn*; F. *cotton*; It. *cottone*, supposed to be from Cydon.

C O U

COUCH, *s.* a sofa, a bed ; **F. couche**, from **L. cubitus**.
COUCH, *v.* 1. to squat or lie down, to recline.
2. *v. a.* To lay, place horizontally, depress ; **F. coucher**, from **L. cubito**.
COVE, *s.* a small creek, a hollow place, a shelter, an arch ; **Isl. kofa** ; **S. cofa** ; **T. kove** ; **Arm. cauf** ; **Kuφs** ; **A. kuhf**, **qoobbu**. See **COMB**, **CAVE** and **ALCOVE**.
COVER, *v. a.* to overspread, hide, protect ; **F. couvrir** ; **It. coprere**, from **L. cooperior**.
COVRLLET, *s.* the upper bed covering ; **F. couvrelit**, from *cover*, and **L. lectus**.
COVET, *v. a.* to desire beyond proper bounds, to lust after ; **F. convoiter**, **covoiter**, from **L. con** and **vovo**.
COVEY, *s.* a brood of birds ; **F. couvet** ; **It. cova**, from *It. covo* ; **L. cubo**, to hatch.
COUGH, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs ; **A. qubhu** ; **Hind. kuf** ; **G. kuef** ; **B. kuch** ; the **G.** word signifies suffocation. See **HOUST**.
COVIN, *s.* fraudulent agreement, collusion ; from **L. conventum**. **L. B. conventarium** was a compact for exclusion, called **Coventry**.
COULD, *imp. tense of the verb can* ; **Swed. kond** ; **S. cond** ; **T. konte** ; the *l* has been introduced, instead of *n*, from our use of should and would. See **CAN**.
COULTER, *s.* the sharp iron of a plough, the share ; **L. culter** ; **F. coultre**.
COUNT, *v. a.* to compute, number, tell ; **It. contare** ; **F. compter** ; **L. computo**.
COUNT, *s.* 1. from the verb ; reckoning, number ; **F. compte**.
2. A title of nobility ; **F. comte** ; **It. conte** ; **L. comes**. See **COUNTY**.
COUNTENANCE, *s.* behaviour, appearance, face ; **F. contenance** ; **It. contigno**, from **L. contineo**, corresponding with **Behold**.
COUNTER, in composition, signifies opposite, against ; **L. contra** ; **F. contre**.
COUNTER, *s.* 1. a table for reckoning upon ; **F. comptoir**. See to **COUNT**.
2. Something to count the game with at play.
COUNTERBAND, *s.* prohibited, unlawful ; **It. contrabanda** ; **F. contrebande**. See **COUNTER**, and **BAN** or **BAND**, restriction.
COUNTERFEIT, *s.* imitated, forged, spurious. **F. contrefait** ; **It. contrafatto** ; **L. B. contrafactus**.
COUNTERMAND, *v. a.* to reverse an order ; **F. contremander**, from **L. contra** and **mando**.
COUNTRY, *s.* a tract of land, a native place ; **F. contré** ; **It. contrada** ; **L. B. comiterra**, **comitaria**. See **COUNTY**.
COUNTY, *s.* a district, a rustic community ; **It. contea** ; **F. comté** ; **L. comitatus** ; **Κόμη**, **Κομητη**.
COUPEE, *s.* a step in dancing ; **F. coupé** ; **Kow**, a cut.
COUPLE, *s.* a pair, a brace, two rafters joined together ; **F. couple** ; **L. copula**.
COURAGE, *s.* heart, spirit, bravery, fortitude ; **F. courage** ; **It. cuoraggio**, from **L. cor**.
COURSE, *s.* a race, career, progress, method, procedure ; **L. cursus** ; **F. course**.
COURT, *s.* 1. a seat of government, hall of justice, residence of a prince ; **F. cour** ; **L. curia**.
2. Civility, obsequiousness, flattery, insinuating manners of a court.

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3. An inclosure round a house, a cattle yard ; **F. court** ; **It. corte** ; **L. cohors**. See **YARD**.
COURTESAN, *s.* a woman of the town, one who practises general *courtesy* for money, a harlot ; **F. courtisane** ; **L. B. cortisana**.
COURTESY, *s.* civility, complaisance, kindness ; **F. courtoisé** ; **It. cortesia**. See **COURT**.
COUSIN, *s.* a distant relation, the child of an uncle or aunt ; **F. cousin** ; **It. cugino**, from **L. consanguineus**.
COUTH, *a.* known, intimate, familiar ; **S. couth** from **cnawan**.
COW, *s.* 1. the female of a bull ; **P. gaw** ; **Sans. gau** ; **G. ku** ; **Swed. koo** ; **B. koe** ; **T. kuhe** ; **S. cu**.
2. A kind of beetle, a may fly, a lady cow. See **CHAFER**.
COW, *v. a.* to depress with fear, intimidate ; **G. kuga** ; **D. kue** ; **Swed. kufwa**, to depress, subdue, seem to have been confounded with **G. kuga** from **ugga** ; **S. oga**, fear, terror. See **BUG** and **QUAID**.
COWARD, *s.* from to **Cow** ; a dastard, a poltron ; **F. couard** ; **Sp. cobardo** ; **It. codardo**. See **ARD**.
COWER, *v. a.* to crouch down, to nestle, stoop, lurk ; **F. couver** ; **It. covare** ; **W. cwrriau**, from **L. cubare**.
COWITCH, **COUHAGE**, *s.* an herb with a very stinging pod ; **Sans. kewanch**.
COWL, *s.* 1. a monk's hood ; **S. cul**, **cugle** ; **Swed. kufl** ; **W. cwl** ; **L. cucullus** ; **P. koolah**, a cap, from **kulla** ; **G. and Swed. kulle**, the head.
2. A vessel for water, usually carried on a pole between two persons ; **S. cowvel** ; **Arm. cauel**. See **KIEVE**.
COWSLIP, *s.* a kind of primrose, a paigle ; **S. cuslippe**, **oxa slippa** ; **Swed. ox ligga** ; **D. koe blom** ; **Swed. ligga** signifies to lie, to repose, and **S. slippa** is apparently from **sleepan**, to sleep.
COXCOMB, *s.* a fop, a conceited fool, a vain pretender ; **Isl. giek** ; **S. coeg** ; **T. gauch**, signify a fool, a buffoon, and **comb** or **cop**, a crest or helmet ; licensed fools were formerly obliged to wear a particular kind of cap or head-dress. See **COP**.
COY, *a.* 1. wary, reserved, shy ; **L. cautus** ; **It. cheto** ; **F. coi**.
2. Modest, decent, timid ; **L. quietus** ; **It. queto** ; **F. coi**.
COZEN, *v. a.* to flatter, trick, defraud ; **T. kosen**, **lieb-kosen**, to wheedle, supposed to be cognate with **F. gauzer**, from **L. gaviso**.
CRAB, *s.* a shell fish ; **Kdəs** ; **L. carabus** ; **T. krabbe** ; **Swed. krabb** ; **S. crabba** ; **F. crabe** ; **Arm. crab**.
CRAB, *a.* sour, harsh, wild ; **It. garbo** ; **Arm. crab** ; **L. acerbus**.
CRACK, *s.* 1. a fissure, a flaw, the noise of something breaking, a blow ; **T. krack**, **krach** ; **B. kraak** ; **F. crac** ; **Payas**.
2. A story, a boast ; **Scot. crack** ; from the verb.
CRACK, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to split, burst, craze, make a sharp noise ; **Kəs**.
2. To speak, relate, story, boast ; **G. reka** ; **S. racen**, **gerecan** ; **Scot. crack**.
CRADLE, *s.* a wicker crib, a child's bed ; **S. cradel**, from **L. craticula**.
CRAFT, *s.* efficacy, art, cunning, skill ; **G. kraft** ; **D. Swed. T. kraft** ; **S. craft** ; **B. kracht** ; **W. craf**. The original meaning seems to have been power ; but, like art and cunning, used in a bad sense.

C R A

CRAFT, *s.* sea vessels; either from the noun as signifying naval means, or **G. karsf**, shipping.

CRAIG, *s.* 1. a rock, a declivity, a precipice; **G. hraug, hraun**; **T. krag**; **W. carreg, craig**; **S. creag**, a rock; **P. ragh**, a declivity. The word is apparently from **crack**, to split, as cliff from the verb to cleave. See **Rock**.

2. The neck; **G. kuerk**; **Swed. kuark, krage**; **S. crage, krage**; **Scot. craig**; **I. kraeghe**. See **CRAW**.

CRAM, *v. a.* to press into, to stuff; **G. krama**; **S. cramman**; **D. krame**; **Swed. krama**.

CRAMBO, *s.* a play with scholars, where one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme; from **cramp**, difficult.

CRAMP, *s.* 1. a contraction of the muscles, a spasm; **G. kram, kropu**; **D. krampe**; **Swed. kramp**; **T. kramp**; **F. crampé**; **It. granfo**.

2. A piece of crooked iron, to hold things together, a crook; **Swed. krampe**; **F. crampon**, from **G. kram, krum**; **T. krum**, crooked.

CRAMP, *a.* difficult, crooked, knotty. See **CRAMP**, a crook, a catch.

CRANBERRY, *s.* a hindberry; **S. hran**, a hind. See **HARTBERRY**.

CRANE, *s.* 1. a bird with a long beak; **Réaves**; **L. grus**; **F. grue**; **It. grua**; **T. kranech**; **S. cran**; **B. kraan**; **Swed. kran**; **W. garan**.

2. An instrument resembling the neck and beak of the bird, with hooks and pulleys for weighing.

3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask, called a crane's neck; **B. kraan**; **Krāna** is a fountain.

CRANK, *s.* a circle, a hook, a turn, a winding passage, a crotchet, a whim, a lively conceit; **G. and Swed. kring**; **T. krang**; **B. krink**; **S. hrinc**; from **RING**. It is translated into **L. ambage**, and signifies subtilty, and sinuosity.

CRANK, CRANKY, *a.* 1. gay, lively, nimble, brisk; from the noun in the sense of **L. versutus**.

2. Sick, unhealthy, crazy, unsteady; **G. Swed. T. B. kransk**.

CRANKLE, *v. a.* to run in and out, to form windings or sinuosities; **Swed. krengla**; **T. krenglen**; **B. krenkelen, krinkelen**; from **CRANK**.

CRANNY, *s.* a chink, sinuosity, corner; from **CRANK**, a turn, corresponding with **L. crena**.

CRAPE, *s.* thin stuff used in mourning; from **L. crispus**; **It. crespo**; **F. crepu**.

CRAPNEL, *s.* a drag, a hook to draw up with; **T. krapp**, a hook. See **GRAPNEL**.

CRASH, *v. a.* to break with great violence, to make a noise like breaking; **Isl. krasa**; **B. krassen**; **Swed. krasa**; **M. G. kriustan**; **Krāna**. See **CRUSH**.

CRATCH, *s.* a frame to hold hay or straw; **F. creche**; **L. crates**.

CRAVAT, *s.* a neckcloth; **G. kravad**; **Swed. krage wadd**; **F. cravate**; **It. cravata**. See **CRAW, CRAG** and **WAD**.

CRAVE, *v.* to ask earnestly, beg, desire; **G. krefa**; **S. crefan**; **D. kræve**; **Swed. krefwa**; **W. crefu**.

CRAVEN, *s.* a person vanquished in fight, a coward; supposed to have been from **crave**, to beg mercy; but **F. creant**, anciently **croant, cravant**; **It. credente**; was an acknowledgment of homage to a superior, and signified submission; from **L. credo**, to put into one's hands.

CRAW, *s.* the throat, the crop of a bird; **G. kraw**;

C R I

Swed. kräfwe; **B. kroppa**; **D. kroe**. See **CRAG** and **CROP**.

CRAW-FISH, **CRAY-FISH**, *s.* the river lobster; **F. écrevisse**; for crab-fish.

CRAWL, *v. a.* to creep, to move slowly; **G. krafla**; **T. kraelen**; **B. kriewelen**; **D. krawle**; **Swed. krdla**. See to **CREEP**.

CRAYON, *s.* a lead pencil, a pastil, or painting in chalk; **F. crayon**, from **craie**; **L. creta**, chalk.

CRAZE, *v. a.* to break, crack, impair the intellects; **T. krachen, krachsen**, seems to have been confounded with **crash**, in forming our word; crack-brained and crazy-headed having the same signification.

CREAK, *v. a.* to make a harsh protracted noise as a door on its hinges; **T. krachen**; **S. cearcian**; **Krāna**. See **SHRIEK** and **CRY**.

CREAM, *s.* the oily part of milk, the best part; **xeipua**; **G. krism**; **It. cresima**; **F. crème**, corrupted into **G. riom**; **S. ream**; **T. rahm**; **I. raimhe**; **Scot. ream**.

CREANCE, *s.* belief, credit; **F. creance**; **L. B. credentia**, from **L. credo**.

CREASE, *v. a.* to mark by folding or pressing; **G. kreista**; **Swed. krysta**; **Arm. crisa**, to compress, to leave marks of compression. See **CRUSH**.

CREATURE, *s.* what is created, a word of contempt and tenderness; **F. creature**; **L. creatura**.

CREEK, *s.* a nook, a hook, a small inlet from the sea, a turn; anciently crook, from **S. crecca**; **B. kreek**.

CREEP, *v. a.* to move softly and crouchingly, to move on hands and feet; **G. kriupa**; **Swed. krypa**; **S. krypan**; **B. kruipan**; **T. krupen**; **D. krybbe**; **Arm. cropa**; **W. croppian**; **Egēa**; **L. repo**. See **CRAWL** and **CRIPPLE**.

CRESS, *s.* a warm salad herb; **Swed. krasse**; **B. kersen**; **S. cerse**; **T. kresse**; **F. cresson**.

CREVISE, *s.* a crack or fissure; **F. crevice**, from **L. crepo**.

CREW, *s.* a gang, a ship's company, a set of men; **G. grua**; **P. guruuh, kuruh**; **S. cred**; **Arm. and W. gre**; **It. cricca**; **L. grex**. See **CROWD**.

CREWEL, *s.* a kind of worsted; **F. crue, ecrue**, from **L. crudus**.

CRIB, *s.* a manger, stall, rack, a small couch, a cottage; **S. crybbe**; **Swed. krubba**; **B. krebbe**; **T. krippe**.

CRIB, *v. a.* to finger, snatch, purloin, steal; **T. krippen**; **F. gripper**. See **GRIPPE** and **GRAB**.

CRICK, *s.* 1. the noise of a door on its hinges; dim. of **CREAK**.

2. A painful stiffness in the neck; **G. krike**, a contraction; dim. of **CROOK**.

CRICKET, *s.* 1. a game formerly played with a crooked bat; dim. of **CROOK**.

2. An insect that chirps about fire places; **P. churghid**; **B. krekel**; **W. cricciad**. See **CHURRWORM**.

CRIMP, *v. a.* to take unfairly, snatch, kidnap. See **CRIB**.

CRIMP, *a.* brittle, friable; from **S. cruman**. See **CRUMB** and **CRUMBLE**.

CRIMSON, *s.* a deep red colour; **P. kermes, kurmesy**; **F. cramoisie**; **It. cromesino**. See **KERMES**.

CRINCUM, *s.* a crotchet, a whim, a conceit; dim. of **CRANK**.

CRINCE, *v. a.* to bend, crouch, bow, fawn; **G. kringa**, from **ring**, to curve.

CRINCKLE, *v. a.* to form into sinuosities or wrinkles; **B. krinkelen**. See **CRANKLE**.

C R O

CRIPPLE, *s.* one who cannot walk upright, a lame person ; G. *krypil* ; T. *kriupel* ; S. *crypel* ; from **CREEP**.

CROAK, *v. a.* to cry like a crow or frog ; Swed. *kråka*, a crow ; S. *cracettan*, to crow-chat, corresponding with L. *crocito* ; *κράυνη*, the noise of a frog.

CROCK, *s.* an earthen pot ; Isl. *krö* ; T. *kruge* ; Swed. *krog*, *kruka* ; S. *croccaf* ; B. *krück* ; F. *cruche* ; W. *crochan*. See **CRUISE**.

CROCODILE, *s.* a voracious amphibious animal ; K. *κρόκοδιλος* ; L. *crocodilus* ; F. *crocodile* ; It. *crocodillo*. The name was originally given by the Ionians to a large yellow lizard, either from feeding on saffron, or from its saffron colour. See **ALLIGATOR**.

CROFT, *s.* an inclosure round a house ; Swed. *kraft* ; S. *croft*, *cruf* ; L. B. *crofta* : apparently from G. *graup*, a ditch, corresponding with K. *κρωφόρη*.

CROISADE, *s.* an army devoted to the holy cross. See **CROISE**.

CROISE, *s.* a pilgrim, a Christian soldier devoted to the cross ; F. *croisé*, from L. *crux*.

CRONE, *s.* 1. a toothless old ewe ; Scot. *crokkan* : B. *krukken* is to languish, to be helpless.

2. An old and intimate acquaintance, a confidant ; from T. *kronen*, to whisper, to tell secrets ; G. and Swed. *runa* ; T. *raunen* ; S. *runian*, *gerunian*. See to **ROUND**.

CRONET, *s.* the short hair projecting over the hoof of a horse ; F. *couronne* ; L. *corona* ; B. *kroon* ; T. *krone*.

CRONEY, *s.* a confidential friend, an intimate. See **CRONE**.

CROOK, *s.* a hooked stick, any thing curved ; G. and Swed. *krok* ; B. *kruk* ; T. *krucke* ; S. *cruce* ; W. *crwcca* ; F. *croc*.

CROP, *s.* 1. the throat, the craw of a bird ; Swed. *kropp* ; S. *cropa* ; B. *krop* ; T. *kreppe*. See **CRAW**.

2. The top of a tree, an ear of grain, a cluster of grapes, what is gathered or reaped, shorn or cut ; S. *crop*, *gerop*, from *ripan*, *gerypan*, to reap, corresponding with K. *κρέψις* ; L. *carpo*. See to **REAP**.

CROSS, *l. s.* one straight body laid at right angles over another, the gibbet on which Christ suffered death, adversity, misfortune ; G. *kross* ; Swed. *kors* ; S. *cors* ; T. *kreuz* ; F. *croix* ; It. *croce* ; W. *croes*, from L. *crux*.

2. *a.* Athwart, adverse, difficult, untoward, peevish ; from the noun.

CROSS, *v. a.* from the noun ; to pass or lay over, to place athwart, to thwart, impede, vex.

CROTCH, *s.* a hook, the fork of a tree ; F. *croche*. See **CROOK** and **CRUTCH**.

CROTCHET, *s.* a small crotch, a mark used in music and printing, a clinch, an odd fancy, a whimsical conceit ; F. *crochet* ; D. *kroget*.

CROTELS, *s.* the dung of a hare ; F. *crote*.

CROUCH, *v. a.* to stoop low, to bend, cringe ; Isl. *kreika* ; T. *kræchen* ; from *crook*.

CRROUP, *s.* the buttock of a horse ; F. *crouppe* ; It. *groppa* ; G. *kropp* ; Swed. *krump* ; S. *crump* ; T. *kroff*, *krump*, the curve of the hip. See **RUMP**.

CROW, *s.* a ravenous bird ; Swed. *kråka* ; D. *krage* ; B. *kraai* ; S. *crawe* ; P. *kro* ; K. *κράκη* ; L. *corvus* ; Hind. *cogra*.

CROW, *v. a.* to make the noise of a cock, to boast ; M. G. *hrukjan* ; T. *kræhen* ; B. *krajen* ; S. *craman*.

CROWBAR, *s.* a claw bar, an iron lever with a cloven end ; Isl. *kråo* ; D. *kroe*, a crook.

C U B

CROWBERRY, *s.* a bilberry ; Swed. *kråkbaer* ; D. *krabbe*.

CROWD, *s.* 1. a multitude, a throng ; P. *gorooh* ; G. *grua* ; Swed. *krota* ; S. *cruth* ; W. *rhaud*.

2. A corded instrument, a fiddle ; W. *crwth* ; I. *cruit* ; L. *chorda*.

CROWN, *s.* the top of the head, a diadem, money stamped with a crown ; Heb. *keren* ; K. *κορώνη* ; L. *corona* ; F. *couronne*.

CROWN-SCAB, *s.* a sore about the hoof of a horse. See **CRONET**.

CRUCIBLE, *s.* a chymist's melting-pot ; L. B. *crucibulum* ; It. *crostola* ; perhaps from *cruse* and G. *afla*, a furnace. It is said, however, that these pots were so named from being marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation. See **CRUSET**.

CRUD, *s.* coagulated milk. See **CURD**.

CRUEL, *a.* fierce, savage, hard-hearted ; F. *cruel* ; It. *crudele* ; L. *crudelis*.

CRUET, *s.* a phial for vinegar or wine ; perhaps *gruet*. See **CRANE** and **CRUISE**.

CRUISE, *s.* 1. a cup ; K. *κρύσσος* ; T. *krus* ; B. *kroes* ; Swed. *krus* ; F. *cruche*. See **CROCK**.

2. From the verb ; a roving voyage.

CRUISE, *v. a.* to cross, to pass backward and forward, to sail in quest of an enemy ; F. *croiser*. See to **CROSS**.

CRUM, **CRUMB**, *s.* a small piece, the soft part of a loaf ; G. *krome* ; Swed. *kräm* ; S. *cruma* ; T. *krume* ; B. *kruim*.

CRUMBLE, *v. a.* from **CRUM** ; to break into small pieces, to moulder ; Swed. *krämbla*.

CRUMP, *a.* crooked, hump-backed, bent ; G. and Swed. *krum* ; S. *crump* ; T. *krumm* ; B. *krom* ; W. *crwmm* ; L. *curvus*.

CRUMPLE, *v. a.* to ruffle, corrugate ; either from **crump**, or S. *gerumple*. See **RUMPLE**.

CRUNKLE, *v. a.* to cry like a crane ; T. *kranechen*. See **CRANE**.

CRUPPER, *s.* a leather to hold the saddle to the *croup* of a horse ; F. *croupier* ; It. *groppiera*.

CRUSADE, *s.* a holy war. See **CROISADE**.

CRUSET, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot. See **CRUCIBLE**.

CRUSH, *v. a.* to bruise, squeeze, press down, subdue ; Isl. *kreisa* ; G. *krista* ; S. *hrysan* ; Swed. *krossa* ; Arm. *cras* ; F. *ecraser*. See **CRASH**.

CRUST, *s.* the hard part of a loaf, an outer covering of that nature ; L. *crusta* ; It. *crosta* ; F. *croûte*.

CRUSTY, *a.* 1. from the noun ; covered with a crust.

2. From **CROSS** ; surly, snappish. See **CURST**.

CRUTCH, *s.* a support used by cripples, a crook ; G. *krok* ; Swed. *kruka*, *kryck* ; S. *cricc* ; T. *krucke* ; B. *kruk* ; It. *croccia*.

CRY, *s.* a voice, a call, a shout, a proclamation ; K. *κράυνη* ; F. *crie* ; Arm. *crei* ; W. *cri* ; It. *crida*, *grida* ; Sp. and Port. *grita*, all of which, like G. *greita* ; Scot. *greet*, signify also to wail, to weep. See **GREET**.

CRYAL, **CRYER**, *s.* a heron ; F. *gruyelle*, from *grue*, a crane ; Arm. *crechel* ; W. *cregyr*. See **CRANE**.

CRYER, *s.* the heron falcon, or falcon gentle ; F. *gruyer*. See **CRYAL**.

CUB, *s.* the young of a beast ; F. *cheau*, from L. *catellus*.

CUBE, *s.* a regular solid body with six square and equal sides, a die ; K. *κύβος* ; L. *cubus* ; It. *cubo* ; F. *cube* ; A. *kuub*.

C U L

CUBEB, *s.* a kind of pepper; *A. kubabu*.

CUBIT, *s.* a measure, which was originally the length from the point of the middle finger to the elbow; *L. cubitum*. See **ELBOW**.

CUCKING-STOOL, *s.* a machine used for punishing scolding women, a tumbril, called a ducking-stool; *M. G. ghaujan*, to suffocate; *Isl. kafna*, to dive; *G. kuəf*, *kuəg*, immersion, suffocation; *Swed. kuf*, *kug*. See **CHOKE**.

CUCKOLD, *s.* the husband of a woman whose children by another man he rears as his own; *F. cocu*; *Sp. cucillo*, a person mocked by the taunting note of the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in the nest of another bird to be hatched and reared.

CUCKOO, *s.* a bird of passage, which in most languages has been named from its note; *Käsegg*; *L. cuculus*; *F. cocu*, *coucou*; *It. coco*; *D. kog*; *T. kokok*; *Scot. gowk*. A vulgar tradition prevailed that a white frothy liquid containing a small insect, which is found on some plants at the season when that bird appears, was its spittle; whence *cuckoo sorrel*, *cuckoo bread*, *cuckoo flower*.

CUD, *s.* food brought from the stomach to the mouth and rechewed by ruminating animals; *T. kōder*, from *kötten*, to chew. See **QUID**.

CUDDEN, **CUDDY**, *s.* a dolt, a clown, a low cottager. See **COT**.

CUDDLE, *v.* to lie low or close, to hug; *It. covado* signifies nestled, couched, concealed, from *L. cubito*; but our word is confounded with *F. chaudiler*, from *L. callidus*, to warm.

CUDDY, *s.* the antechamber in a ship; *P. kudu*, an apartment, a lodge; *Swed. kajuta*; *D. kahytte*; *T. kajute*; *B. kajuyte*; *F. cahuete*.

CUDGEL, *s.* a club, a truncheon; *B. kudsel* for *knudsel*; *T. knuttel*, from *G. knut*.

CUDLE-FISH, *s.* the ink-fish, the *sepia*; *S. cudele*. See **CUTTLE**.

CUDWEED, *s.* the cotton weed; *gnaphalium*. See **CAT'S FOOT**.

CUE, *s.* 1. a tail, a mace of that shape, the last word in a page as an indication to the next, a hint; *F. queue*, from *L. cauda*.

2. Mind, disposition, humour; *G. hug*; *S. hige*; *D. hu*, the mind, *gehu*.

CUFF, *s.* 1. the end of a sleeve; *A. and P. kuff*, the hand; *G. and Swed. knuff*; *T. kuff*, *gauf*, the fist.

2. A blow with the hand; *Swed. kuff*; *P. kob*; *Scot. gouf*: from *Isl. kuffwa*; *T. kaffen*; *P. kuftan*, to beat with the hand.

CUIRASS, *s.* a breast-plate of steel, formerly of leather; *F. cuirasse*; *It. corazzo*, from *L. corium*; but some suppose from *L. cor*, as a covering for the heart.

CUISH, *s.* armour for the thigh; *F. cuisse*; *It. coscia*; *L. coxa*, the thigh.

CULDEES, *s.* formerly a kind of monks in Scotland and Ireland; supposed to be from *L. colere deum*; *I. caile*, however, is a servant, and *Dei*, of God. *Caile y ban*, a servant of all work, a drudge.

CULERAGE, *s.* the herb called *arsesmart*; *L. culus*; *F. cul* and *rage*.

CULL, *v. a.* to select, choose, pick out; *F. cueiller*; *It. cogliere*; *L. co eligere*.

CULLENDER, **COLANDER**, *s.* a draining vessel; *F. couloir*; *Sp. coladero*, from *L. colum*.

CULLION, *s.* a testicle, a mean fellow; *It. coglione*; *F. couillon*, from *L. coles*.

C U R

CULLY, *s.* a man befooled by a woman; either from *cull*, to pick up, or *gull*.

CULPRIT, *s.* a criminal; but, according to the spirit of English law, a person arraigned for a crime; *L. culpar reatus*.

CULVER, *s.* a wood-pigeon; *S. culfre*, from *L. columba*.

CULVERIN, *s.* a species of ordnance; *F. culverine*; *It. colubrino*; *L. culuber*.

CULVERTAIL, *s.* a kind of joinery; from *culver*, a pigeon.

CULVER-KEY, *s.* the flower columbine. See **CULVER** and **KEY**.

CUMBER, *s.* 1. care, anxiety, trouble; *T. komber*; *Swed. kymber*; *D. kummer*, from *G. gaumbera*.

2. Obstruction, inconvenience, burthen; *F. combre*, *encombe*; *L. B. cumratio*; *L. cumeratus*. See **INCUMBER**.

CUMMIN, *s.* a plant resembling fennel; *A. kamoom*; *Kūmu*; *L. cuminum*; *F. cumin*.

CUN, *v. a.* to direct the person at the helm how to steer. See **CON** and **COND**.

CUNNING, *s.* science, skill, artifice, craft; from *S. cunnan*. See to **KNOW**.

CUP, *s.* a drinking vessel, the calix of a flower; *A. quub*; *P. cub*; *Heb. cap*, *caba*; *Chald. cuba*; *Syr. kophâ*; *Kīsā*; *Sans. kupee*; *Hind. kup*; *L. cuppa*; *G. kopp*; *Swed. kopp*; *B. kop*; *T. kops*; *Sclav. kuppa*; *Russ. kub*; *Hun. kup*; *It. coppa*; *Sp. copa*; *Port. copo*; *F. coupe*; *Arm. cup*; *W. cwan*; *I. cupan*; all corresponding to and apparently cognate with *Heb. caph*; *L. cavus*.

CUPOLA, *s.* an arched roof, a dome; *It. cupecla*: *A. quuba*, like *It. cuppeo*, signifies a beehive, to which this kind of dome has resemblance.

CUR, *s.* a vulgar dog; *L. B. curtis*, *custos curtis*, a cattle dog; but our name is apparently an abbreviation of *curtail*. Such dogs as did not belong to the lord of the manor were mutilated; and *G. haughali*, from *hogwa*, *gehogwa*; *Scot. cow*, to cut, and *hali*, a tail, may have produced *Scot. coley*, a peasant's dog; *W. cwnla*, signifies cropped ear. See **BORTAIL**.

CURB, *s. part of a bridle, a restraint; F. gourme. See to CURB.*

CURB, *v. a.* to restrain, to check; *L. curvo*; *F. courber*, to bend, subdue.

CURD, *s.* coagulation of milk; *F. caillard*, from *cailler*; *L. coagulare*.

CURL, *s.* a ringlet of hair, undulation of water; formerly *crul*; *T. krolle*; *B. krul*; *D. kræl*; *Swed. krol*, from *Isl. krū*, a crook, a turn; but *It. ciurlo*, *zurlo*, from *Gr. ζεύς*; *L. circulo*, signified a circle and a curl.

CURLEW, *s.* a kind of water fowl; *F. corlieu*, *corlis*, perhaps from *L. curro* and *litus*; but supposed by *Buffon* to be so named from its cry.

CURMUDGEON, *s.* a miser, a churl; *S. car modig*, from *carc*; *T. karg*, chary, avaricious; and *G. mod*; *S. mod*, the mind. See **CARK** and **MOON**.

CURRANT, *s.* the name of a berry and a shrub; *crand*, *cranberry*, and *hindberry*, seem to have included this fruit; which was afterwards confounded with the small raisins brought from *Corinth*.

CURRIER, *s.* a dresser of leather; *L. coriarius*; *F. courroyeur*.

C U S

CURRY, *v. a.* 1. to dress tanned leather. See **CURRIER**.
 2. To rub, scrape; *F. couroyer*, from *L. corrudo*.
 3. To seek, to be solicitous after, to flatter; *Sp. querer*; *F. querir*; *L. quaro*.
CURRY POWDER, *s.* a mixture of turmeric used in cookery; from Hind. *goorma*, to stew.
CURSE, *v. a.* to imprecate evil in the name of the cross, to afflict; *Swed. korsa*; *S. cursian*; *T. korsen*; *It. crociare*. See to **Crucifix**.
CURSE, *s.* from the verb; a malediction, a cross, a vexation; *Swed. and D. kors*; *It. croce*.
CURST, *part.* of the verb to curse; deserving evil, wicked, hateful.
CURST, *a.* peevish, malignant, cross. See **CRUSTY**.
CURT, *a.* short, diminutive; *L. curtus*; *F. court*; *It. corto*; *W. cor*; *P. kor, kord*; *Swed. kort*; *D. kurt*; *B. kort*; *T. kuritz*; *S. sceort*. See **SHORT**.
CURTAIL, *s.* a dog mutilated according to the forest laws; from *curl* and *tail*. See **BOBTAIL**.
CURTAIL, *v. a.* to cut off, to shorten, diminish; from *curl* and *F. tailler*, to cut. See **TALLY**.
CURTAIN, *s.* a screen, a protection, a covering, a part of a fortification, of a bed or window; *F. courtine, couverteine*; *It. copertino*; *L. B. cortina*. See to **COVER**.
CUSHION, *s.* a pad to sit on, a pillow for a seat; *It. coscino*; *F. coussin*, from *L. coxa*; *It. coscia*; *F. cuisse*, the thigh, the hip: But *G. kodde*; *Swed. cudas*; *Scot. cod*; *T. kutzen, kissen*; *F. coussin*, a bag, a pillow, have apparently a common origin.
CUSTARD, *s.* a sweet food made of milk and eggs; *W. caustard*; *It. cascita, cacita*, from *L. caseus*. See **ARD.**

C Z A

CUSTOM, *s.* usage, fashion, habit, usual duty on goods exported or imported; *F. costume*; *It. costume*, from *L. cosuetum, consuetum*.
CUSTREL, *s.* a shield-bearer to a man-at-arms; *F. ecoutillier, coustillier*; *Scot. custrown*, from *L. B. scutellarius*.
CUT, *v. a.* to divide, separate, carve, hew; *Swed. kotta, quattie*; *Kors*; *F. couper*; *Sans. kutan*; *F. couteau*, a knife.
CUT, *s.* from the verb; a piece cut off, a wound, a slice, a particle, a portion, a lot; and also a shape or form, in the sense of *F. taille*, from *tailler*, to cut.
CUT, *a.* slightly intoxicated, affected by wine or love; *It. cotto*, from *L. coquo*.
CUTH, *a.* known, familiar, related; *S. cuth, cyth*; *M. G. kunths*, cognate with known; whence *Scot. kith* and *kin*, intimates and relatives.
CUTLASS, *s.* a short broad sword; *L. culillus*, dim. of *culter*, produced *It. culellaccio*, a large knife, a hanger.
CUTLER, *s.* one who makes knives, swords, and other steel instruments; *F. coutelier*; *It. coltellaris*, from *L. culter*.
CUTLET, *s.* a rib of veal or mutton, a chop; *It. costala*; *F. côtelette, côtelete*, from *L. costa*, a rib.
CUTTLE FISH, *s.* the coal or ink fish, which ejects a black fluid when pursued; *T. kuttel*; *S. cudele*.
CYPRUS, **CYPRESS**, *s.* a thin stuff, a kind of gauze; either from being made at *Cyprus*, or from *L. crispus*. See **CRAPE**.
CZAR, *s.* title of the Emperor of Russia; *Sclav. czar, tsar*, from *P. tajur*, a crown; *tajzar*, a monarch. See **TZAR**.

D

D A D

D, THE fourth letter of the alphabet, unknown to the Goths for many ages, was latterly used instead of their T, Th, and Z. In words derived from the Latin, when D is followed by the vowel I, they conjointly assume the power of G or I; as *Journal* for *Diurnal*, *Gizzard* for *Digeria*. In English its sound never varies, nor is it ever mute.

DAB, *s.* 1. wet, moisture, mud; G. Isl. *D. aa*; Swed. *ao*; T. *aw, ach, ag*; S. *eage*; Heb. *aha*; M. G. *aqua*; L. *aqua*; P. *ab*; A. *tab*; Chald. *dub*; W. *dnfr*; Arm. *douv*, signified water; and are supposed to be cognate with Δίων, Δίωλων; G. *dagwa*, *doggwa*, *duka*, *daefwa*, *döpa*; S. *dapan*, *dippan*, to wet, to immerse in water. G. *dah, day*; Swed. *dy, daef*; Scot. *dub*, signify moisture, a pool, a morass, mire, mud. See **DAG**, **DAUB**, **DOCK**, **DOUGH**, **DEW**, **THAW**, **DUCK**, **DAP**, **DIP**, **DIVE**, **DAM**, **DAMP**, **DANK**.

2. A plunge in water or mire; S. *dap*.
3. A small lump, a concrete of dough or mortar.
4. A blow with something smooth, moist, or soft; B. *duun*.

5. A splash of mud or lime.
6. A small flat fish resembling a plaice, but destitute of red spots, which buries itself in the sand.

7. In low language, an artist, one who has *dipped* into science, or dexterity.

DABBLE, *v. a.* frequentative of **DAB**; to play in water, to spatter, daub, smear.

DABCHICK, *s.* a water hen; S. *dap fugel*; D. *dykker hæn*. See **DUCK**.

DACE, *s.* a small river fish; B. *dags, daas*; the Goths used *sol* and *sun* for white or bright; and S. *dagian*, from *day*, to shine, corresponded with L. *luciscit*, from which this fish is called *luciscus*. See **DAZE** and **DAR**.

DAD, **DADDA**, **DADDY**. *s.* father; P. *ata*; Hind. *ata*; "Arta"; G. *atta*; Heb. *dod*; Turk. *dede*; Sans. *tata*; Sp. *tayta*; D. *dada*; B. *taat*; Arm. *dat*; W. *tad*; I. *daid*. The word is said to have been found in use among the South Americans and the Africans of Angola: *abba, papa*,

D A L

pater, father, atta, tata, may be the same word varying in pronunciation by the Celtic intermutations of T and P.

DADE, *v. a.* to move to and fro, to dandle; Isl. *duda*; B. *douden*, from G. *dyā*.

DADO, *s.* a cubical base to a column; It. *dado*, in which sense A. *dad* is used also. See **DIE**.

DAFFODIL, *s.* the yellow narcissus; B. *affodille*, a name given through ignorance to this flower, confounding it with 'Αρφάδιλος.

DAG, *s.* 1. a small sword, a dirk; P. *tegha*; T. *degen*; B. *dagge*; Sp. and It. *daga*; F. *dague*; Arm. *dag*. See **TAG** and **DAKER**.

2. A provincial word for wet; G. *dogwa*; Swed. *dagg*, *dugg*; S. *dag*. See **DAB** and **DEW**.

DAG, *v. a.* from the noun; to bedew, to wet, to spatter; S. *daag*, a sprinkle.

DAGGER, *s.* a short sword, a poniard; Heb. *dakar*; D. *daggert*; Arm. and W. *dager*. See **DAG**.

DAGGLE, *v. a.* frequentative of **DAG**; to wet, to spatter: confounded with *draggle*.

DAINTY, *a.* delicate as to food, nice; F. *dain*, good cheer, from L. *dapinus, dabinatus*.

DAIRY, **DEYERY**, *s.* a dey house, a milk house; from G. *dy*; Sans. *duh*; A. *dhyudh*; Heb. *dad*; M. G. *daad*; Hind. *dood*, milk; G. *deggia*; D. *dægge*; Swed. *ddæggia, dia*; Pol. *doie*; θεων, θεων, to afford milk. P. *daie*; Swed. *deya*; O. E. *dey*; Scot. *dee*, a milk woman. See **DUG**, **TEAT**, **DUCK**, **DAUGHTER**, **DOXY**, **DOLL**.

DAISY, *s.* a small spring flower; S. *dæges ege*, day's eye; but perhaps originally *dahs ege*, doe's eye, as ox eye and pheasant's eye still denote flowers of that kind.

DALILAH, *s.* a woman's name; A. *dalil*, a whore, a bawd.

DALE, *s.* a valley between two hills; G. *dale*; Swed. S. B. *dal*; T. *thal*; W. *dol*; I. *dal*; Swed and B. *dalen*, to descend. See **DELL** and to **VAIL**.

DALLIANCE, *s.* acts of fondness, delay for pleasure. See **DALLY**.

D A P

DALLOP, *s.* a deal heap, a division or small heap, refuse of straw, corn or grass, raked together into parcels called Dalleps.

DALLY, *v.* 1. to delay, put off, tarry ; *G. dualia* ; *Swed. dwala*. See DWELL.

2. To indulge in idleness, to trifl ; *G. dælla*, used in this sense, is perhaps connected with *duala* ; *S. dwolian*, to dote, talk silly. See DWAULE.

DAM, *s.* 1. a mother, generally used of beasts ; *Chald. ama* ; *Heb. am* ; *A. amm* ; *Sans. umma* ; *T. ama* ; *Swed. amma*, a mother ; to which *P. dae* ; *Sans. dah*, a nurse, may have been prefixed. See DAIRY.

2. An embanked pond, a pool ; *T. dam* ; *S. domm* ; *B. dann* ; *Swed. dam*, anciently *dampn*. See DAB, and PEN OR POND.

3. A crowned man at the game of draughts ; *F. dame* ; *It. dama* ; *T. and B. dam*, supposed to be from *dominus* ; but if so, the F. and It. would not have the feminine termination. *Dam* or *dauma* is used by the Arabs, from *Heb. dama*, to overcome, to triumph, to slay.

DAMAGE, *s.* injury, mischief, hurt ; *F. domage*, from *L. damnum*.

DAMASCENE, **DAMSON**, *s.* a small plum from *Damascus*.

DAME, *s.* a lady, the mistress of a family, a woman in general ; *F. dame*, from *L. domina*.

DAMP, *a.* moist, foggy, wet ; *T. dampf* ; *B. and D. damp*. See DAB.

DAMSEL, *s.* 1. a young lady ; *L. dominacella* ; *F. damoiselle*, *demoiselle* ; *It. donzella*.

2. A country lass, a house maid ; *L. B. domicella*.

DANCE, *s.* a motion of one or more regulated by music ; *G. Swed. B. dans* ; *D. dands* ; *T. tans* ; *It. danza* ; *F. danse* ; *Arm. W. I. dans* ; *G. sla dans*, to strike up the dance ; *Chald. and A. tanz* is said to signify sport, mirth ; but *Isl. dansar* is an indecent satirical pantomime or song, supposed to be from *G.* and *Swed. danta*, to mock, to ridicule, to reproach. See TAUNT.

DANDIPRAT, *s.* a silly little fellow, an urchin, a doodle ; *Sp. and Port. tonio* ; *It. dondolone* ; *F. dandin*. See DANDLE.

DANDLE, *v. a.* to fondle a child by moving it to and fro, to dance it on the knee ; *T. tandelen* ; *F. dandiner* ; *B. doudellen*, frequentative of *douden*, to dote ; but *It. dondolo* is supposed to be from *L. undulo*.

DANDRIFT, *s.* scurf on the head ; *S. tan* ; *It. tigna* ; *F. teigne* ; *L. tinea*, prefixed to *drift*.

DANDY, *s.* a beau, an elegant accomplished man, a pink of fashion ; *G. dugandi* ; *Swed. dogande, dande* ; *Scot. dandie*, from *G. duga* ; *T. taugen*, to avail, to excel. See DOUGHTY, DEFT, TIGHT, DAPPER.

DANEWORT, *s.* the dwarf elder, used to keep away insects ; either from *dan* ; *S. tan*, an insect ; or *G.* and *Swed. dana*, to stupify.

DANGER, *s.* peril, hazard, risk ; *F. danger*, from *L. dannum agere*.

DANGLE, *v. a.* to hang loose, to hang on, to follow ; *Swed. dingla* ; *D. hingle* ; *T. hinglen*. See HANG and BANGLE.

DANK, *a.* damp, moist ; *Swed. dugg, dunk* ; *T. tunck*. See DAG.

DAP, *v. a.* to dive or dip under water ; *S. dap*, a plunge. See DAB.

DAPPER, *a.* brave, trim, proper ; *G. dugber, dagber*,

D A W

tapur ; *T. tapper* ; *S. deofer* ; *B. dapper*. See DEFT, DOUGHTY, DANDY.

DAPPLE, *a.* variegated with large coloured spots ; *F. pomelé*, applied.

DAR, **DARE**, *s.* a fish ; *Swed. dagar, dar* ; *It. dardo* ; *F. dard*. See DACE.

DARE, *v.* to defy, to have courage, to brave, to look defiance, to stare ; *G. diara, thora* ; *taipiū* ; *S. dearran* ; *Swed. diarfa* ; *B. durven, darren* ; *T. darren, theuren* ; *L. audere*.

DARK, *a.* without light, obscure, blind ; *A. dajur* ; *Heb. deio* ; *Arm. duaug* ; *W. du* ; *I. dubh, dorch* ; *G. dauck* ; *T. duh* ; *P. tareck* ; *S. deork* ; *B. donker*.

DARLING, *s.* a dearling, a favourite, a beloved ; *S. deorling*.

DARN, *v. a.* to mend holes or rents in clothes ; *B. dwar naijen* ; *T. tvernakken*, corresponding with *L. traneo*, to cross sew ; but *darne* in *F.* *Arm.* and *W.* signifies a piece or patch.

DARNEL, *s.* a weed hurtful to corn ; *S. derian*, to injure. See DERE.

DARRAIGN, *v. a.* to array or range troops for battle. See ABRIGN.

DART, *s.* a missile weapon, a short lance ; *A. tar* ; *Δέρν* ; *Swed. dart* ; *Arm. F. T. dard* ; *It. dardo* ; *W. tared*.

DASH, *v. a.* 1. to strike against, break by collision, to shock ; *G. and Swed. daska* ; *D. dieske* ; *T. dosen* ; *Scot. dusch*, from *G. dya*.

2. To lose courage, to be abashed ; *G. dasa* ; *B. deesien*, *bedeesien* ; *Δέρν*, fear. See DAZE.

3. To throw out, execute rapidly, to flourish ; *It. da schizzare*. See SKETCH.

DASTARD, *s.* a faint-heart, a poltron. See DAZE, DASH, and ARD.

DATE, *s.* 1. a point of time stated, duration ; *L. datus* ; *It. dato* ; *F. date* ; literally the period when a notification was made ; as, Given at London by royal authority.

2. The fruit of a palm tree ; *F. date*, from *L. dactulus*.

DAUB, *v. a.* to cover with wet clay or mortar, to plaster, to smear ; *B. dabben* ; *W. dwb* ; *I. diob*, mortar. See DAB and DABBLE.

DAUGHTER, *s.* a female child, a son's wife ; *A. dokh* ; *P. doohtur* ; *Sans. duohitre* ; *Hind. dochter* ; *M. G. dauchtar* ; *G. dauchter* ; *Swed. doter* ; *D. datter* ; *S. dohter* ; *B. dochter* ; *T. tochter* ; *Εγγύρη* ; all of which, together with *Sclav. defka* ; *Sans. dhiya* ; *Swed. degchia, deija*, a female, are cognate with our words dug, teat, diddy. See DUCK, DOLL, DAIRY, DEY.

DAUNT, *v. a.* to intimidate, discourage ; supposed to be from ADAW ; but *G.* and *Swed. dana*, signifies to render faint or confused. See DAZE.

DAUPHIN, *s.* the title of the heir to the French throne ; *L. B. delphinus*, from *L. de alpindā*, the country bordering on the Alps, now called *Dauphiné*, of which he is hereditary count.

DAW, *s.* a bird called the chough or jackdaw ; *T. dohle*, from *duh* ; *G. daw* ; *W. du*, black.

DAWK, *v. a.* to divide, to separate, break ; *G. dalgian* ; *Scot. dalk* ; *Δάλκη*. See DEAL and DOCK.

DAWN, *v.* to become day, to grow light, to shine ; *G. dagan* ; *B. dagen* ; *S. dagian* ; *T. tagen*. See DAY.

DAWN, *s.* the daying or first appearance of morn ; *S. dagung* ; *F. diane* ; *It. diana*.

D E C

DAY, *s.* the time that the sun is above the horizon ; G. and Swed. *dag* ; T. *tag* ; S. *dagg* ; B. *dag* ; Sans. *dix*, from *diga* ; Δέια, light ; L. *dies* ; Arm. *dio* ; I. *de* ; W. *dian* ; the Dagon of Scripture was possibly the God of day, the sun.

DAZE, *v. a.* to be bright, to shine, to overpower with light, to glare ; M. G. *dagrian* ; S. *dagian* ; from **DAY** ; but G. and Swed. *dasa* ; T. *daeser* ; Scot. *dase*, signify to stupify, to overpower with faintness ; whence *da*, *das*, *dan*, a swoon ; and Plutarch says that Δάνεια was death with the Macedonians. See **DASH** and **DAUNT**.

DAZZLE, *v. a.* to confuse with excess of light ; frequentative of **DAZE**.

DEACON, *s.* a church officer ; Διάκονος ; L. B. *diaconus*.

DEAD, *a.* 1. deprived of life, inanimate, dull ; from G. *daud* ; T. *tod* ; S. *dead*, death. See to **DIE**.

2. Actual, real ; G. *dad* ; B. *daad* ; S. *dæd*, fact, reality ; from the verb to Do. See **INDEED**.

DEAD LIFT, *s.* real aid ; from *dead*, real, and G. *hlist*, protection, help.

DEAD RECKONING, *s.* the real or actual calculation in a ship. See **DEAD**.

DEAF, *a.* wanting the sense of hearing ; G. *deif* ; B. *doef* ; S. *deaf* ; Swed. *df* ; D. *dav*.

DEAL, *s.* 1. a division, part, portion, distribution ; G. *dail* ; Swed. *del* ; T. *deil* ; B. *deel* ; S. *dæl* ; T. *theil* ; I. *deil* ; W. *delt*. See **TAILLE**.

2. What is divided, wood cut or split lengthwise, particularly of fir or pine ; B. *deel*.

DEAN, *s.* 1. an order of priesthood ; F. *doyen* ; L. *decanus*.

2. In the names of places signifies a narrow shrubby valley ; S. *dæne*, *dæna* ; Swed. *dunge* is supposed to be L. *dumetum*. See **DINGLE**.

DEAR, *a.* costly, precious, valued, beloved ; G. and Swed. *dyr* ; S. *deor* ; B. *dier* ; T. *teur* ; I. *door*.

DEARN, *a.* 1. lonely, secret ; S. *dearn* ; Scot. *darn*, from G. *eirn* ; S. *ern*.

2. Hurtful, injurious. See **DERN**.

DEARTH, *s.* scarcity, dearhood ; B. *dierte* ; *dyrtid*, as used with the Goths, was dear tide, time of dearness ; F. *chereté*, scarcity, is L. *caritas*.

DEATH, *s.* extinction of life, destruction ; G. *daud* ; Swed. *ddd* ; T. *tod* ; B. *dood* ; S. *death* ; as if Diehood. See to **DIE**.

DEBAR, *v. a.* to exclude, deprive, hinder ; F. *barrer* ; It. *barrare*. See **BAR**.

DEBATE, *v. a.* to contend, discuss, argue ; F. *debatre* ; It. *debattire*, to beat down by argument, from L. *batuo*. See **BATE**.

DEBRAUCH, *s.* 1. excess, lewdness, drunkenness ; F. *debauch*, from L. *debacchor*, to sacrifice to Bacchus.

2. Pollution, stain, defilement ; O. E. *debais*. See **BASE**.

DEBONAIR, *a.* elegant, well-bred, gay ; F. from L. *de bona aria*.

DECANTER, *s.* a glass vessel for holding liquor ; L. B. *cantus*, a bottle, *decantare* ; F. *decanter*, to pour from one bottle into another. See **CANTEEN**.

DECAY, *v.* to decline, wither, consume ; F. *dechoir* ; L. *decadere*.

DECK, *s.* 1. a cover, arrangement, dress ; D. and B. *dek* ; T. *decke* ; G. and Swed. *teck* ; L. *tectum*.

2. The platform that covers the hold of a ship ; Swed. *deck* ; F. *deck*.

D E M

DECK, *v. a.* from the noun ; to cover, dress ; S. *deca* ; B. *deken*, *dekken*.

DECKER-HEN, *s.* a dabchick, a water-hen. See **DUCK** and **DABCHICK**.

DECoy, *s.* a duck-cage, and also the duck which is taught to lead the wild ones into the cage or inclosure prepared to entrap them ; from **duck** and G. *ku* ; B. *kov* ; L. *cavea*, a cage.

DEED, *s.* an act, a feat, a fact, what is done ; G. *dad* ; Swed. *ddd* ; B. *daad* ; S. *dæd* ; T. *that*. See **DEAD** and **INDEED**.

DEEM, *v. a.* to judge, suppose, determine ; G. *doma* ; Swed. *döma* ; S. *deman*. See **DOOM**.

DEEP, *a.* profound, gloomy ; G. and Swed. *diwp* ; D. *dyb* ; B. *diep* ; S. *deep* ; T. *dief*, signifying originally, like L. *altus*, both high and low. See **DOWN**, **UP**, and **STEEP**.

DEER, *s.* a wild animal, but now denoting one of the cervine class ; G. *dyr* ; Swed. *dyr* ; T. *thier* ; B. *dier* ; S. *deor* ; θηρ.

DEFACE, *v. a.* to destroy, disfigure, erase ; from L. *defacio*.

DEFILE, *v. a.* 1. to taint, corrupt, violate chastity ; from G. *fyla* ; S. *afilan*. See **FOUL**.

2. To go file by file ; F. *defiler*, from L. *filum*.

DEFLOUR, *v. a.* to ravish, spoil beauty ; F. *deflorer* ; It. *deflorare*, from L. *de* and *floro*.

DEFRAY, *v. a.* to bear charges, to pay expense ; F. *defrayer*, from *frain*, expense ; L. *frago*, like *frango*, signified to expend, diminish, waste.

DEFT, *a.* efficient, proper, decent ; Swed. *dægt* ; S. *dæft* ; B. *deft*. See **DOUGHTY** and **DAPPER**.

DEFY, *v. a.* to dare, challenge, despise ; F. *deffier*, from G. *figa, fia* ; M. G. *fian* ; S. *figan* ; T. *feigan*, to provoke, to hold in enmity ; whence *faida*, foehood, defiance, signified, with the Lombards, a declaration of war. T. *defier*, to distrust, is from L. *diffido*.

DESIGN, *v. a.* to think worthy, vouchsafe, grant, permit ; F. *daigner* ; L. *dignor*.

DEISM, *s.* the belief in one God ; F. *deisme*, from L. *deus*. See **LEM**.

DEIST, *s.* a person who professes deism ; L. *deista* ; F. *deiste*.

DEITY, *s.* the divinity, the godhead ; L. *deitas* ; F. *deité*, from L. *deus* ; Δέια ; Sans. *duce, deva, dew* ; Hind. *deo* ; A. *dahw* ; It. *deo* ; F. *deu* ; W. *dew* ; Arm. *dei* ; I. *di*. The Sans. names seem to concur with P. *dym, dew* ; Heb. *ia*, a giant, a powerful being, a demon.

DELAY, *s.* a stop, hinderance ; F. *delai* ; L. *delatio*.

DELF, *s.* 1. a kind of earthen ware made at *Delf* in Holland.

2. A trench. See to **DELVE**.

DELIVER, *v. a.* to free, rescue, give up, set forth ; F. *delivrer*, from L. *libero*.

DELL, *s.* a hollow, a vale ; B. *del, dælg*. See **DALE** and **DINGLE**.

DELVE, *v. a.* to dig, penetrate, comprehend ; B. *delven* ; T. *delben* ; S. *delfan*. See **DEAL**.

DELUGE, *s.* a flood, a general inundation ; F. *deluge* ; L. *deluvius*.

DEMAIN, DEMEUNE, *s.* from **MESNE** ; manorial territory, held in immediate possession by the proprietor ; sometimes confounded with domain.

DEMUR, *v. a.* 1. to conduct one's self, behave ; F. *mener* ; It. *menare*, to conduct. See **AMENABLE**.

D E V

2. From MEAN, to degrade, undervalue.

DEMESNE, *s.* manorial land. See DEMAIN.

DEMIER, *s.* decease, lease, legacy; F. *demis*; L. *demissus*.

DEMON, *s.* an evil spirit, the devil; L. *dæmon*; Δαιμων, originally signifying a divinity.

DEMUR, *v. a.* to retard, delay, hesitate; L. *demoror*; F. *demeurer*.

DEMURE, *a.* affecting gravity and correctness of manners; F. *des meurs*, from L. *mores*.

DEN, *s.* a hollow, a vale, an inclosure, a lurking place for wild beasts; T. *den*; S. *denn*; L. B. *dena*; It. *tana*.

DER, DAR, DOR, DUR, in the names of places may sometimes signify a chase, from deer; G. *diur*; S. *deor*, a wild beast; but generally, when near a river, from P. *durya*; Sans. *dhar*; "Ydug"; Swed. *dura*; T. *dur*; Arm. *dour*; W. *dwr*; I. *deur*, water; whence the L. termination *durum*, so common to towns in Gaul and Britain. The Liffy in Ireland was formerly the Dor; and the present name, as well as the Leven, is cognate with G. *aleip*; Swed. *elf*, *elb*, a stream of water; T. *laufen*; S. *lippe*, a torrent.

DERAY, DISARRAY, *s.* disorder, tumult; F. *deray*, from *desrainer*. See DERANGE.

DERE, *v. a.* to injure, to vex; S. *derian*; B. *deeran*; G. *eira*.

DERN, *a.* 1. from DERE; hurtful, injurious.

2. From DEARN; desolate, solitary.

DERVISE, *s.* a holy beggar, a fakir; P. *dervish*.

DESCANT, *s.* a strain of encomium; It. *discanto*, *decanto*, from L. *canto*.

DESCRY, *v. a.* to discover, spy out; F. *descrivel*; L. *decerno*. See DISCERN.

DESART, *s.* 1. a wilderness; L. *desertum*; F. *desert*; It. *deserto*; Sp. *desierto*.

2. Merit, a claim to recompense. See to DESERVE.

DESERT, *v. a.* to forsake, run off; L. *desero*; It. *desertare*; F. *deserter*.

DESIRE, *v. a.* to long for, entreat, ask; F. *desirer*; L. *desidero*.

DESK, *s.* a table, an inclined bench to write at; Swed. *disk*; T. *tisch*; B. *disch*; It. *desco*, a table. It would seem that the eating-table of the Goths was formerly a large bowl or trough set on a stand. See DISH.

DESPITE, *s.* ill-will, malice, defiance; It. *dispetto*; F. *despit*, *depit*; Sp. *dispecho*; L. *dispectus*, from L. *dis*, and *pectus*, the breast or heart.

DESSERT, *s.* removal of the dinner service, to place confectionary and fruit on the table; F. *dessert*, from L. *dis* and *servo*.

DETACH, *v. a.* to separate, send off a part; F. *detacher*, from *dis* and *attach*.

DETAIL, *v. a.* to particularize, to divide, to relate minutely; F. *detailler*; Sp. *detallar*. See TAILLE, TELL, TALLY.

DEUCE, *s.* the devil; G. *diis*; P. *dew*; L. *dusius*; Arm. *teus*, seem, like demon, to have been once used in a good sense.

DEVELOPE, *v. a.* to unfold, lay open; It. *villupo*; F. *developper*; L. *devolvo*.

DEVEST, *v. a.* to unrobe, to free from, deprive; L. *devestio*; F. *devestir*.

DEVICE, *s.* an invention, contrivance, project, scheme; F. *device*. See to DEVISE.

DEVIL, *s.* a fallen angel, wickedness, mischief; P. *dew*; Syr. *divo*; Turk. *diufs*; Tartar, *diuf*; G. *diufs*; S.

D I K

diuf; T. *teuffel*; B. *duivel*; Διάβολος; L. *diabolus*; W. *diaf*; I. *dioul*. P. and Sans. *dive* denoted demigods who inhabited the earth before man was created, and were expelled by the Gods for their crimes. The *teule* of the Mexicans was a divinity. See DEUCE.

DEVISE, *v. a.* to contrive, to plan, make known, bequeath; F. *deviser*, from G. *visa*, *vita*; Swed. *wisa*; T. *wissen*, to know or make known. See WIT.

DEVOID, *a.* empty, wanting. See VOID.

DEVOIR, *s.* duty, civility; F. *devoir*; It. *devore*, from L. *debeor*.

DEW, *s.* a thin cold vapour; G. *doggwa*; Isl. *diog*; Swed. *dagg*, *dafwa*; S. *dean*; B. *dauw*; T. *tau*; Διών.

DEWBERRY, *s.* a bramble fruit, a delicate sort of blackberry; G. *dauck*; T. *duh*; A. *daju*; Arm. W. I. *du*, black, and *berry*; T. *dubere*, a mulberry.

DEW-WORM, *s.* a rain-worm, a lob; T. *thau worm*. See DEW.

DEWLAP, *s.* the skin and flesh hanging from an ox's throat; from JAW, F. *joue*, the cheek, and *lap*.

DEY, *s.* 1. the title given to the sovereign of Algiers; Turk. *deh*, the female side, a nurse, a maternal uncle, literally brother to the mother, which is the state; the Grand Signior being the father.

2. A milkmaid; Scot. *dee*. See DAIRY and DAUGHTER.

DIAL, *s.* a plate where a hand marks the hours of the day; L. *diale*.

DIAPER, *s.* linen cloth woven in flowers or figures; L. B. *diasperus*; F. *diapre*; P. *dibāh*; A. *dibāj*, embroidery, damask.

DIBBLE, *s.* a dig-bill, a gardener's tool.

DIBSTONE, *s.* a chuckstone, a pebble used by little girls at play; from G. *dyia*, to strike or toss, and *stone*.

DICE, *s. pl.* more than one die.

DICKENS, *s.* dim. of DEUCE, the devil; B. *dicker*.

DIDDER, *v. a.* to quake with cold, to shiver; T. *diddern*. See TWITTER.

DIDDY, *s.* a provincial word for the female breast; F. *dutte*, from M. G. *daad*; Heb. *dad*; Hind. *dood*; T. *datte*; Swed. *didd*, suck, milk; P. *duda*, a nurse. See TEAT and DAIRY.

DIE, *v. 1.* to expire, leave life; G. *deia*; Swed. *dö*; S. *deadian*; D. *dæe*.

2. To tinge, taint, colour; S. *deagan*; Ȑyfða; L. *tingo*.

DIE, *s. 1.* from the verb; a tinge, colour; S. *deah*.

2. A small cube to game with, a stamp used in coining, chance; O. F. *det*; It. *dado*; L. *tessera*; Scot. *dait*, destiny, seems to be from G. *delt*, fall or chance; A. *det* is a cube. See DADO.

DIET, *s.* 1. an assembly of princes; P. *dihot*; G. *thiot*; T. *diet*; Arm. *tud*; W. *tud*; I. *duth*, the nation; the proper word being G. *thiot mot*; T. *diet mot*, the national meeting. The Teutons and Dutch have their names from G. *thiot*.

2. Regular order of eating, food; Διαιτα; L. *diaeta*.

DIG, *v. a.* to trench, to break or turn up the soil; Swed. *dika*; B. *dyken*; S. *dican*. See DIKE.

DIGHT, *v. a.* to arrange, adorn, dress; S. *dikten*, from G. and Swed. *duga*, to prepare, set in order. See DEFT.

DIKE, *s.* a ditch, mound, water channel; G. Swed. *dike*; S. *dic*, a ditch; Heb. *dack*; Tūx̄es; F. *digue*, a mound.

D I S

DILL, *s.* an herb called anise ; Swed. *T.* and *B.* *dill* ; *S.* *dil* ; *P.* *dilee*, a cordial, from *dil*, the heart.

DIM, *a.* dull of sight or apprehension ; *G.* *dimma* ; *Swed.* *dimm* ; *S.* *dim* ; *Sclav.* *tma*.

DIMITY, *s.* a kind of fine fustian ; *B.* *diemet*.

DIMPLE, *s.* a small cavity in the cheek or chin. See **DINTLE**.

DIN, *s.* a loud and violent noise ; *G.* *dyn* ; *Swed.* *dön* ; *S.* *dyn*.

DINE, *v. a.* to take what was called the day meal ; *S.* *dynan, dægnan*, from *day* : *F.* *diner, disner* ; *It.* *desinare*, are from *L. dies*, and probably *L. B. esino*, from *edo*. *T.* *middage essen* ; *G.* *dagurd*.

DING, *v. a.* to beat, knock with violence ; *G.* *dænga* ; *S.* *denegan* ; *Swed.* *dånga*.

DING DONG, *s.* noise and knocking, the tolling of a bell, a fray ; *Swed.* *dång*, a blow. See **DIN** and **DING**.

DINGLE, *s.* a hollow between hills, a dell ; dim. of **DEN**, or *Swed.* *dunge*, supposed to be *L. dumetum*.

DINGY, *a.* dark, sullied, dirty ; dim. of **DUN**, confounded with *Swed.* *dyngig*, colour of dung. See **DRAB**.

DINT, *s.* a blow or mark of a blow, violence ; *G.* *dunt* ; *S.* *dynt*. See to **DING**.

DINTLE, *s.* dim. of **DINT** ; the impression made by the blow of an obtuse instrument ; a small depression of any kind ; *Scot.* *dinge*.

DIP, *v. a.* to immerse, to put slightly below the surface ; *Διψίω* ; *Swed.* *döpa* ; *B.* *doopen* ; *S.* *dippen* ; *T.* *tauf-fen* ; *It.* *taffo* ; *I.* *duban* ; *Hind.* *doba*. See **DIVE**.

DIRGE, *s.* a funeral service, a mournful ditty ; supposed by some to be *L. dirige*, which begins the psalm sung at funerals ; but *Isl.* and *Swed.* *dyrga, dyrka*, to hold dear, signified also to extol, to honour, to celebrate.

DIRK, *s.* a dagger ; *G.* *dorg* ; *Swed.* *dork, dolk* ; *I.* *turric*.

DIRT, *s.* filth, mud, excrement ; *G.* *drift* ; *T.* *dreck* ; *Scot.* *drift*. See **DREG**, **DRAFF**, **DRAUGHT**.

DIS, a negative prefix adopted from the Latin.

DISARD, **DIZZARD**, *s.* a silly person, a fool ; *S.* *dwæs* ; *B.* *dwaas*. See **DAZE** and **ARD**.

DISASTER, *s.* misfortune, calamity ; *F.* *desastre* ; *It.* *disastro*, from *L. dis*, and *aster*, a star, which was supposed to have the protection of individuals born under its influence. Hence the exclamation My stars !

DISCARD, *v. a.* 1. from **DIS** and **CARD** ; to throw out of the pack such cards as are useless ; from *F. ecartier* ; *Sp. discartar*.
2. To remove, dismiss, discharge ; *F. equartier*, to displace, seems to have become *ecartier*, and was confounded at length with *ecarter*, to throw out cards.

DISCERN, *v. a.* to distinguish ; *L.* *decerno* ; *F.* *discerner*. See **DESCRY**.

DISCHARGE, *v. a.* from **DIS** and **CHARGE** ; to unload, disburden, exonerate, remove from a charge or employment, dismiss ; *F. decharger* ; *It. discarricare*.

DISCOMFIT, *v. a.* to defeat, to vanquish ; *F.* *disconfire* ; *It. disconfigere*, from *L. disconficio*.

DISDAIN, *v. a.* to scorn, hate, despise ; *F. dedaigner*, from *L. dis*, *dignor*.

DISEMBOGUE, *v. a.* to gain vent, to discharge into the sea ; *It. disimboccare*, to go out of the mouth, from *bocca* ; *L. bucca*, the mouth.

DISGUISE, *s.* an unusual appearance, a dress to deceive ; *F. deguise*. See **DIS** and **GUISE**.

D O C

DISGUST, *s.* distaste, offence, aversion ; *It. disgosto* ; *F. degout*, from *L. dis* and *gustus*.

DISH, *s.* a vessel to serve up meat in, a mess of food ; *A.* *dushd* ; *P.* *tusht* ; *Chald.* *dask* ; *Δίσκος* ; *L. discus* ; *G. disk* ; *T. tisch* ; *S. disc* ; *W. dysgl*, a broad round vessel or board, a table. See **DESK**.

DISH, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to put into a dish.
2. To discomfit, undo ; *L. disjicio*, apparently a school-boy's word.

DISHABILLE, *s.* a loose robe, an undress ; *F. deshabillé*, undressed, from *L. dis*, and *habilis*.

DISHEVEL, *v. a.* to put the hair in disorder, to entangle ; from *dis* and *F. cheveleur* ; *L. capillus*, hair.

DISK, *s.* a round flat surface, a quoit, the face of the sun or moon ; *Δίσκος*. See **DISH**.

DISMAY, *v. a.* to terrify, deject ; *Sp. desmayar* ; *F. esmayer, emayer*, from *L. metuere*.

DISPARAGE, *v. a.* to make unequal or inferior, to debase, to treat with contempt ; from *L. dispar agere*.

DISPENSE, *v. a.* to distribute, deal out, expend, give away, exempt ; *L. dispenso* ; *F. dispenser*.

DISPLAY, *v. a.* to spread wide, unfold, exhibit ; *L. displico* ; *F. deployer*.

DISPORT, *v.* to divert, to play, to wanton ; *It. disporto, deporto, sporto*, from *L. dis* and *porto*, which signified to bear, to labour. See **SPORT**.

DISTAFF, *s.* a staff for spinning ; *S. distæff*.

DISTEMPER, *v. a.* 1. to disorder, disturb ; from *L. dis*, and *temporo*.
2. To mix colouring substance with water ; *It. dis temperare* ; *F. detremper*.

DISTRESS, *s.* a state of pressure, of difficulty, calamity ; *F. destresse, détresse*. See to **DISTRAIN** and **STRESS**.

DITCH, *s.* a long trench, a moat ; *Isl.* *diki* ; *T. deich, teich*. See **DIKE**.

DITTY, **DIT**, *s.* a musical poem, a sonnet ; *Swed.* *dickt* ; *T.* and *B.* *dicht* ; *S. diht, tek*, from *G. tia*, to show, to relate, corresponding with *Tu'xw*. See **DIGHT**.

DIVAN, *s.* the Ottoman council ; *A.* and *P.* *dewan*, a tribunal ; *Heb.* and *Turk.* *dovan*, a judge or superintendent.

DIVE, *v. a.* to sink or plunge under water, to go deep ; *S. dyfan* ; *T. tufan*. See **DIP** and **DAB**.

DIVEST, *v. a.* to unclothe, disrobe, dispossess. See **DEVEST**.

DIZEN, *v. a.* to trim, ornament. See **DECK** and **DIGHT**.

DIZZY, *a.* light-headed, thoughtless ; *S. disig* ; *B. duisig* ; *T. dusig*. See **DAZE**.

DO, *v. a.* to act, perform, practise, finish ; *G. daga* ; *M. G. tawjan* ; *T. thuen* ; *B. doen* ; *S. don* ; *Διώγω* ; *L. dego*.

DORBIN, *s.* a peasant's riding-horse ; contracted from *the or die Hobbin* ; *F. hobyn*. See **HOBBY**.

DOCK, *s.* 1. a thick herb ; *S. docce* ; *B. dokke*, signifying thick and the dock plant.
2. The stump left when the tail is cut off ; *L. cauda, coda*, a tail, produced *F. ecouer, decouer*, to cut off the tail. See **DAWK**.
3. A place to build ships in ; *G. and B. dok* ; *D. dokke* ; *Swed. docka*, a ditch or dike for the construction of ships.

DOCKET, *s.* a summary of some larger writing, a direction put upon goods, supposed to be *Δεκτα* ; but apparently the dim. of **DOCK**, as *L. cauda* produced *codex*.

D O N

DONNA, *s.* a weed that kills corn ; G. *daudr* ; T. *tedter*, the slayer ; L. *cuscuta epithymum*.

DONG, *v. a.* to follow artfully, to crouch, to shift ; our word to Dog has been confounded with T. *ducken*, *dougen*, *tougen*, to duck, to conceal.

DODKIN, *s.* a small coin ; dim. of **DOIT**.

DODMAN, *s.* a shell-fish, a sea-snail, the hodman. See **HODMANDOD**.

DOE, *s.* the female of a buck ; Swed. *daa*, *däf* ; S. *da* ; L. *dama* ; F. *daine*.

Dog, *s.* a domestic animal, a hound ; T. *dagghe*, *dock*, *zack* ; B. *dog* ; Swed. *doga* ; D. *dogge* ; F. *dogue* ; P. *dioghe* : S. *dog* is a mongrel. See **TIKE**.

DOG, *v. a.* to hunt like a dog, to follow slyly ; our word to Hunt is from hound.

DOGE, *s.* the chief magistrate of Venice ; It. *duco*, *dugo*, from L. *dux*, which corresponds with G. *tog*, a leader, a chief ; T. *herzog*, head of an army, a duke, from G. *toga*, to tow or lead.

DOGEDD, *a.* morose, sullen ; from **DOG**, as Cynic is from **Kyn**.

DOGGER-BOAT, a flat boat, a hooker ; B. *dogger boot* ; D. *hukker*.

DOGGEREL, *a.* vile, mean, grovelling, snarling, cynical ; from **DOG**.

DOG-LOUSE, *s.* a louse found on dogs. See **TICK**.

DOIT, *s.* a small coin, half a farthing ; G. *ott* signified eight, and also a penny, which became B. *osit*, the eighth of a penny ; but in Scotland the **Doit** was one-third of a farthing, or one penny Scots, and the *boddle both*, or double **doit**, was twopence.

DOLE, *v. l.* to grieve, to lament, to mourn ; L. *doleo*.
2. To distribute alms, to deliver out in portions ; Scot. *dole*. See to **DEAL**.

DOLE, *s.* a boundary, a limit, an extreme object, a mark ; Scot. *dool*, *dole*. See **DEAL** and **TOLL**.

DOLL, *s.* a little girl, a puppet, a dim. applied to **Dorothea** ; D. *dokkele* ; T. *dolle* ; Scot. *dole*, cognate with *duck* and *dory* ; Θέλη, from θέλω, which is our poetical name **Delia**, has the same origin. See **DAUGHTER** and **DUCK**.

DOLLAR, *s.* a foreign silver coin, nearly the value of four shillings and sixpence ; B. *daler* ; T. *thaler* ; Swed. *daler*, from the town of *Dale* or *Daleberg*, where it was coined.

DOLPHIN, *s.* a sea-fish, a constellation ; Δελφίν ; L. *delphinus* ; P. *dolfin*.

DOLT, *s.* a heavy stupid person, a dunce ; G. *dolhart* ; T. *dold*, stupidity. See **DULL**.

DOM, used as a termination, signifies judgment, estimation, condition, quality ; as **Wisdom**, **Kingdom**, **Thralldom**. See **DOOM**.

DOMAIN, *s.* possession, estate, dominion ; L. *dominium* ; F. *domaine* ; sometimes confounded with *demesne*.

DOMA, *s. l.* a house, a dwelling ; Δῆμος ; L. *domus*.

2. A cupola, a vaulted roof ; Coptic *thom*, the *tholom* of Vitruvius ; F. *dome* ; It. *duomo*.

DON, *s.* a Spanish title for a gentleman ; contracted from L. *dominus*.

DONE, *part. pass.* of the verb to Do ; decided, concluded, agreed upon.

DONJON, *s.* the highest turret in a fort, the chief place of strength ; L. B. *donjio*, *domnio* ; F. *djonjon*, *domination*.

DONNA, *s.* a lady, the feminine of **Don** ; L. *domina*.

D O W

DOODLE, *s.* a trifler, a simpleton ; G. *dul*, *dadul* ; T. *dol*. See **DULL**.

DOOM, *s.* judgment, sentence, fate ; G. Swed. S. *dom* ; B. *döm* ; T. *thum* ; Θύη.

DOOR, *s.* gate of a house, an entrance ; P. *dur* ; Sans. *dvar* ; Chald. *tara* ; Heb. *terah* ; Θύρα ; G. *daur* ; Swed. *dör* ; S. *dore* ; D. *doer* ; T. *thure*.

DOQUET, *s.* a paper containing a warrant. See **DOCKET**.

DOR, in the names of places, generally signifies water. See **DER**.

DORMER WINDOW, *s.* a dormitory window ; from L. *dormio*.

DORR, *v. a.* to stupify with noise, to deafen ; Scot. *dauer*, from G. *dauf*, deaf, stupid.

DORY, DORKE, *s.* a fish known classically as zeus faber ; F. *dorée*, gilded or golden ; but vulgarly called *jaune*, or yellow. It is frequently called *jaune dorée*, and corruptly *John Dory*. In some parts of Italy it is said to be named by the monks *janitore*, from L. *janitor* ; supposing the two spots on its sides to be the marks of St Peter's fingers. The haddock also claims that honour ; but is not found in the Mediterranean sea.

DOT, *s.* a point, a round spot. See **JOT**.

DOTE, *v. n.* to grow silly, to be infatuated with love ; G. *dotta* ; B. *doten*, *dotten* ; F. *dotter*, *radotter* : it has the same root with *dote*, signifying originally to dream, to be delirious.

DOTTEREL, *s.* from **DOTE** ; a silly bird.

DOUBLE, *a.* twofold, deceitful ; F. *double* ; L. *duplex*.

DOUBLET, *s. l.* a pair, two ; from **DOUBLE**.

2. A kind of waistcoat ; F. *doublet* ; It. *dobletto* ; from **DOUBLE**.

DOUBLON, *s.* F. a double pistole.

DOUBT, *v.* to hesitate, suspect, distrust ; F. *douter*, from L. *dubito*.

DOUCET, *s.* a custard, a deer's testicle ; F. *doucet*, *dulcet*.

DOVE, *s.* a turtle, a pigeon ; G. *dufa*, *dub* ; M. G. *duba* ; D. *due* ; S. *duu* ; Swed. *dufva* ; T. *taube* ; B. *duive* ; Arm. *dube* ; all of which are apparently from Δύβη ; Hind. *duba*, to wash, to purify, cognate with our word Dip ; B. *doopen* ; T. *tauben*, *tauffen* ; Διπτη, to baptize, to give ablution. Αετός and Σέλη produced, it is believed, Καλυκέα ; L. *columba*. With the Greeks and Latins this bird, dedicated to Venus Urania, was the emblem of pure love ; in the Christian religion it is the symbol of divine affection. The chaste Daphne was purity personified.

DOUGH, *s.* unbaked paste for bread ; G. *deig* ; Swed. *deg* ; T. *teig* ; B. *deegh* ; S. *dah* ; Scot. *deigh* ; Arm. *toas* ; W. *toes* ; I. *taos*. See **DAB**.

DOUGHTY, *a.* eminent, brave, noble ; Swed. *dugtig* ; S. *dohtig* ; T. *tuchtig*, from G. *dugl*, valour. See **DEFT** and **STOUT**.

DOUSE, *s. l.* a splash, a plunge into water. See **SOUSE**.

2. A blow, a push, a shock ; B. *duun*, *dons* ; Swed. *duns* ; Scot. *dunch*, *doyce*, from G. *dya*.

DOUSE, *v. a. l.* from the noun ; to plunge, to push, to strike.

2. To remove, put out, extinguish ; T. *dussen*, to do out, as we say Doff for do off ; but F. *dehausser* signifies to lower or put down. See to **HOIST**.

DOWAGER, *s.* a widow with a dowry. See **DOWER**.

D R A

DOWD, *s.* a Deyhood, a nurse's coif, a loose cap. See DAIRY and HOOD.

DOWDIE, *s.* from DOWD; a slovenly-dressed woman.

DOWER, DOWERY, *s.* a jointure, a widow's portion; F. *douaire*, from L. *dator*.

DOWLAS, *s.* a kind of linen used originally for towels; T. *dwelelach*. See TOWEL.

DOWN, *s.* 1. fine plumage on the belly of water-fowls; D. *duun*; Swed. *dun*; B. *dons*; F. *duvet*.
2. A sand hill, a barren shore; B. *duin*; F. *dune*. See DUN.

DOWN, *a.* on or towards the ground, low; Arm. *down*; W. *dawn*: G. *ofar*, over, signified above, and *ofan*, *owan*; Swed. *ofwan*, from above, was a descent as well as an ascent. This word, the particle *d* being prefixed, became S. *dun*, an ascent, a hill; *adun*, a descent. M. G. *uf*, *ufar*, the Greek *Yπ*, *Yπις*, signified below and above. In this sense also G. *diup*, deep, like L. *altus*, was both profound and high. See STEEP.

DOXY, *s.* a girl, a dolly, a wench, a loose girl; dim. of DUCK.

DOZE, *v. a.* to be half asleep, to slumber; T. *dosen*; D. *dæse*; Swed. *dåsa*, to slumber, seem to be from *då*, which signifies to wander in mind. See DOTE.

DRAB, *s.* refuse, ejectment, dirt, the thick sediment of beer in cask, cloth of that colour; G. *reib*; B. *drabbe*; S. *drabbe*. See DRAFF.

DRACHM, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce, a Roman coin; Δραχμή; L. *drachma*; A. *drachm*.

DRAFF, *s.* refuse, ejectment, husks, wash for hogs. See DRAB and DREG.

DRAG, *v. a.* to draw, pull by force, trail; G. and Swed. *draga*; S. *dragan*; T. *dragen*, *tragen*, *trachen*; B. *trekken*.

DRAGGLE, *v. a.* frequentative of DRAG; to trail along; T. *dregelen*; but sometimes used in the sense of *daggle*, to wet.

DRAGNET, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom; S. *drægenet*; F. *dranet*.

DRAGON, *s.* a winged serpent, said to have been an emblem of the sun or of fire; G. *drake*; T. *drache*; L. *draco*; It. *drago*; F. *dragon*; W. *draig*. P. *adr* was the angel of fire; I. and W. *draig*, lightning; and the story of St George and the dragon seems to have been an allegory of the triumph of Christianity over Magism.

DRAGOON, *s.* a horse soldier; F. *dragon*; It. *dragone*; supposed to be derived from the *dragon*, which is said to have been the standard of the Scythian cavalry.

DRAIN, *v. a.* to draw off, to empty, to make dry; T. *dranen*; S. *drehnigean*.

DRAKE, *s.* 1. the male of a duck, properly duck-rake; Swed. *andrake*, from L. *anas* and G. *reke*; Swed. *drake*, a male, and also a warrior; O. E. *rink*.
2. A small piece of artillery, a squib; from L. *draco*.

DRAM, *s.* 1. the eighth part of an ounce. See DRACHM.
2. A small quantity of spirits; I. *dram*; Scot. *drap*. See DROP.

DRAMA, *s.* the action of a play, a poem; Δρᾶμα, a scene; L. *drama*; F. *drame*.

DRAPE, *s.* cloth; L. B. *drappa*, *drappus*; It. *drappo*; F. *drap*; Sp. and Port. *trapo*, from L. *trama*.

DRAPE, *v. a.* from the noun; to make cloth.

DRAPER, *s.* a person who sells cloth; F. *drapier*.

D R I

DRAUGHT, *s.* 1. excrement, refuse; G. and Scot. *drif*; S. *droge*; T. *dreck*; Scot. *dreik*. See DRAFF.
2. A drink, the act of drinking; G. *dragt*; S. *drökt*, from DRAW. See TUG and PULL.
3. A bill of exchange, a sketch; from to DRAW, as Trait from L. *traho*.
4. The act of pulling carriages, fishes taken at one haul, soldiers drawn from the main body. See to DRAW.

DRAUGHTS, *s.* a game; supposed to be from Draw, to move; but G. *drot*; S. *drigkeit*; T. *drukt*, a sovereign, a king, was a crowned man. See DREAD and DAM.

DRAW, *v. a.* to pull along, raise up, inhale, attract, unsheathe, embowel, produce, delineate, describe, allure. See DRAG cognate with L. *traho*.

DRAWL, *v. a.* from DRAW; to speak in a slow drivelling manner; B. *draelen*.

DRAY, *s.* a kind of low-wheeled cart; Swed. *drig*, from to draw or drag; L. *traga*, from *traho*.

DRAZEL, *s.* a mean dirty woman, a drab; T. *dræsæl*. See DROTCHEL.

DREAD, *s.* 1. terror, fear; S. *draed*, *dræd*, from G. *red-dur*; Swed. *ræda*; D. *ræd*; Scot. *red*, terror.
2. A sovereign, a lord, a chief; G. *drott*; S. *drigkeit*; T. *drught*; Scot. *drote*.

DREAM, *v. a.* to rove in sleep, to wander in mind; G. *drauma*; Swed. *dröma*; L. *dormio*, to sleep; B. *droom*; T. *traum*, a dream.

DREAB, DREARY, *a.* sorrowful, dismal; T. *trauer*; B. *treur*; S. *drorig*, from *ryggr*. See RUE.

DREDGE, *v. a.* to draw out leisurely, to drag slowly; S. *drægan*; F. *dreger*. See to DRAG.

DREG, *s.* sediment of liquor, the lees at the bottom of a vessel; G. *dregg*; Swed. *dråg*; S. *droge*. See DRAUGHT.

DRENCH, *v. a.* to steep, to force down liquor; S. *dræn-can*. See to DRINK.

DRETCH, *a.* idle, lazy; Scot. *dratch*, from *dröja*, to drag slowly, to delay.

DRESS, *v. a.* to prepare, put right, arrange, direct, adorn, clothe, trim; T. *dresser*; It. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*, from L. *dirigo*.

DRIBBLE, *v. a.* to fall slowly, to slaver. See DRIPPLE.

DRILL, *s.* 1. from the verb; a borer; B. *dril*; T. *drill*, *trill*; S. *thirl*; It. *drillo*; Swed. *drill*.
2. Grain sown in straight furrows, from a box drilled with small holes.

3. From the verb; exercise of arms, T. and B. *drill*; F. *drille*, a companion at arms.

4. A baboon, an ape; either from *drille*, a comrade, or G. *troll*, a wizzard.

5. A small brook. See RILL.

DRILL, *v. a.* to pierce by a turning borer, to thrill, shake, brandish, exercise military arms; T. and B. *drillen*; Swed. *drilla*, from T. *drehen*; B. *drajen*; S. *thregian*, to turn.

DRINK, *v. a.* to draw in, to swallow liquid, to suck up; G. *drecka*; Swed. *dricka*; T. *drincken*, *trincken*; S. *drinken*, *drican*. See DRAUGHT.

DRIP, DRIPPLE, *v. a.* to fall or let fall in drops, to drivel; T. *dripen*; Isl. *dralla*; Swed. *drælla*; Scot. *drigle*. See TRICKLE.

DRIVE, *v. a.* to force, impel, urge, rush; G. *drifwa*; Swed. *drifwa*; S. *drifan*; B. *dryven*; D. *drive*; T. *treiben*; T. *træw*.

D R U

DRIVEL, v. a. to dribble, to slaver, to dote.
 2. To drawl, to trifle ; G. *dræfslā* ; D. *dræve* ; T. *draven*.
DRIZZLE, v. a. to shed, or fall in small drops ; T. *driselen*, *rieselen*, from L. *ros* ; Δέρνω, dew, tears.
DROLL, s. a sluggard, a drone. See **DRAWL** and **DRIVEL**.
DROLL, a. gay, sportive, ludicrous ; Arm. *dren*, *dreo* ; F. *drô*, *drole*.
DROMEDARY, s. a swift sort of camel with only one hump ; Δέρνεις ; L. *dromeda* ; L. B. *dromedarius* ; It. *dromedario* ; F. *dromedaire*.
DRONE, s. 1. the hum or bass in music ; G. *dryn* ; Swed. *drön* ; B. *dreus*.
 2. A sluggard, the drone bee ; Swed. *drbn*, from G. *drana*, to drawl, to loiter ; but perhaps from the hum of the drone bee. See **HUMBLE BEE**.
DROOP, v. n. to languish, sink, faint, pine ; M. G. *drobgan* ; Swed. *dröfva* ; T. *truben* ; S. *drepen*, to depress the mind ; B. *draf*, sorrow.
DROP, v. a. to pour or let fall in drops, to fall, descend, quit ; G. *droppa* ; Swed. *drypa* ; D. *dryppa* ; S. *droppan* ; B. *druipen* ; T. *tropfen*.
DROSS, s. the scum or faeces of metals ; G. *drits* ; S. *droge*, *dros*. See **DREG**.
DROTCHEL, s. an idle wench, a sluggard. See **DRETCH**.
DROVE, s. what is driven, a troop, a herd of animals ; S. *draf*.
DROUGHT, s. dryness, thirst ; contracted from dryhood ; B. *droogheid*.
DROWN, v. a. to absorb liquid, to be saturated or suffocated with water ; Swed. *dränka* ; T. *tranken* ; B. *verdrunken* ; S. *druncan* ; M. G. *draggkian*, supposed to be cognate with **Drink**.
DROWSE, v. to make heavy with sleep, to slumber ; from G. *dur*, light sleep. See **Doze**.
DRUB, v. a. to strike, beat ; Isl. *drybba* ; Swed. *drabba* ; A. *drub*, *darub*. See **DUB**.
DRUDGE, v. a. 1. to labour unremittingly in mean offices, to toil ; S. *dreagan*, *gedreagan*, from *drag* or *dredge*.
 2. To press or oppress ; G. *threikan* ; S. *drecan* ; T. *drucken* ; B. *drukken*.
DRUG, s. 1. a medicinal simple, an ingredient used in physic ; F. *drogue* ; Sp. and It. *droga* ; B. *droog* ; T. *drück*. Dry-grocer was formerly in use as well as green-grocer ; and S. *drug* ; B. *droog*, signify a dry herb or aroma, Τέγνη, as we use it in drysalter, a dealer in spice or drugs. See **DRY** and **TROY** weight.
 2. A thing of no value, refuse, draf ; S. *droge* ; B. *droge*. See **DREG** and **DROSS**.
 3. What is pressed ; T. *drug*, *druck*. See to **DRUDGE**.
DRUGGET, s. cloth pressed so as to be water-marked like camelot ; F. *droguet* ; from B. *druget*, *druckt* ; T. *gedruckt*. See **DRUG**.
DRUID, s. an ancient British priest ; W. *derwydd* ; Arm. *derud* ; I. *druidh* ; T. *druid* ; L. B. *druida* ; supposed to be derived from W. *dew*, *dar* ; Arm. *deru* ; I. *dair* ; Δέρνεις, an oak. W. *daro*, like G. *thor*, was the thunderer or Jupiter ; *daron*, *taran*, was thunder, and *darogan*, prophecy or divination. The *dair* who accompanied Odin presided over religion ; and S. *dry*, *dresh*, was an augur or magician. *Diar* appears to be the Gothic plural of *Δίς*, and *Δίσ*, was divine. M. G. *rodgan*, *diar rodgan*, to speak divinity ; G. *rodd*, voice, song. The British priests, however, are said to have been selected from the order of Bards.
DRUM, s. a military instrument, the tympanum of the ear ;

D U N

A. *drub* and *dub* correspond with our words *drub* and *dub*, producing T. *trumb* ; B. *trom* ; D. *tromme* : but F. *tambour* is cognate with *tabor*.
DRY, a. having no moisture, thirsty ; G. *thar*, *thur* ; Swed. *torr* ; S. *thyrre* ; T. *trock*, *trenge*, *darre* ; B. *dor*, *droog* ; S. *drug* ; Τέγνη.
DRY, v. a. to free from moisture, drain ; Τέγνη ; G. *thaerra* ; T. *trocken* ; B. *droogen* ; S. *drugian* ; F. *tarir*.
DRYSALTER, s. See **DRANG**.
DUB, s. a blow, the mode of conferring knighthood ; G. *dubba* ; T. *dubben* ; S. *dubba* ; F. *dauber*, to strike ; A. *dub*, *duf*, a blow.
DUCK, s. 1. a water-fowl, a diver ; Swed. *duk*, *dykare*, from *dyka*, to dive ; G. *doggwa*, water ; B. *duike* ; T. *tuck*, a dive, a dip. See **AUK**.
 2. A doll, a darling, a term of kindness ; P. *daokh* ; A. *dokh* ; G. *doke* ; D. *dukke* ; T. *dokke* ; S. *docca* ; Swed. *dæka* ; Sclav. *deska*, a little girl. See **DAUGHTER** and **DOLL**.
 3. A kind of hempen cloth ; G. *duk* ; T. *doeck* ; B. *doek*. See **TICK**.
DUCK, v. a. 1. to dip under water, to dive ; Swed. *duka*, *dyka* ; B. *duyken*.
 2. From the noun ; to lower the head like a diver, to bob ; Swed. *duka* ; T. *ducken*. See **DIVE**.
DUCKLING, s. 1. a young duck.
 2. A little girl, a dolly, a darling. See **DUCK**, a doll.
DUD, s. a rag, a tatter ; G. *dude* ; B. *todde* ; I. *dud* ; Scot. *dud*.
DUDGEON, s. dim. of **DAG** ; a point, a pique, an offence ; F. *dagueton*. See **PIQUE**.
DUE, v. a. to pay as a debt, to pay off ; Δίς ; L. *debeo* ; F. *devoir* ; It. *dovere*.
DUE, a. what is owing or owed, right, proper, exact ; F. *du*.
DUE, s. a debt, a claim, right, title, custom, tribute ; L. *debitum*.
DUEL, s. a fight between two persons ; L. B. *duellum*, for *dui bellum* ; It. *duello* ; F. *duel*.
DUENNA, s. a governante to a lady ; the Sp. pronunciation of It. *donna* ; L. *domina*.
DUG, s. a pap, the teat of a beast ; Swed. *dägge* ; I. *dighe*, from Sans. *duh* ; G. *dy*, milk ; G. *deggia*, to give suck. See **TEAT** and **DAIRY**.
DUKE, s. the next dignity below a prince ; L. *dux* ; It. *duco* ; F. *duc*, from L. *duco*. See **DOGE**.
DULCET, a. sweet, luscious, melodious ; F. *doucet* ; L. *dulcis*.
DULCIMER, s. a musical instrument ; It. *dolcimela*, *dolcina*, a hautboy.
DULL, a. stupid, blunt, gloomy, sad ; G. and Swed. *dul* ; W. *dwl*, stupid.
DUMB, a. deprived of speech, silent, sullen ; G. *dumb* ; T. *tumb* ; S. *dumbe* ; Swed. and D. *dum* ; Heb. *doum*, silent.
DUMP, s. a reverie, melancholy, silence, sorrow. See **DUME**.
DUMPLING, s. a small boiled pudding ; from *dough*, and G. *bolla*, a round loaf ; whence F. *boulanger*, a baker ; D. *deig bage*, baked dough, produced our vulgar word *Doughby* for a soft loaf.
DUN, a. dark, between brown and black ; G. *dauckn* ; B. *dunker* ; S. *dun* ; W. *dwnn* ; I. *dun*. See **DUSK**.
DUN, in forming the names of places, signifies a hill or

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ascent; P. *dak*; Sena. *dam*, *dind*; G. *idun*, a cliff; S. T. Arm. *dun*; I. *dionn*, a hill; *Dawn*; is said to have been used by the Eolians for *Ascle*. See DAWN.

DUN, *v. a.* to ask often for a debt; G. *thinga*; Swed. *tinga*; T. *dingan*, signify to claim at law; but S. *dunan* is from *din*, noise.

DUNEE, *s.* a dolt, a stupid person; D. *dumwys*; Swed. *dumviss*, dull understanding. See DUMB and WIT.

DUNG, *s.* excrement, compost; G. *dung*; Swed. *dynger*; S. *dineg*, *dunge*; T. *dung*; P. *dom*.

DUPE, *v. a.* to cheat, deceive, trick, circumvent, gull; F. *duper*; It. *doppio*, from L. *duplex*, to act a double part.

DUR, in names of places, signifies water; P. *durya*, a river. See DEE.

DURE, *v. n.* to last, continue, endure; L. *duro*; F. *dur*; T. *dauren*, from A. *dhur*; Διάρητη, time.

DURESS, *s.* hardness, cruelty; It. *durezza*; F. *duresse*; L. *duritia*.

DURITY, *s.* hardness, harshness, cruelty; F. *dureté*; L. *duritas*.

DUSK, *a.* tending to darkness, obscure; G. *daucks*; T. *dus*; P. *dusck*; W. and I. *du*, black.

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DUST, *s.* earth in small particles, any substance pulverized, the grave; G. T. S. *dust*; D. *dyst*.

DUTCHESS, *s.* the lady of a duke; F. *duchesse*; It. *duchessa*.

DUTY, *s.* what is due, a legal obligation, a tax, custom. See DUE.

DWALE, *s.* a noxious plant, a species of solanum; G. *duala*; T. *toll*; B. *doll*; Swed. and D. *dwala*, delirium, folly, insanity, swooning, trance; all which effects are produced by the deadly nightshade, which was formerly used in witchcraft.

DWARF, *s.* a person below the usual size, a pygmy; G. *duerg*, *duerf*; Swed. *duarg*; B. *dverg*; S. *dverk*; Scot. *dvergh*; I. *droich*.

DWAULE, *v. a.* to rave, to be delirious, to talk idly. See DWALE.

DWELL, *v. n.* to inhabit, live in a place, remain, tarry; G. *duelia*; Swed. *dwæla*, *dwalja*; T. *twellen*, *dualen*; said to be cognate, and also used in the sense of to while.

DWINDLE, *v. n.* to grow less, fall away, diminish; B. *dwindlen*, frequentative of dwine.

DWINE, *v. n.* to diminish, waste away, to pine; G. *dwyna*; T. *dwynen*; Scot. *dwine*. See WANE.

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E HAS two sounds; short, as men, net, sell, ten, wed; and long, as mean, neat, seal, teen, weed. When placed at the end of a word it possesses the power of lengthening the foregoing vowel; as bān bāne, gāp gāpe, stār stāre, tūn tūne. In ancient poetry E final seems to have been either mute or vocal as the verse required; but now it is never pronounced.

EA, **EY**, particularly as a termination in the names of places situated near rivers or marshes, signify water, from G. *aa*; S. *ea*; but sometimes confounded with G. *ey*, an island; as *Porta-ea*, *Cherts-ea*. See **EY**.

EACH, *pron.* either of two, one of many, every one; G. *e*, *a*, *ain*; Scot. *ae*, one, is also our article *a* before nouns of the singular number; whence G. *eilik*, one like or as one; O. E. *aek*; S. *alk*; Scot. *ilk*, corresponding with *aa*.

EAD, **ED**, in forming the names of persons, signify wealth, fortune, power, happiness; from G. *aud*, S. *ead*, which produced *Audiger*, *Eadiger*, most opulent, prosperous; *Eadwin*, a powerful friend; which names we pronounce *Edgar* and *Edwin*.

EAGER, *a.* sharp, sour, keen, earnest, zealous; S. *eagor*; F. *aigre*; It. *agro*; W. *egr*; L. *acer*.

EAGLE, *s.* a large bird of prey; F. *aigle*; L. *aquila*.

EAGRE, *s.* one tide swelling above another; G. *ægur*, *æir*; S. *egur*, corresponding with *þyð*; L. *æquor*. See **BOAR**.

EAM, *s.* an uncle; S. *eam*; B. *oom*; T. *oheim*; L. *avum*, *avunculus*.

EAR, *s.* 1. the organ of hearing; G. *eyr*; D. *ere*; Swed. *är*; T. *ohr*, *ahr*; S. *ear*; B. *oor*; L. *auris*. See **HEAR**.

2. A spike of grain; G. *ahr*; D. *ar*; T. *aeħre*; S. *ær*; Swed. *dr*; B. *aar*; Arm. *egaur*; L. *arista*.

EAR, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to shoot out in grain.

2. To plough; Isl. *æra*; S. *erian*; T. *eren*. See to **ÆRE**.

EARL, *s.* a nobleman who ranks between a Marquis and a Viscount; G. *jarl*, *jarll*; Swed. *jarl*; S. *erol*; W.

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jarll, a right honourable, a prince, a noble, a hero. It was the opposite of Carle and Churl; S. *erol* and *ceorl*, noble and plebeian: G. *ædra*, *æra*; S. *are*; D. *ære*; T. *ehre*, signified precedence, honour, exaltation: T. *er*, noble, cognate with *æχi*, *æχð*; G. *ar*, *ær*; S. *ere*, our *ere*, prior, produced *erst*, and *first*, which in several G. dialects signifies a prince, in the sense of a foremost person, a primate. The G. article *j* being prefixed to *ar*, with the addition of *all*, entire, the word became *jarll*. See **ALDERMAN**.

EARLY, *a.* soon, precocious; G. *ærla*; S. *ärlice*, from G. and S. *ær*, soon. See **ERE**.

EARN, *v. a.* to gain by labour, to acquire; Swed. *arna*; S. *earnan*; T. *arnen*, from G. and Swed. *ara*, to expedite, to negotiate. See **ERBAND**.

EARNEST, *s.* payment in advance of wages; called anciently *early penny*; G. *arnuts*, prior use, from *ar*, S. *ær*, soon, and *nuts*; T. *näts*, utility; W. *ernes*; It. *arrha*; F. *arrhe*; L. *arrha*.

EARNEST, *a.* eager, ardent, intent; G. *ærnast*, *gernast*; T. and B. *ernst*; S. *ernest*. See to **YEARN**.

EARSCH, *s.* a ploughed field. See to **EAR**.

EARTH, *s.* land, soil, one of the elements; A. *aradh*, *ard*; Heb. *arah*, *aarets*; Chald. *erah*; Tartar *jer*; G. *jord*; S. *erd*, *earth*; T. *erde*; B. *aarde*; I. *urah*; L. *terra*.

EARWIG, *s.* an insect; S. *ear wicga*, from its destroying ears of grain and fruit; for it never willingly enters the organ of hearing. Sometimes, however, in fright, such a thing may happen; and F. *pierce oreille* means the human ear, unless it be a mistaken translation of our word.

EASE, *s.* 1. quiet, rest, freedom from pain or labour; F. *aise*; It. *agio*; from L. *otium*.

2. Facility, lightness, freedom of action; G. *aud*, *ore*; M. G. *auth*, *azets*; S. *æth*; T. *ase*; P. *asaish*; W. *haux*, *hauth*; Arm. *aes*; I. *ahais*, facile, light, not difficult or oppressive.

EAST, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises; G. *aust*, *eyst*; Swed. *oest*; T. *east*; S. *east*; B. *oost*; G. *austa*, to

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put forth, to oust; M. G. *ustoith*, that rises; *mor*, the morning, the dawn.

EASTER, *s.* the feast of the passover; G. *astar*; Syr. *as-tarte*; Heb. *ashharoth*, was Venus, after whom Mordecai's daughter was named. T. *aster*; S. *eastre*; P. *ashtee*; Sans. *isht*, the festival of Love. The Heathens, when first converted to Christianity, could not be restrained from their former observances; to obviate which Catholic policy assigned this season to the feast of the Passover; but the original name was retained by the Goths.

EAT, *v. a.* to take food, to feed upon, to gnaw; G. *æta*; Swed. *itä*; S. *eatan*; B. *eeten*; T. *essen*; P. *ash*; *æw*; L. *edo*; I. *itham*; W. *ysu*.

EATH, *a.* not difficult, facile. See **EASE**.

EAVES, *s. pl.* the edges of a roof projecting over the wall; G. *afas, ofas, opse*; S. *epese*, the descents. See **EVE** and **EBB**.

EBB, *s.* flowing off, decline, lowering of the tide; Swed. *ebb*; T. and B. *ebbe*; S. *ebba*; F. *ebe*, descent, from G. *off*; Isl. *ab*, corresponding with L. *ab*, our off.

EBEN, EBON, EBONY, *s.* a hard black wood; P. *abnoos*; Sans. *ubnoos*; Heb. *heben*; *ibne*; L. *ebenus*; T. *eben*; F. *ebene*.

ECCLÉSIA, *s.* a temple, a church; Heb. *hecal*; *ekklēsia*, from *ekklēsia*, *ekklēsia*; Heb. *kal, hol*, the voice, prayer, song. See **TO CALL**.

ECURIE, *s.* F. a stall for horses; L. *equaria*.

ED, termination of the pret. of verbs, apparently from G. *ed, idia*; Isl. *od, ed*; S. *ed*, pret. of the verb *ga, aga*, to go, to proceed, to effect.

EDDER, *s.* the top row of withes in forming a stake hedge; S. *eder*; T. *edder*; Swed. *ettur*, a border, from G. *att, adur, jadur*, a limit.

EDDER, *v. a.* to bind the top of a stake fence with withes; from the noun.

EDDISH, *s.* stubble fields opened for pasture; G. *adisk, etisk*; S. *edisc*; T. *esch*, from *æta, essen*, to eat.

EDDY, *s.* a circular motion of water or wind; G. *ida*; Swed. *ida*, perhaps from G. *idga*, to agitate. See **ED**.

EDEN, *s.* the dwelling of Adam and Eve; Heb. *eden*; A. *aden*, a safe and permanent abode.

EDER DOWN, *s.* the down of a sea duck called the Eder; D. *eder duun*; Swed. *cider dun*.

EDGE, *s.* the sharp part of a blade, a border, a side, a brink; G. *egg, æg*; T. *ecke*; Swed. *egg*; *æk*; L. *acies*.

EEL, *s.* a serpentine slimy fish; *ixias*; Swed. *æl*; D. B. T. *aal*; S. *æl*.

EEL-POWT, *s.* a freshwater fish, a burbot; B. *aal puit*, from Isl. *podda*, a frog, to which its head has some resemblance. See **PADDOCK**.

EFFACE, *v. a.* to destroy, blot out; F. *effacer*; L. *extatio*.

EFFRONTERY, *s.* assurance, boldness, impudence; F. *effronterie*, from L. *frons*.

EFT, *s.* a kind of lizard. See **EVT**.

EFT, *ad.* coming after, in succession, soon. See **AFT**.

EGG, *s.* the production or seed of fowls; G. and Swed. *egg*; S. *æg*; T. *ei*; B. *ey*.

EGG, *v. a.* to instigate, incite, provoke to action; G. *eggia*; D. *egge*; Swed. *æggia, ægga*.

EGLANTINE, *s.* sweetbriar, a wild rose; G. *eglantein, eglanta*; D. *heglentra*; B. *eglantier*; F. *eglantine*,

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from G. *eglan*, a prickle, and *tein* a shrub, a branch. See **MISTLETO**.

EGRET, *s.* a kind of plume or jewel of that form, an ornament for a lady's head; F. *aigrette*; It. *agretto*, from *gruetta*, the crested heron, L. *grus*.

EIGHT, *a.* containing twice four; G. *attha, ath, otto*; S. *cahta, æhta*; B. *agt*; T. *acht*; D. *otte*; I. *ætta*; L. *octo*; I. *ocht*; W. *niht*; F. *huit*. See **NUMBER**.

EIGHTY, *a.* eight times ten; G. *atha tijo*; S. *cahta tig*; T. *achtzig*.

EIGNE, *s.* possession in right, unalienable inheritance, an heir on whom the land is entailed; G. *eign*; B. *cigne*; T. *eigen*; S. *agen*. See **to OWN**.

EISEL, *s.* verjuice, vinegar, acid; S. *eoil*; L. *acidula*.

EITHER, *pron.* one of two; G. *aithwar, eitt twar*, one of two; *et thera*, one of them; G. and Swed. *thera*, being the genitive case of *they*.

EKE, *v. a.* to add, increase, join, lengthen; G. *auka*; Swed. *oka*; S. *eakan*; L. *augeo*.

EKE, *ad.* moreover, also, likewise; G. *auk*; Swed. *och*; T. *auch*; S. *eac*; L. *ac*.

EL, in the composition of Hebrew names, signifies God; as *Elisha*, *Elias*, *Gabriel*, *Israel*, *Bethel*, *Chapel*.

ELBOW, *s.* joint of the arm, an angle; S. *elbogen*, from *ella*, an ell, and *bogen*, a bending; Cubit has the same meaning.

ELD, *a.* ancient, preceding; G. *æld*; S. *eald*. See **OLD**.

ELDER, *a.* more advanced in years, prior in rank, preceding.

ELDERS, *s. pl.* seniors, chief persons, prior in rank. See **ALDERMEN**.

ELDER-TREE, *s.* a tree formerly used for pipes, from being hollow; G. *hol træ*; T. *holder*; S. *elletrevo, ellar*; D. *hyld træ*; Swed. *hyll*. See **HOLLOW**.

ELECAMPANE, *s.* the herb starwort; L. *enula campana*.

ELEPHANT, *s.* the largest of beasts; A. *fil, afil*; Sans. *uffeel*; G. *fil, ulfval, elephant*; *inipas*; L. *elephas*; F. *elephant*.

ELEVEN, *a.* ten and one added together; G. *ellif, eleip*, one over, ten being understood; S. *enlyf*; B. *elf*; T. *einlyf, cilf*; D. *elleve*; Isl. *ellefn*. See **ONE**, **TWELVE**, and **LEAP YEAR**.

ELF, *s.* the male of a fairy, a goblin, a wandering spirit; G. *alf*; T. *alf*; Swed. *alfnar*; S. *alf*, was one of those demons or genii distinguished as white and black by the Goths. The domestic Brownie of the Scots is supposed, from the name, to have been dark complexioned, and belonging to the latter class; but the name was perhaps from G. *bur*, a dwelling, as *bu ragn* corresponded with L. *lar*. See **FAIRY**.

ELIXIR, *s.* a chymical quintessence; A. *al ukseer, ukseer*, chymistry.

ELK, *s.* a large beast of the stag kind; G. *alg*; Swed. *elg*; S. *ælc*; Isl. *illgur*; L. B. *alce*.

ELL, *s.* the measure of a yard and a quarter; G. *aul, alin*; Swed. *aln*; S. *elin*; T. *elle*; B. *el*; *ælén*; L. *ulna*; W. *elin*; F. *aune*.

ELM, *s.* a tall timber tree; Heb. *elah*; L. *ulmus*; T. *ul-men*; B. *olme*; S. *elm*; It. *olmo*; F. *orme*.

ELOPE, *v. a.* to run away, escape privately; G. *leipa*; *läupä*; Swed. *löpa*; B. *loopen*; S. *hleopan*, to run.

ELSE, *pron.* other, otherwise, another, one besides; G. *ella, clegar*; D. *ellers*, Swed. *eller, elljet, ellas*; S. *elcor, ellicor, elles*, have all the same meaning with I.

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alias : G. *eda, etha* ; M. G. *authai*, from which we have *other*, produced *aleder* ; Scot. *older* ; T. *ald* ; G. *all eda*, contracted into *ella*, which corresponds with L. *alias*. See **OTHER**.

EMBAE, *v. a.* to shut in, block up, hinder. See **BAR**.

EMBARGO, *v. a.* to prohibit, to prevent, to detain a ship or cargo ; Sp. *embargar*. See **EMBAR**.

EMBARK, *v. a.* to go on board, to put into a ship ; from **BARK**, a ship.

EMBARRASS, *v. a.* to perplex, impede, clog ; F. *embarrasser*. See **EMBAR**.

EMBASSADOR, *s.* an ambassador ; but apparently confounded with Sp. *embiado* ; It. *inviato*. See **ENVOY**.

EMBASSY, EMBASSAGE, *s.* the office of an ambassador.

EMBAY, *v. a.* 1. to bathe ; a word used by Spenser, from F. *baigner*.
2. To inclose in a *bay*, to land lock.

EMBER, *s.* a hot cinder ; G. *elmyria, emmyria* ; T. *ammer* ; D. *emmer* ; S. *amyr*, from *el, eld*, fire, and *myria*, ashes, cinders.

EMBEZZLE, *v. a.* to conceal fraudulently, to take furtively ; Swed. *bestiæla, ombestiæla* ; T. *bestehlen*. See to **STEAL**.

EMBLAZE, *v. a.* to describe ensigns armorial ; F. *blazoner*. See **BLAZON**.

EMBOSS, *v. a.* 1. from **Boss** ; to sculpture with rising work, or protuberances.
2. To inclose as in a box or case ; F. *emboister*. See **BOX**.
3. To inclose in a thicket ; It. *emboscare*. See **BOSCAGE**.

EMBRACE, *v. a.* to squeeze in the arms with kindness ; F. *embrasser* ; It. *abbracciare*, from L. *brachia*, the arms.

EMBRASURE, *s.* aperture in a wall to point cannon through ; F. *embrasure*. See **BRAY**, in fortification.

EMBROIDER, *v. a.* to adorn with needle work ; F. *broder*, from G. *brydda* ; Swed. *bræda*, to puncture, to stitch ; G. *brodd* ; W. *brwyd*, a stitch.

EMERALD, *s.* a green precious stone ; A. and P. *uzmurus* ; G. *smaragdus* ; It. *smeraldo* ; F. *emeraude*.

EMERY, *s.* a kind of iron ore ; G. *isamyria*, iron ashes ; T. *elmeril* ; L. B. *smyris*.

EMMET, *s.* a pismire, an ant ; S. *emet, æmette* ; B. *eempte* ; T. *ameise*.

EMPANNEL, *v. a.* to swear in a jury. See **PANEL**, a list, a schedule.

EMPARLANCE, *s.* a petition for time to deliberate, the conference of a jury on the cause in question. See **PARLEY**.

EMPLOY, *v. a.* to keep at work, to implicate, intrust ; F. *employer*, from L. *implico*.

EMPTY, *v. void, vacant, unoccupied* ; S. *æmptig, emetig*.

EMROSE, *s.* the wind flower, the ember rose. See **PASQUE FLOWER**.

EN, 1. as a plural termination ; G. *en* ; S. *en* ; Sans. *un*.
2. As a prefix ; L. *in* ; F. *en* ; but G. and Swed. *en* was a prefix signifying firmness.

ENAMEL, *s.* 1. colours produced from vitrified minerals reduced into powder, and used in smelt painting. See **AMEL**.
2. Painting, something variegated or stained with spots..

ENCHASE, *v. a.* to set a precious stone ; F. *enchaasser* ; Sp. *engaster* ; It. *incassare*.

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ENCHEASON, *s. cause, occasion* ; L. *incasio, occasio* ; F. *encheson*.

ENCORE, *ad.* yet again, once more ; F. *encore* ; Port. *agora* ; It. *anche ora*, from *ora*, L. *hora*, now, a time.

ENCOUNTER, *v. a.* to go against, to meet face to face, to attack, to oppose ; It. *incontrare*, from L. *in contrarie*.

ENCROACH, *v. a.* to invade partially, to infringe by degrees the right of another person. See **ACCROACH**.

ENCUMBER, *v. a.* to burden, clog, impede. See **CUMBER**.

END, *s.* the extremity of a thing, the ultimate object or design ; G. *ende* ; M. G. *andei* ; Hind. *anta* ; Swed. *ende* ; T. *ende* ; B. *ende* ; S. *ende*. We say, an end, for endways, because the G. *a*, signifying procedure, as in afoot, aboard, required the *n* before a word beginning with a vowel : Swed. *ænda, ændalongs* ; S. *andlong*, in continuation. *And, end*, from *a* or *e*, to go, both signified procedure ; but the G. *e* was a negative, the root of *ne*, which, added to those words, made them mean no further.

ENDEAVOUR, *v. a.* to take due means, to attempt, strive, labour ; F. *endevoir* ; It. *dovere* ; L. *debere*.

ENDICT, INDICT, *v. a.* to charge with a crime, to bring to justice ; from *dixi* ; L. *dica*.

ENDIVE, *s.* the herb succory ; P. *hindeba*, the Hindoo herb ; L. *intybum* ; F. *endive*.

ENDORSE, *v. a.* to insert on the back of a written paper ; L. B. *indorsare* ; F. *endosser*, from L. *dorsum*.

ENDOW, *v. a.* to enrich with a portion, to provide for ; F. *endoter*. See **DOWEE**.

ENGAGE, *v. a.* from **GAGE** ; to undertake, employ, enter upon, enlist, encounter, combat ; F. *engager*. Bargains were anciently concluded by offering a small coin or trifling article, which, if accepted by the other party, was decisive. The person who challenged another to combat, threw down a glove, as a gage or pledge ; and, if it was accepted, the engagement might be fulfilled either then or at another time ; and hence the name was given to any military encounter. See **WAGE**.

ENGINE, *s.* a contrivance, a machine, instrument ; G. *ἀγκύλων* ; L. *ingenium*.

ENGLISH, *a.* belonging to England, the language of that country ; G. *Englisk* ; T. *Englisch*, from S. *Engles*, the Anglo-Saxons, who came originally from the Gothic *Anger* or *Angel*, the name of a narrow part of Jutland.

ENGRAIL, *v. a.* to cover with small spots, to variegate ; in heraldry it signifies to indent with curved lines ; from F. *grele*, hail.

ENHANCE, *v. a.* to raise the price ; F. *enhausser* ; It. *inalzare* ; L. B. *inaltionare*, from L. *altus*.

ENJOIN, *v. a.* to prescribe, command ; L. *injungo* ; F. *enjoindre*.

ENJOY, *v. a.* to have, to possess with pleasure ; F. *enjouir*, from L. *gaudeo*.

ENLUMINE, *v. a.* to enlighten ; F. *enluminer*, from L. *lumen*. See **ILLUMINE**.

ENOUGH, *ad.* in sufficient degree ; G. *gnog, nog* ; Swed. *nog* ; M. G. *ganoh* ; S. *genoh* ; T. *genug*.

ENSIGN, *s.* a signal, the standard of a regiment, the officer who carries it ; F. *enseigne* ; L. *insignis*.

ENSUE, *v.* to follow, pursue, arise ; F. *ensuivre* ; L. *in sequor*.

ENTAIL, *s.* the rule of descent settled for an estate. It signified a legal convention or covenant ; because the

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written document being cut or torn in a zigzag manner, one portion kept as a record served to ascertain the authenticity of the other. See **TALLY**, **TAILLE**, and **INDENTURE**.

ENTANGLE, *v. a.* to intwist, complicate, perplex; *G. indwickle, indwingul*; *T. intwickelen*, from *G. wingul*; *D. wickle*; *T. wickel*, a fold, a coil.

ENTER, *v. to go or come in, to engage in, to introduce, insert*; *F. entrer*; *L. intro*.

ENTER, as a prefix, is *F. entre*, from *L. inter*.

ENTERPRISE, *s.* an undertaking, a hazardous attempt; *F. entrepris*; *It. intrapresa*, from *L. interprendo*.

ENTERTAIN, *v. a.* to occupy, treat, keep in discourse, amuse; *F. entretenir*; *L. intertenio*.

ENTICE, *v. a.* to allure, to draw on by fair promises; *G. teya, tegia*; *Swed. tagia*; *T. tucken*; *S. teagan, tikan*, to draw on, allure.

ENTIRE, *a.* complete, whole, undivided; *L. integer*; *It. integro*; *F. entier*.

ENTRAILS, *s. pl.* the intestines, bowels; *F. entrailles*; *It. intraglie*; *L. internalia*.

ENTREAT, *v. a.* to induce, solicit, try earnestly; *L. in-tracto*; *F. trailer*.

ENTREMETS, *s. pl.* several plates set between the main dishes on a table; *F. from entremettre*; *L. intro-mitor*, to place between.

ENTRY, *s.* a place of entrance, passage into, insertion. See to **ENTER**.

ENVELOPE, *v. a.* to wrap up, cover, surround; *L. involvo*; *It. involupo*; *F. envelopper*.

ENVIRON, *v. a.* to surround, to invest; *L. B. gironare*; *F. environer*, from *L. gyro*.

ENVY, *s.* pain at another's prosperity, rivalry; *F. envie*; *L. invidia*.

EPAULET, *s.* a shoulder-knot worn by military officers; from *F. epaule*; *It. spalla*; *L. scapula*, the shoulder.

EQUERRY, *s.* a superintendent of horses, a groom to a prince; *F. ecuyer*; *L. equarius*, from *equus*.

EQUIP, *v. a.* to prepare, arrange, fit out; *F. equiper*; *O. F. eschipper*; *L. B. eschipo*, from *G. and Swed. skipa*; *S. scapian*. See **SHAPE**.

ER, 1. the termination of the comparative degree; *G. er, aur*; *S. er, or*; the same with over, more; corresponding with *L. or* in minor, prior.

2. A termination of nouns signifying agency; from *G. are, ere*; *S. ere*, agency, which produced our word **errand**; as, keeper from keep, lover from love; but as a masculine termination it appears to have been formed from Scyth. *æg*; Tartar, *are*; *G. air, vair*, a man.

ERA, *s.* the epoch or date of time; *L. B. æra*; *F. ære*, from *G. ar*, a year; *Swed. ær*, time, duration. The word was introduced in the sixth century, when Dionysius the little fixed the notation of time, beginning from the first of January after the birth of Christ.

ERASE, *v. a.* to rub out, to expunge; *L. erado*; *F. raser, eraser*.

ERE, *ad.* before, sooner; *T. er*; *S. ær, ærer*, from *G. ar*. See **OR** and **ERST**.

ESKE, *a.* slothful, idle, spiritless; *G. arg*; *S. earc*.

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ERMINE, *s.* a small furry animal; *F. ermine*; *L. armenia mus*.

ERRAND, *s.* a message, business, commission; *G. erendi*; *Swed. arend*; *S. ærend*; *D. ærenda*, from *G. aru*, to employ, to send. See **Ea**.

ERST, 1. *ad.* at first, formerly, till now; 2. *a.* superlative degree of **EAE**, and signifying soonest, first; *S. erst*; *T. erst*. See **FIRST**.

ESCALADE, *s.* the act of scaling the walls of a town; *It. scalata*; *F. escalade*, from *L. scala*, a ladder.

ESCALOP, *s.* a kind of oyster. See **SCALLOP**.

ESCAPE, *v. a.* to get out of danger, to get free, to flee from; *F. echapper*; *It. scappare*; *Sp. scapar*; from *L. ex* and *capio*.

ESCARGATOIRE, *s.* a place where snails are fattened; *F. escargot*, from *vrege æggs*, a shell-snail.

ESCHALOT, *s.* a small onion; *F. eschalot*; *It. cepaletta*, from *L. cepula*; but perhaps for *eschalonet*. See **SCALLION**.

ESCHEAT, *s.* a forfeiture to the lord of the manor, casual revenue; *F. echet*; *L. B. escaeta*, from *F. echoir*; *L. excaedo*.

ESCHEW, *v. a.* to avoid, flee from; *F. esquierer*; *It. schivare*; from **SKEW**. See **SHY** and **SHUN**.

ESCORT, *s.* a convoy, a guard to a place; *F. escorte*; *It. scorta, cohorta*; *L. cohors*.

ESCOT, *s.* charge, expence, tax; *F. pronunciation of SCOT*.

ESCOUT, *s.* a listener, a spy, a secret enemy; *F. escoute, ecoute*, from *escouter*; *It. ascoltare*; *L. ausculto*.

ESCRITOIR, *s.* a kind of desk. See **SCRUTOIR**.

ESCUAGE, *s.* feudal service for possessing a shield; *F. escuage, ecuage*, from *escu*; *L. scutum*.

ESPALIER, *s.* a row of trees planted in rails to touch each other, a tree extended in that manner; *Swed. spalier*; *T. spalier*; *It. spalliera*; *F. espalier*; *G. spala*; *Swed. spiale*; *Scot. spale*, signifies a lath; but the word seems to be derived from *It. spalla*; *F. es-paule*; *L. scapula*, from which *It. spalliera* signified the back of a garden-bench.

ESPLANADE, *s.* a clear space beyond the glacis of a counterscarpe; *F. esplanade*; *L. planitia*.

ESPY, *v. a.* to see at a distance, discover; *F. espier*. See **SPY**.

ESQUIRE, *s.* a title below a knight, a shield-bearer; *L. scutigerus*; *It. scudiero*; *F. escuyer, ecuyer*.

ESS, a feminine termination, as in empress, mistress, laundress; apparently from *G. and Swed. su*; *M. G. so*; *S. seo*, our pronoun she.

ESSAY, *v. a.* to inquire into, try the value of, attempt; *F. essayer*; *Arm. essai*; *Scot. sey*, from *L. sagio, sapio*; but corresponding with *G. seka*, to inquire, to examine. See **ASSAY**.

ESSORNE, *s.* an excuse for non-appearance on a summons; *F. exoine*, from *exonier*, to exonerate; *L. ex and onero*.

ESTAFET, *s.* a special messenger, a staff courier; *F. staffier*; *It. staffetta*; *Sp. estafeta*; from *Staff*, a badge of office.

ESTRADE, *s.* an even level place, a public road; *It. strada*; *F. estrade*; *L. stratum*. See **STREET**.

ESTRAPADE, *s.* in horsemanship, is the yerking of a horse with his hind feet, when his fore feet are in the air; *It. strappata*; *F. estrapade*, from *L. extripatio*.

ET, as a diminutive termination, in **F.** and **It.** seems to

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be G. *eitt* ; B. *iet* ; T. *icht*, our *whit*, signifying something, somewhat little.

ETCH, *v. a.* to mark out prints with aqua-fortis ; T. *etzen* ; B. *eisen*, from *eat*, to corrode.

ETIQUETTE, *s.* regulation of court ceremonies in France ; originally written on a card and delivered to each person. See TICKET.

ETWY, *s.* a small case of instruments ; F. *etui* ; B. *tuigie*, diminutive of *twyg* ; Swed. *tyg* ; T. *zeug*, an instrument.

EVE, *s.* name of the first woman ; A. *aw, hwa* ; *uwa* ; Heb. *Eva, Heva*, which appears to be the same with *Heva, Hava*, the pronoun she, the female ; but *amma, awa*, is mother.

EVEN, *a.* equal, level, parallel, just ; G. *efn, iafn* ; M. G. *ibn* ; T. *eben* ; S. *efen* ; B. *even*.

EVER, *ad.* at any time, always, perpetually ; G. *eve* ; S. *afre*, from G. *æ*, perpetual, and *ve, vera*, to be. See AYE.

EVERY, *a.* each ; from G. *e*, one, and *vera* to be. See EACH.

EVET, *s.* a water-lizard ; from G. *vate*, humidity, water.

EVIL, *s.* calamity, wickedness ; G. *unel, ubel* ; T. *ubel* ; B. *euvel* ; S. *yfel*, from *u* negative, and *wel*, our well, good.

EUNUCH, *s.* one emasculated, a gelt person ; P. *oohoon khain*, deprived of testicles ; *uññx* ; L. *eunuchus*.

EWE, *s.* a female sheep ; G. *a* ; B. *ooi* ; S. *eave* ; L. *ova*.

EWER, *s.* a vessel to hold water, a basin ; F. *aiguière* ; L. *aquarium*.

EXCHANGE, *v. a.* to barter, to truck. See to CHANGE.

EXCHEQUER, *s.* the place of receipt for all the king's money ; A. *sikka* ; It. *zecca*, a mint ; P. *shik* ; *čaxx*,

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a treasury : but G. *skat* ; Swed. *skat* ; T. *schatz*, cognate with our word Scot, tribute, signified treasure, and may have produced It. *scacciere* ; F. *echiquier*. A. *seyac*, however, is arithmetic ; and the ancient Abacus, a bank, a counter, F. *comptoir*, seems to have been formed with squares like a chess-board, on which the operation of calculation was performed with calculi or pebbles. The check-table, treasure and accounts, would readily become synonymous ; and to *check* was to recalculate. See CONTROL and CHESS.

EXIGENCE, *s.* a demand, need, want, urgency ; F. *exigence*, from L. *exigere*.

EY, in forming the names of places, signifies an isle ; but is sometimes used for water or a marsh. See EA.

EYAS, *s.* a young hawk ; F. *niais* ; Norman F. *nye*, from L. *nidus* ; with us a *niais* was understood to be an *iais*, which we called also a jashawk.

EYE, *s.* the organ of vision, view, sight, a hole, a noose, a bud ; Isl. *eiga* ; G. *auga* ; Swed. *öga* ; B. *oog* ; T. *aug* ; S. *cog* ; A. *uc* ; *uññ, ñax* ; L. *oculus* ; It. *occhio* ; Sp. *ojo* ; F. *oeil*.

EYEBROW, *s.* the arch of hair above the eye ; P. *ubroo* ; Sans. *bhroo* ; T. *augbraune* ; D. *öienbryn* ; S. *eagen bregh*. See EYE and BROW.

EYELASH, *s.* the rim of hair on the eyelid ; Swed. *ögne-läs*, from *eye* and G. *las* ; Swed. *läs*, a fastening, a lock. See LATCH.

EYLET, *s.* dim. of EYE ; a small aperture, a perforation like the eye of a needle.

EYRE, *s.* a court of itinerant justices ; F. *eyre* ; L. *iter*.

EYRY, *s.* a place where birds of prey build their nests ; G. *egwer* ; S. *agrū* ; B. *eijery* ; F. *aire*, depository of eggs. See EGG.

F

F A G

F, THE first letter of the Runic alphabet, has in English an invariable sound, formed by the compression of the under lip against the upper teeth and a forcible breath. F, V, and P are frequently confounded in all languages. Among the Greeks, the Eolians used φ, the F of the Pelasgi for θ; and the Gothic Th has become F with particular tribes, who perhaps had no corresponding sound in their dialect. This may be remarked at the words File, Fine, Fill, Fir, Fog, and M. G. Fliuhan, Thliuhan, to fly. Hence also Thule, sometimes supposed to be Iceland; but more generally the most western of the Shetland islands, is now called Fula. F changes into H in Spanish, as Hilo for Latin Filum; Latin Horda and Forda had the same meaning, French Hors is the Latin Foras, and Teutonic Hurst is Forest. F was frequently prefixed to the initial L, which in both Gothic and Celtic had a guttural sound resembling the Ll of the Welsh; and the Gothic gh, as a termination, in Cough, Laugh, Rough, Tough, we pronounce Coff, Laff, Ruff, Tuff.

FACE, *s.* the visage, countenance, front, confidence; *L. facies*; *F. face*; *It. faccia*.

FADDLE, *v. n.* to trifle, play the fool; *G. fa dela*; *S. fea dælan*, from *fa*, little, and *dela*, to deal. See **FETTLE**.

FADE, *v.* to diminish in strength or colour, to languish, pass away, wither; *Isl. and Swed. fata*; *G. fæda*, *fæcka*; *Scot. faid, faik*, to diminish, consume. A. *faut* signifies to pass away, vanish. *F. fade*, insipid, is from *L. fatuus*.

FADGE, *v. a.* to suit, agree, fit, succeed; *G. fag*; *M. G. fagts*, apposite, accommodating. See **FAY** and **FIT**.

FAG, *v. a.* to grow weary, to toil, labour; *L. fatigo* seems to be confounded with *G. fæcka*, to diminish, grow weak or fatigued.

FAG-END, *s.* the joining end, the end which is generally last or innermost of the folded web, but first in the operation of weaving; *S. feg, gefeg*; *T. fuge*; *B. voeg*, from *Swed. fogan*; *S. fegan*, to join. See **FIT** and **FAY**.

F A L

FAGOT, *s.* a bundle of firewood; *It. fagotta*; *F. fagot*; *Arm. fngot*; *W. fagod*; *L. fascis*.

FAIL, *v.* to be deficient, to miss, neglect, to be unsuccessful in business; *G. fela*; *D. feile*; *Φαίνει*; *L. fallo*; *F. faillir*; *T. fehlen*; *B. faalen*. The G. word signified originally to err.

FAIN, *a.* glad, merry, fond, desirous; *G. fagn*; *Swed. fægn, fean*. See to **FAWN**.

FAINT, *v. n.* to swoon, to grow feeble, decay; *F. faner, evanouir*; *It. vanire, svanire*, from *L. vanesco*.

FAINT, *a.* from the verb; feeble, weak, timorous; *L. B. vanitus*.

FAIR, *a.* beautiful, white, clear, pure, just; *G. fæigr*; *Swed. fager*; *S. fæger*; *D. fawer*. See to **FEY**.

FAIR, *s.* a free market, a holiday; *It. fiera*; *F. foire*; *W. ffair*, from *L. feria*, a festival, called *Feyer* by the Teutons; *Swed. fira*. In the same way the anniversary of the consecration of the parish church has become an annual market in Catholic countries.

FAIRY, *s.* a fay, a female elf, a small phantom; *It. fataria*; *F. faerie*, signify properly the faculty of a fay, from *L. fata*, which gave name to *Fatua* the wife of Faunus, a sylvan deity. *Peri* or *Puree* are also genii of the Persians.

FAITOR, **FAITOUR**, *s.* an idler, a vagrant; *F. faitard*; *faitarder*, to idle, from *tarder*; *L. tardo*. Faitor lane is now Fetter lane.

FAKE, *s.* a turn, bout, fold, coil of a rope; *G. and Swed. feck*; *S. face*; *T. fach*; *Scot. faik*, from *G. fa*, to take.

FALCHION, *s.* a short, crooked sword; *L. falcatus, falx*.

FALCON, *s.* a hawk; *L. falco*; *F. faulcon*; *It. falcone*.

FALDING, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth, a wrapper, a covering; *G. and Swed. falda*, from *fela*, to cover, to inclose.

FALL, *v. n.* to tumble down, drop, chance, perish; *G. and Swed. falla*; *T. fallen*; *B. vallen*; *S. fellen*.

FALLOW, *v. n.* to prepare ground by reploughing; *T. falgen*, from *felge*; *S. fealga*, a kind of plough or harrow. A. *falah* is ploughing, tillage; and the Falahs or Foulahs of Africa are boors. See **FELLOE**.

F. A. R.

FALLOW, *s.* ground ploughed but not sown.
FALLOW, *a.* pale yellow; Isl. *faukur*; T. *fal*, *falg*; S. *falve*; B. *vaal*; Swed. *fal*; L. *fulvus*; It. *falbo*; F. *fauve*.

FALSE, *a.* untrue, unjust, dishonest; G. *fals*, supposed to be from *fela*, to cover, to conceal; Swed. *falsk*; T. *falsch*; B. *valsch*; S. *false*; L. *falsus*; F. *faux*; It. *falso*; Arm. and W. *fals*, from L. *fallo*.

FALTER, *v. n.* to hesitate in speech, to be embarrassed, to err; Sp. *faltar*: frequentative of **FAIL**. See **FAULT**.

FAMBLE, *v. n.* to be defective in speech; G. *famela*; D. *famle*; B. *fomelen*, from G. *fa*, deficiency, paucity, and *mal*, speech.

FAN, *s.* an instrument used by the ladies to cool themselves, a machine to winnow grain. S. *fann*; Swed. *vann*; L. *vannus*.

FANCY, *s.* imagination, vagary, whim. See **FANTASY**.

FANE, *l.* a temple, a religious place; L. *fanum*; F. *fane*.

2. A weathercock, a flag; S. *fana*. See **VANE**.

FANFARON, *s.* a boaster, a blusterer; Sp. *fanfaron*; F. *fanfaron*: *fanfare*, a trumpet, from A. *fanfar*, sound.

FANG, *v. a.* to seize, to gripe, to clutch; G. *fanga*; T. and S. *fangen*, from G. *fa*, to get hold.

FANGLE, *s.* captivation with some conceit; from **FANG**, to seize, take, or fain desire.

FANGOT, *s.* a load or pack of wares; from **FANG**.

FANNEL, *s.* a scarf worn on a priest's arm; G. and Swed. *fana*; F. *fanon*; W. *panel*. See **PENNANT**.

FANNY, used as a diminutive of **Frances**, a woman's name; It. *fantasia*, *fanciola*; F. *fanchon*, from L. *fans*, *infans*.

FANTASY, *s.* fancy, inclination, humour, imagination; *phantasia*; L. *phantasia*; It. *fantasia*; F. *fantasie*.

FARE, *a.* a great way off, distant; G. *fiar*; Isl. *far*; Swed. *fear*; T. *fer*; B. *ver*; S. *feor*; *rippo*.

FARCE, *v. a.* to stuff, puff up; L. *farcio*; F. *farcir*; It. *farcire*.

FARCE, *s.* a mock comedy, grimace; F. *farce*, corrupted from L. *factitia*; It. *facezia*.

FARCY, *s.* a kind of leprosy in horses; It. *farcina*; F. *farcin*; L. *varix*.

FARD, *v. a.* to colour the skin; F. *farder*, from Swed. *färg*; T. *farbe*; S. *fah-rod*, red colour.

FARDEL, *s.* a bundle or burthen; F. *fardeau*; It. *fardello*; Sp. *fardel*; B. *fardeel*, supposed by some to be L. B. *fartellum*, from *fartum*; but G. *fara*; S. *ferian*, to go, to carry, produced *fard*; T. *fæhrt*, *vert*, what is carried.

FARE, *v. a.* to go, proceed, succeed, do, live; G. and Swed. *fara*; T. *fare*; B. *vaaren*; S. *faran*.

FARE, *s.* 1. from the verb; sustenance, living, cheer.
2. From the verb; passage, passage-money; S. *fare*.

FAREWEL, *s.* a parting compliment, a taking leave; D. *farewel*; B. *vaarwel*.

FARM, *s.* land cultivated; G. and Swed. *fara*, to proceed, conduct, cultivate, produced *faraman*, a land-steward; *förla* signified to feed, to pasture; and S. *feorm*, a farm, a feeding. But It. *ferma*, from L. *firmus*, is a compact or lease; and F. *ferme* denotes a stipulation for the management of land or any other concern.

FARM, *v. a.* 1. to cultivate land, to render it productive; S. *fearmian*.

2. To occupy land or let it out for rent, to assign the collection of revenue on stipulation; L. B. *fermio*. See the Noun.

FARRIER, *s.* one who shoes horses, a blacksmith; L. *ferrarius*; F. *ferrier*; It. *ferraro*.

FARROW, *v. a.* to bring forth as a sow, to pig; S. *feark* a litter of pigs. See **BARROW**.

FART, *v. n.* to break wind backwards; *wigdu*; Swed. *farta*; T. *ferten*; S. *fertan*.

FARTHER, *a.* more remote, at a greater distance; G. *fiardur*; B. *verder*, the comparative degree of **FAE**, which is S. *feor*, *feorre*, *feorrest*, in the three degrees. Farther, with us, has been ignorantly confounded with Further, which is derived from Fore, in advance. To further is to put forward, promote; but if Farther were used properly as a verb, which it is not, the meaning would be to put off, to make more distant. The absurdity of confounding the two words is obvious. See **FURTHER**.

FARTHER, *ad.* more remotely.

FARTHING, *s.* a fourthing, the fourth part of a penny; S. *feorthing*.

FARTHINGALE, *VERDINGALA*, *s.* a kind of hoop to extend the petticoat, worn first by women with child; B. *verdegarde*, *vaardegarde*; Sp. *verdugado*; F. *vertugade*; G. *fara*; S. *ferian*; B. *vaaren* signified to carry, to go with child; T. *vert*, *fæhrt*, what is carried; and in It. and Sp. it was called *guardinfante*.

FASCINE, *s.* a fagot, a gabion used in fortification; It. *fascina*; F. *fascine*; W. *ffasgyn*, from L. *fascis*.

FASHION, *s.* 1. make, form, mode, custom, quality, rank; F. *façon*; It. *fazio*, *fattione*, from L. *facio*.

2. A disorder in horses, the farcy; F. *farcin*. See **FARCY**.

FAST, *a.* firm, steady, fixed, persisting, quick, speedy; G. and Swed. *fast*; S. *fæst*; T. *fest*; B. *vast*, firm, close, tenacious: T. *fast*, *vast*, near, diligent, powerful, and, like Swed. *fast*, corresponding with our vastly or very. To these meanings in S. was added Speedy, in the sense that the Goths and English used Hard for Swift, without relaxation or intermission.

FAST, *s.* abstinence from all food, literally a *fast* or close observance of the religious injunction of abstinence from eating.

FAST, *v. n.* from the noun; to abstain from food; G. *fasta*; S. *fæstan*; T. *fasten*.

FAT, *s.* 1. the oily flesh of animals; G. *fæit*; Swed. *fett*; S. *fet*; B. *vet*; T. *fett*, from to **FEED**; corresponding with P. *pad*; *niens*.

2. A large vessel, a brewer's tub; Swed. and S. *fat*, from G. *fa*; Swed. *fatta*; S. *fettan*; B. *vatten*; T. *fassen*, to hold, contain.

FATE, *s.* destiny, death; L. *fatum*; It. *fata*; P. *fât*, death; A. *faut*, vanishing.

FATHER, *s.* one who begets a child, the first ancestor, an old man; P. *puedar*, the begetter; G. and Swed. *fader*; B. *vader*; T. *vater*; S. *fæder*; Sans. *patara*; *nashe*; L. *pater*; It. *padre*; F. *pere*.

FATHOM, *s.* as far as the extended arms can reach, a measure of six feet; G. *futm*, *fadm*; S. *fæthm*; B. *vadem*. See **FAT**.

FAUCET, *s.* a small orifice, a kind of tap for a barrel; F. *fausset*, from L. *faux*.

FAUPEL, *s.* the fruit of a species of palm tree; Sans. *phulfeel*, from *phul*, fruit, and *feel*, an elephant.

F A U

F E L

FAULT, *s.* a failing, offence, defect; *It. faltia*; *B. faul*; *F. faute*, from the verb to FAIL.

FAVOUR, *s.* kindness, grace, countenance, features, resemblance; *It. favore*; *F. faveur*; *L. favor*, from *paus*.

FAUSSE BRAYE, *s.* a term in fortification. See BRAY.

FAWN, *s.* a young deer; *F. faon*, *fauvon*, from its colour. See FALLOW.

FAWN, *v. n.* to soothe, caress, flatter; *G. fagina*; *M. G. faigean*; *Swed. fagna*; *S. fægenian*. See FAIN.

FAX, *s.* hair of the head; *G. fax*; *S. fæx*; *T. faks*, hair, fibres of flax; whence Halifax, Fairfax.

FAY, *v. a.* to join, to fit two pieces of wood together, to unite, suit; *Swed. foga*; *S. fegan, gefegan*; *T. fugen*; *B. voegen, focken*. See FADGE and FIT.

FAY, *s.* a female elf; *F. fée*. See FAIRY.

FAVENCE, *s.* a kind of crockery ware made at Faenza, in Tuscany.

FEALTY, *s.* fidelity, homage, loyalty; *F. feaute*; *L. fidelitas*.

FEAR, *s.* 1. a fellow traveller, a companion; *G. far*; *S. foera*. See to FARE.

2. Terror, apprehension, dismay; *Swed. fara*; *S. fær*; *B. vær*; *P. purva*; *F. effroi*, corresponding with *I. pavor*; *It. pauro*; *F. peur*. See FRIGHT.

FEAST, *s.* a sumptuous treat, a pompous religious anniversary; *L. festum*, perhaps from *ārūs*; *It. festa*; *Arm. fest*; *F. fête*; *S. fæst*; *B. veest*; *G. and S. vist* signified food and a feast; *īdū*, to eat.

FEAT, *s.* an act, deed, an exploit; *L. factum*; *It. fatto*; *F. fait*.

FEATHER, *s.* the plume of birds, any thing light or vain; *G. feader*; *Swed. feder*; *T. feder*; *B. feer*; *S. fether*; perhaps *G. fliader*. See FLEDGE.

FEATURE, *s.* fashion, form, make of the face; *L. factura*; *O. F. facture*; *It. fattura*.

FEAZE, *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope, to reduce into fibres, to beat or switch with a rope's end; *T. fesen*. See FAX.

FEBRUARY, *s.* the second month of the year; *L. Februi-arius*, from *purificare*, to purify; whence *Februa*, the feast of purification after the Lupercalia.

FEDARY, *s.* a confederate, an accomplice, from *L. fædus*.

FEES, *s.* money, reward, perquisite, perpetual right; *G. fe*; *Swed. fæ*; *D. fee*; *S. feoh*; *T. fæh*, from *G. a*, to have; *fa*, to acquire, signified property of any kind; but *gangandæ fe*, moveable property, consisted of flocks, and afterwards of money, corresponding with *L. pecus* and *pecunia*, from *ƿaw* and *ƿæ*.

FEEBLE, *a.* weak, infirm, sick; *It. fiebole*; *F. foible*, from *L. flexibilis*.

FEED, *v.* to nourish, eat, supply with food, make fat; *G. foden*; *S. fedan*; *D. fede*; *B. veoden*.

FEEL, *v.* to perceive by the touch, to have sensation, to sympathize; *G. felfa*; *T. fuhlen*; *B. voelen*; *S. felen*.

FEIGN, *v. a.* to dissemble, to invent; *L. fingo*; *It. fig-nere*; *F. feindre*.

FEINT, *s.* from the verb; a false show, a mock assault.

FEILANDERS, *s.* small worms in hawks; *L. filamentaria*; *F. felandres*.

FELL, *a.* cruel, atrocious, savage; *T. fel*; *B. fel*; *S. felle*; *O. F. fel*.

F E S

FELL, *v. a.* to knock or hew down; *G. fell*; *Swed. fælla*; *T. fellen*; *S. fyllan*.

FELL, *s.* a skin, a hide; *Swed. fell*; *S. and T. fell*; *B. vel*; *L. pellis, vellus*; *G. fela*, to cover.

FELLOE, **FELLY**, *s.* the circumference of a wheel; *B. velge*; *D. and T. felge*; *S. felge*; *It. volga*, from *G. valugia*; *It. volgere*; *L. volvere*.

FELLOW, *s.* an associate, an equal; *S. felaw*; *G. felag*, from *fe*, goods, and *lag*, society, partnership; *Swed. fælage*, a companion.

FELO DE SE, *s.* one who commits suicide; *It. felo*; *L. B. felo*. See FELON.

FELON, *s.* a capital offender; *G. and Swed. fel*, a fault, a crime; *F. felon*; *It. fellone*; *L. B. felo*, a defaulter, cognate with the verb to fail, signified a feudal criminal, an unpardonable offender.

FELONY, *s.* from FELON; a capital crime, a heinous offence; *It. felonio*; *F. felonie*.

FELT, *s.* stuff used in making hats, cloth made of wool without weaving; *D. and Swed. felt*; *S. felt*; *B. vilt*; *It. feltrio*, are apparently from *fell*, and correspond with Pelt; but our meaning of the word seems connected with *L. fullo*.

FELUCCA, *s.* a vessel with sails and oars; *A. falak, folk*; *It. felucca*; *F. felouque*.

FEME COVERT, *s.* a woman protected by a husband; *F. femme couverte*, from *L. femina cooperita*.

FEN, *s.* a marsh, a bog, flat moist land; *G. fen*; *T. and S. fenn*; *B. veen*; *Arm. fenn*; *W. fen*; *F. fange*; *It. fango*; *L. foenum*.

FENCE, *s.* a guard, security, mound, hedge.

FEND, *v.* to shut out, keep off.

FENNEL, *s.* a garden herb; *F. fenouil*; *L. fæniculum*.

FENUGREEK, *s.* a plant; *L. B. fænum Græcum*; *It. fieno Greco*.

FEOD, *s.* fee tenure, possession held of a superior; *L. B. feodium*, from *G. fe aud*, fee property. See FEODAL.

FEODAL, *a.* held of some lord on condition of payment or service; *F. feodal*, from *fee* and *G. audal, odal*; *Swed. and D. odal*; *Scot. udal*, full possession; *G. fe odal*, possession by fee; *I. fach eudal*; *L. B. feodatis*. See ALLODIAL.

FEOFF, *s.* feodal possession, acquisition by fee; *G. feafa*; *L. B. feoffa*; *F. fief*, from *G. fa*, to acquire, added to *fe*.

FEARN, *s.* a plant, brake used for heating ovens; *T. farn*; *B. varen*; *S. fearn*; *F. fougere*; *Swed. fôre*; *T. fôre*, kindling for fire. See BRAKE.

FERRET, *s.* 1. a small quadruped; *F. furet*; *W. fured*; *L. viverra*.

2. A kind of silk tape used for trimming or ornament; *F. fleurette*; *B. floret*; *It. fioretto*, from *L. floreo*.

FERRULE, *s.* a circle, a ring at the end of a staff; *L. B. virola*; *F. verole*; *Scot. virl*, from *vgis*.

FERRY, *s.* a passage over a river, a ferry-boat; *G. far*; *Swed. färja*, a boat; *T. ferg*; *D. færge*; *S. fere*; *B. veer*, a passage by water. See FARE.

FESCUE, *s.* a small straw, a kind of grass, a pointer for a horn book; *F. festu*; *It. festuca*; *L. festuca*.

FEARLS, *s.* a kind of pulse; *L. phæcessus*; *It. fagiolo*; *F. fasseole*.

FESS, *s.* in heraldry, a band, a girdle; *L. fascia*.

FESTER, *v. a.* to canker, corrupt, rankle; from *T. eisir*; *G. eiter*; *S. eiter*, venom, an ulcer.

F I E

FESTOON, *s.* a wreath, a border of flowers ; It. *festone* ; F. *feston*, from being worn at festivals, or perhaps from *fas* and *vasa*.

FET, *s.* a piece, bit, portion, splinter ; It. *fetta*, from L. *findo*. See **FID**.

FETCH, *v. a.* to bring a thing ; G. *fa* ; Swed. *få*, to take, to fang, produced Swed. *fatta* ; D. *fatte* ; B. *vatten* ; T. *facken* ; S. *fatan*, *fetian*, *feccan*.

FETCH, *s.* from the verb ; a catch, stratagem, trick, artifice ; G. *fa*, like L. *capiro*, signifies to circumvent, deceive.

FETLOCK, *s.* a footlock, the hair growing behind the pastern of a horse.

FETTER, *s.* a chain to fasten the feet of malefactors ; G. *fættra* ; Swed. *fattre* ; S. *settare* ; from Foot.

FETTLE, *v. n.* to trifl ; dim. of *feat*, or from *set*. See **FIDDLE**.

FEUD, *s.* enmity, hatred, quarrel ; G. *fæd*, *fæth* ; S. *fahad* ; T. *sehde* ; B. *veyde* ; L. B. *faida*, literally *Foehood*, from *fia*, to hate, provoke. See **DEFY**.

FEUDAL, *a.* held by fee or service. See **FEODAL**.

FEUILLAGE, *s.* F. a bunch or row of leaves. **FOLIAGE**.

FEUILLE MORTE, *a.* F. the colour of a dead leaf. See **FOLIO MORT**.

FEW, *a.* small in number ; G. *fani*, *fa* ; Swed. *fär*, *föga* ; D. *faae* ; S. *few* ; L. *paucus* ; F. *peu*. All the etymons signified smallness of number ; but sometimes little in size, like L. *pauillus*, from *paucus*.

FEWEL, *s.* firewood, coal ; L. *foculus*, from *focus*. See **FIRE**.

FEY, *v. a.* to cleanse, to purify, to remove the mud from a ditch ; G. *fægia* ; Swed. *feija* ; B. *vehen* ; T. *fehnen*, *fegeen*. See **FAIR**.

FIB, *s.* a lie, a falsehood ; contracted from **FABLE**.

FICKLE, *a.* changeable, unsteady ; S. *ficol* ; G. *hukul*. See to **FIDGE**.

FICO, *s.* a sign of contempt made by placing the point of the thumb between the two forefingers. The Greeks and Latins had obscene allusions to the Fig, which is also supposed to have given rise to *sycophant*, a kiss-breech ; and the sign called *fica*, *fiche*, *figa*, *fico*, by the low people in Spain, Portugal and Italy, are not equivocal. See **FIG**.

FID, *s.* a pointed iron used by seamen to untwist their cords ; It. *fetta*, from L. *findo*, *fidi*.

FIDDLE, *s.* a musical instrument, a violin ; L. *fidicula* ; G. *fidda* ; S. *fidele* ; Swed. *fidda* ; B. *vedel*. See **VIOL**.

FIDDLE, *v. l.* to play on the fiddle.

2. To trifl ; S. *feadelan*. See **FADDLE** and **FETTLE**.

FIDGE, *v. n.* to move by fits and starts ; G. *feyka*, *fikia*, *fika* ; D. *fikke* ; Swed. *fjaka* ; Arm. *ficka* ; Scot. *fike*.

FIEF, *s.* a tenure in fee. See **FEOFF**.

FIELD, *s.* champaign ground, a meadow ; G. *fala*, *bala*, *volber*, *vella*, *valla*, are supposed to be derived from G. *fla*, level, flat, and produced G. *field* ; Swed. *felt* ; T. *feld* ; S. *feld* ; B. *velt*, corresponding with L. *campus* ; and hence to take the field and open the campaign are synonymous.

FIELDFARE, *s.* a bird of passage of the thrush kind ; G. *foldfar* ; B. *veelte far* ; S. *feala far* : *fol*, *feald*, signify many, and *fare* to go.

FIEND, *s.* an enemy, a foe, a devil ; G. *fiend* ; S. *fiend* ; D. *fiende* ; T. *fiend*, like *Foe*, is from G. and Swed. *fia* ; S. *fian*, to hate.

F I N

FIERCE, *a.* furious, savage, outrageous ; L. *ferox* ; F. *feroce*, *farouche* ; It. *feroce*.

FIFE, *s.* a military pipe blown to a drum ; T. *pfeiffe*. See **PIPE**.

FIFTEEN, *a.* five and ten ; S. *fiftn*.

FIFTY, *a.* five tens, five taken ten times ; S. *fiftig*.

FIG, *s.* 1. a tree, the fruit of that tree ; L. *ficus* ; It. *fico* ; F. *figue* ; T. *feig*.

2. An insult, a sign of contempt. See **FICO**.

FIGAR, *v. n.* 1. to insult, to show contempt ; F. *ficher* ; Port. *figar*. See **FICO**.

2. To suit, dispose, dress ; S. *figan*, *afægd*, adorned. See **FIT**.

3. To excite, stimulate, set agog ; T. *seygen*. See **FAIN**.

FIGARY, *s.* from the verb ; a desire, whim, fancy ; confounded with **VAGARY**.

FIGHT, *v. a.* to contend in battle ; G. *vigan*, *vigta*, *figta* ; Swed. *fecta* ; D. *vechte* ; T. *fechten* ; B. *vechten* ; S. *feohtan*, from G. *eiga*, to contend, corresponding with *vektiva*.

FIGMENT, *s.* an invention, a fiction ; L. *figmentum*.

FILACEZ, *s.* an officer in the common pleas ; from **FILE**, a catalogue.

FILBERT, *s.* a fine kind of hazel nut ; L. *avellana* ; It. *avela barbata*, the bearded hazel nut.

FILCH, *v. a.* to cheat, steal, pilfer, rob ; G. *fela*, *filgia* ; Swed. *filska* ; F. *filouter*.

FILE, *s.* 1. a thread to string papers on, a line, a row of soldiers ; L. *filum* ; F. *file*.

2. An instrument of steel with a rough surface to rub down eminences on metal or wood ; G. *thil* ; Swed. *fil* ; T. *feil* ; D. *fiel* ; S. *feol* ; B. *vyle*.

FILE, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to march in file.

2. From the noun ; to cut with a file, to polish.

FILEMOT, *s.* the colour of a dead leaf ; F. *feuille morte*. See **FOLIO MORT**.

FILIGREE, *s.* curious gold or silver work ; F. *filigranne*, wrought with threads and grains.

FILL, *v. a.* to make full, to glut ; G. and Swed. *filla* ; S. *fyllan* ; T. *fullen* ; B. *vullen*.

FILL, *s.* 1. fulness, completion ; from the verb.

2. The place between the shafts of a carriage. See **THILL**.

FILLET, *s.* 1. a head band, the astragal or moulding of the head of a pillar ; F. *filet*. See **FILE**.

2. A buttock of veal trussed with a *fillet* or bandage, but now generally with skewers.

FILLIP, *s.* a tap with the finger ; T. *fil* ; Swed. *fil*, a tap ; B. *flip*, a flap.

FILLY, *s.* 1. a young mare, the feminine of foal ; Swed. *fila* ; T. *fullen*.

2. A young girl ; F. *fille* ; L. *filia*.

FILM, *s.* a thin skin ; S. *feim*. See **FELL**.

FILTER, *s.* a strainer made of felt or brown paper ; F. *filtre* ; It. *feltro*.

FILTH, *s.* dirt, uncleanness ; S. *filth* ; T. *faulheit*, from G. *fyla* ; S. *fylan*, to defile. See **FOUL**.

FIN, *s.* 1. the wing of a fish ; G. *faun* ; Swed. *fena* ; S. *fin* ; B. *vin* ; L. *pinna*.

2. The closing note in music ; F. *fin* ; L. *finis*.

FINANCE, *s.* revenue, income, treasure ; It. *finanza* ; O. F. *finiance*, from G. *feing*, our *fin*, payment, revenue, taxation ; T. *finanz*, deception in pecuniary

F I T

matters, is from *fine*, subtle, corresponding with finesse. See **FUND**.

FINCH, *s.* a small bird ; Swed. *finke* ; T. *finke* ; S. *finc* ; B. *vink*. It was a general name for small birds, and our Henery, the bird-catcher, was also called Henery Vinkeler in O. E.

FIND, *v. a.* to discover, meet with, feel ; G. and Swed. *finna* ; M. G. *findan* ; T. *finden* ; S. *fyndan* ; B. *vinden*.

FINE, *a.* not coarse, delicate, thin, keen, subtle, pure, nice, pellucid, gay, handsome ; G. *thyn, fin* ; Swed. *fin* ; B. *fyn* ; D. and T. *fein* ; Arm. *fin* ; I. *fien* ; F. *fin* ; It. *fino*. See **THIN**.

FINE, *s.* 1. a payment, a forfeit, a fee, a mulct ; L. B. *finum*, from G. *fe inna*.
2. The end ; F. *fin* ; It. *fino* ; L. *finis*.

FINGER, *s.* a flexible member of the hand ; G. *finger* ; Swed. *finger* ; T. and S. *finger* ; B. *vinger*. See **FANG**.

FINOCCHIO, *s.* a kind of fennel ; It. from L. *fæniculum*.

FIPPLE, *s.* a button, a clasp, a stopper ; L. *fibula*.

FIR, *s.* the name of a tree ; D. *firr* ; Swed. *fur* ; T. *forh* ; S. *furh* ; either, like Furze, from Fire, owing to its inflammable nature ; or perhaps G. *thar* ; S. *tar*, a drop, which also signified gum or tar. G. *th* mutates into *f*, as noticed at that letter ; and if so, *fur* would correspond with L. *thur*, from *thw*, to flow. L. *abies* was apparently *arbor pictis*.

FIRE, *s.* what burns, flame, heat, light ; Chinese *ho, fo* ; G. and M. G. *fon* ; P. *pha, va* ; Coptic *apha* ; φῶς ; L. *focus* ; F. *feu* ; Arm. *fo* : and as Chald. *ur* ; P. *ur* ; A. *irr* ; Coptic *or* ; Heb. *aur*, had the same signification, perhaps *fo* and *ur* were united ; but, supposing the Coptic article *pi* or *ph* to have been prefixed to *ur*, *pur* or *phur*, may have produced Phrygian *fur* ; πῦρ, πῦρ ; Swed. and S. *fyr* ; B. *fair* ; T. *feuer* ; I. *breo*. Πῦρ, according to Plato, was a Scythian word ; and L. *uro* seems to have had the same root. See **HEARTH**.

FIRE-DRAKE, *s.* a meteor, a squib, a fire-dragon. See **DRAGON**.

FIRK, *v. l.* to beat, whip, punish ; L. B. *ferico*, frequentative of L. *ferio*.
2. To cohabit with, to live together, to support ; S. *ferian*. See **FEAR**.

FIRKIN, *s.* from **FOUR** ; the quarter of a barrel, a vessel containing nine gallons.

FIRM, *s.* a compact, an establishment, a fixed signature for a mercantile house ; F. *firm* ; It. *ferma*, from L. *firma*.

FIRMAN, *s.* a Turkish precept, licence, passport, from P. *purwanu*.

FIRST, *a.* foremost, chief, earliest ; G. *first* ; Swed. *först* ; S. *forst*, superlative of **FORE**.

FISH, *s.* 1. an animal living in water ; G. *fisk* ; Swed. *fisk* ; T. *fisch* ; S. *fisc* ; B. *visch* ; L. *piscis* ; Arm. *pysg* ; W. *pysg* ; It. *pesce* ; F. *peche*.
2. A deposit or stake at play, a counter ; F. *fiche* ; It. *fica*, from L. *ficus*.
3. A fastening ; F. *fiche*, from L. *ficus*.

FIST, *s.* the hand in a clenched state ; G. *fast* ; T. *faust* ; S. *fist*, the hand *fast*.

FISTINUT, *s.* the pistachio nut.

FIT, *s.* a sudden motion, the paroxysm of a disease, a swoon, a convulsion ; S. *fat, fæc* : Swed. *fet* ; T. *fack* ; B. *vat* ; It. *fata*, from G. *fa* ; Swed. *fata* ; S. *fætian, fæccian*. See **FAKE**.

FIT, *a.* meet, proper, suited ; Isl. *fit* ; T. *fuigt* ; B. *voegt* ; S. *fegt, fæth, gefægd*, from *gefegan, fegan*, to adapt. See to **FAY** and **FADGE**.

FITCHAT, **FITCHEW**, *s.* a stinking little animal ; L. *fætida* ; F. *chat puant*. See **POLK CAT**.

FITZ, in forming the names of persons, is the Norman pronunciation of F. *filz* ; L. *filius*.

FIVES, *s.* an ulcer which appears on horses. See **VIVES** and **ARREST**.

FIZZIG, *s.* 1. a fish-gig, a harpoon to strike fish with. See **GIG**.
2. A whiz-gig, a whirling top or toy.

FIZZLE, *v. n.* to let out air frequently, to cause a disagreeable smell ; L. *visio*. See **FUZZ**.

FLABBY, *a.* soft, limber, loose ; It. *flappo, fiappo* ; B. *flaauw*, from L. *flaccus*.

FLAG, *v. l.* to grow feeble, to relax, hang loose ; L. *flacceo* ; W. *flaggio*.
2. To lay with flat stones ; from the noun.

FLAG, *s.* 1. a kind of broad stone ; G. *fla* ; Swed. *flake* ; T. *flache* ; B. *flach*, flat, smooth.
2. A plant with broad smooth leaves, sedge.

FLAG, *s.* a ship's colours, a broad pennant ; Isl. *flagg* ; D. *flag* ; Swed. *flagga* ; T. *flagge* ; B. *vlag* ; W. *flaw*. See **FLY**.

FLAGELET, *s.* a small flute ; F. *flageole, flageolet* ; L. *flatilis*.

FLAGON, *s.* a two quart measure ; F. *flagon* ; λαγήνη ; L. *lagena*.

FLAIL, *s.* an instrument for threshing ; L. *flagellum* ; F. *fléau* ; S. *flegel*.

FLAKE, *s.* 1. a flock of snow or wool ; G. *floka* ; S. *flace* ; T. *flac* ; L. *floccus*.
2. Something laminated, a scale of iron, a thin piece of ice, a stratum ; T. *leck* ; Swed. *flack*, from G. *fla* ; Swed. *flak*. See **FLAG** and **FLICK**.

FLAM, *v. a.* to lie, to deceive, to jest ; G. *flimma*. See **FLIM**.

FLAME, *s.* light emitted from fire, a blaze, ardour ; L. *flamma* ; F. *flamme* ; Arm. and W. *flam* ; Swed. *flamma* ; T. *flamme* ; G. *liomm* ; S. *leom*, with the same meaning, are from *loga*. See **LOW**.

FLANK, *s.* the side ; G. *lang* ; T. *lanck, flank* ; B. *flank* ; Swed. *flank* ; D. *flanc* ; F. and Arm. *flanc* ; It. *flanco*. See **FLITCH** and **LOIN**.

FLANNEL, *s.* a soft woollen cloth or stuff ; L. *lanula* ; W. *gwanan* ; F. *flanelle* ; Swed. *flanell* ; B. *flanel* ; D. *flanel*.

FLAP, *s. l.* any thing that hangs broad and loose ; G. *laf* ; D. *lap* ; Swed. *lapp* ; S. *leppa*.
2. A slap ; B. *lap*.

FLARE, *v. n.* to glare unsteadily, to cast a transient light ; B. *flakkeren*, corresponding with L. *flagro*.

FLASH, *v.* to blaze suddenly ; φλέγω ; L. *fulgeo* ; but B. *vlengie*, a flash, is from G. *loga* ; S. *aflöv*. See **LOW**, **flame**.

FLASK, *s.* a flat bottle, a powder horn ; G. and Swed. *flaska* ; D. *flaske* ; S. *flaxa* ; T. *flasche* ; W. *flasg* ; Sp. *flasco* ; It. *flasco* ; Pol. *flaska* ; Hung. *palazk*.

FLAT, *a.* horizontal, level, plain, smooth, low, insipid, dull ; G. *fla, flat* ; Swed. *flat* ; D. *flade* ; πλάτη ; T. *plat* ; B. *plat* ; F. *plat*.

F L A

F L I

FLATTER, *v. a.* to soothe, fawn, praise falsely ; Swed. *flat*, smooth, is also indulgent ; T. *flechen* ; B. *vleyen*, to stroke with the hand, and Scot. *stroke* is to flatter. I. *bladairan* seems to be the same word contracted into *blarney*. Sp. and Port. *lisonear*, to flatter, polish, from *lisos* ; L. *laevus*, smooth.

FLAUNT, *v. n.* to wave up and down, fly about loosely and gaudily ; G. *flod*, signified the gaudy and loose dress of women ; but G. *flugant*, corresponded with L. *volitans*, proudly fluttering.

FLAVOUR, *s.* odour, fragrance, relish ; F. *flair* ; W. *flaer* ; Arm. *flair*, odour ; It. *flò*, breath, smell, from L. *flò*, *flavi*.

FLAW, *s.* a crack, fragment, defect, spot ; G. *flah* ; S. *flah*, a breach or fragment ; Swed. *slack*, a spot, a defect ; S. *fleah*, a pearl in the eye. See **FLAKE**.

FLAWN, *s.* a sort of custard, thin batter ; F. *flan* ; S. *flena*, from **FLOW**.

FLAX, *s.* the plant from which linen is made ; G. *flaks* ; S. *flax* ; T. *flachs* ; B. *flas*.

FLAY, *v. a.* to strip off the skin ; Isl. *flaa* ; Swed. *flå* ; T. *flehen* ; S. *flan* ; B. *vlaen* ; q. *fla*.

FLEA, *s.* an insect ; G. *flö* ; S. *flea* ; T. *flö* ; B. *vloo*.

FLEAK, *s.* a small lock of any thing. See **FLAKE**.

FLEAM, *s.* an instrument for bleeding cattle ; G. *lein* ; S. *flæne* ; Arm. *lelm* ; T. *leym* ; F. *flame* ; B. *vlym* ; a lancet. See **PHLEME**.

FLECK, *s.* 1. a spot, a dapple ; G. *fleik* ; Swed. *flax* ; T. *fleck* ; B. *vlek*.

2. A crate ; G. *flaka* ; Swed. *flake*.

FLEDGE, *v. a.* to furnish with feathers ; G. *flieg*, *fliegder*, *fliaider*, plumage, wings. See **FEATHER**.

FLEE, *v. n.* to run from danger, to avoid, escape ; G. *fleia* ; S. *flan* ; T. *flechen*. See to **FLY**.

FLEECE, *s.* the wool that grows on one sheep ; L. *vellus* ; S. *fly* ; T. *vlees*.

FLEER, *v. a.* from the noun ; to clip or shear sheep, to strip a person of his substance.

FLEET, *s.* 1. a creek where the tide flows, is used in forming the names of several places in London ; G. *flod* ; S. *flock*. See **FLOW**.

2. A company of ships, a navy ; S. *flota* ; Swed. *flotta* ; F. *flotte* ; from *flota* ; Swed. *flota*, to float, to swim, as Navy from L. *no*.

FLEET, *a.* 1. Swift, nimble, active, quick ; G. *flot* ; Swed. *fly*. See to **FLY**.

2. Superficial, light ; Swed. *letja*, *flatja*, light, slight.

FLEET, *v. l.* to fly or pass swiftly, vanish ; G. *flota*.

2. To pass superficially, to take off the surface, skim. See **FLET**.

FLESH, *s.* the muscular part of the body, animal food ; S. *flæcs*, *flæsc* ; T. *fleisch* ; Swed. *fæsch* ; B. *vleesch*, from G. *lijk* ; M. G. *leiks* ; T. *leich* ; S. *lic*, a carcass.

FLESH, *v. a.* to feed with flesh, to initiate young dogs or hawks to prey.

FLET, *v. a.* to skim, to take off scum ; G. *fletta* ; S. *afleotan* ; whence S. *flet* ; D. *flæde* ; Swed. *flöt*, cream, scum, froth.

FLETCHER, *s.* a maker of arrows ; T. *flechier*, from G. *fla*, *flej* ; S. *fla* ; B. and T. *fitz* ; It. *fleccia*, *freccia* ; F. *fleche*, an arrow. See to **FLY**.

FLICKER, *v. l.* to flutter, play the wings ; G. *flygra*, *flakra* ; Swed. *fleckra* ; S. *flickerian* ; B. *fliggheren* ; D. *flaggere*, frequentative of to **FLY**.

2. to laugh to scorn, to mock. See **FLEER**.

F L O

FLIGHT, *s.* a running away, a flock of birds, a volley ; Swed. *flygt* ; S. *flyht*. See to **FLY**.

FLIM, *s.* a jest ; Isl. *flim*, laughter ; Swed. *flim*, a grin, scorn. See **FLAM**.

FLIMSY, **FLIMPSY**, *a.* limber, weak, spiritless. See **LIMP**.

FLINCH, *v. n.* to shrink under pain, recede ; M. G. *affinnan*, from G. and Swed. *linna* ; S. *blinnan*. See to **LIN** and **BLENCH**.

FLING, *v.* to throw, cast, dart, toss ; Swed. *flenga*, from G. *fleja* ; Swed. *flöja*, whence G. *flein* ; S. *flan* ; T. *flegn*, a dart.

FLING, *s. l.* from the verb ; a cast, a throw, a bound ; Swed. *fläng*.

2. A jeer, a gibe, derision ; G. *steining* ; Swed. *flina*. See **FLIM**.

FLINT, *s.* a hard stone ; Swed. *flynt* ; S. T. B. *flint*, from S. *ligent*, fire stone. See **LOW**.

FLIPPANT, *a.* nimble, running ; from G. *kleipan*. See **GLIB**.

FLIRT, *v. l.* 1. to run about idly, to move quickly, to flutter ; G. *flira*, *flygra*. See **FLICKER**.

2. To jeer, to mock. See **FLEER**.

3. To coquet, to play at courtship ; F. *fluretter*, to make flowery or love speeches, to cajole, from L. *floro*.

FLIT, *v. n.* to pass away, remove, deviate ; G. *flytja* ; Swed. *flytta* ; D. *flytte* ; M. G. *afleithan*, from *leithan* ; S. *lithan*, to deviate.

FLITCH, *s.* the flat part, a side of bacon ; F. *fliche* ; Isl. *flycke* ; D. *flicke* ; Swed. *flake* ; B. *vlicke* ; S. *flicce*.

FLITTER MOUSE, *s.* the bat ; Swed. *flædermus* ; T. *flædermauss* ; D. *flagermus* ; S. *fliccermus*. See **FLEDGE** and **FLUTTER**.

FLITTING, *s.* deviation, transgression. See to **FLIT**.

FLIX, *s.* fine hair down ; S. *flis*. See **FLUE**.

FLOAT, *v. l.* to swim on the surface ; G. *flota* ; Swed. *flyta* ; S. *flotan* ; L. *fluctuo* ; F. *flotter*.

2. To deluge, to cover with water. See **FLOOD**.

FLOCK, *s. l.* a multitude, a company of sheep ; G. *flock* ; S. *flock* ; D. *flok* ; T. *flock*, a multitude : G. *lock* ; Swed. *loka* ; λίχος, a troop.

2. A lock of wool ; G. *floka* ; B. *vlok* ; T. *flock* ; L. *flocus* ; F. *floccon*. See **LOCK**.

FLOG, *v. a.* To lash, to beat ; from G. *log*. See **BLOW**.

FLOOD, *s.* an inundation, a flowing of the tide ; G. *flod* ; Swed. *flöd* ; S. *flod* ; T. *fluth* ; B. *vloed* ; L. *fluctus*. See to **FLOW**.

FLOOK, *s. l.* the broad claw of an anchor ; D. *flugig* ; Swed. *flæig*.

2. A broad fish ; S. *flook*. See **FLOUNDER**.

FLOOR, *s.* the bottom of a room ; G. *flor*, from *fla*, *flao*, flat, low ; Isl. *floor* ; S. *flor*, *fler* ; B. *vloer* ; T. *flur* ; F. *fleur*.

FLOTSON, *s.* goods swimming on the sea ; G. *flotsion* ; D. *flodsæn*. See **JETSON**.

FLOTTON, *a.* skinned. See **FLET**.

FLOUNCE, *v. l.* to move with violence in the water or mire, to be agitated ; Swed. *flunsa*. See **PLUNGE**.

2. To decorate with flounces ; from G. *falin*, a hanging border, a veil. See **VALANCE** and **FURRELLOW**.

FLOUNDER, *s.* a small flat fish ; Swed. *flundra* ; D. *flynster* ; Isl. *flidra*, *fladra*, from *fla*, flat ; T. *flach* ; Scot. *flaek*. See **FLOOK** and **PLAICE**.

F O G

FLOUNDER, *v. n.* to move with violence, to plunge; frequentative of to **FLOUNCE**.

FLOUT, *v. a.* to mock, to insult, to sneer; supposed to be from *S. flitan*; Scot. *flite*, to scold; but Isl. *blat*, S. *blecht*, ridicule, from **LAUGH**.

FLOW, *v.* to run as water, to move as the tide, to become liquid; G. *floa*; S. *flowan*; L. *fuo*; F. *fuer*.

FLOWER, *s.* blossom of a plant, bloom; G. *fleur*; F. *fleur*, from L. *flos*.

FLOWER DE LUCE, *s.* a kind of lily or iris; F. *fleur de lis*, from *lilas*; L. *lilium*.

FLUE, *s. 1.* the pipe, vent or draught of a chimney; from L. *flaus*.

2. Soft fur, down, the hair of a rabbit; L. *flocus*.

FLUGEL MAN, *s.* a soldier on the wing of a battalion who marks time for the motions; G. *fluge*; T. and S. *flugel*, a wing. See to **FLY**.

FLUMMERY, *s. 1.* spoon meat made of milk and flour; L. *frumentaria*; W. *llymery*. See **FRUMENTY**.

2. Flattery, wheedling; B. *fleemery*, from *fleem*, to fawn, to coax.

FLURRY, *s.* agitation, commotion, flutter of spirits; G. *flokra*. See **FLUTTER**.

FLUSH, *v.* to flow with violence, to abound, to produce colour by the afflux of blood to the face, to elate; T. *flussen*; B. *flusser*; L. B. *fluxo*, from *fluo*. See **FLOW**.

FLUSH, *s.* a sequence at cards; F. *flux*, from L. *fluxus*.

FLUTE, *s. 1.* a musical pipe; It. *flauto*; F. *flute*; B. *fluite*, from L. *flo*.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, called also a reed.

FLUTE, *v.* in architecture, to cut channels in columns like flutes or reeds.

FLUTTER, *v.* to take short flights, to flap the wings, to be agitated; S. *flötan*; Swed. *fladdra*; B. *flodderen*; frequentative of to **FLY**.

FLY, *v.* to move with wings, to flee, break away, burst suddenly; G. *fliega*; Swed. *flyga*, fly; T. *fliegen*; B. *vliegen*; S. *flogan*; L. *volo*; F. *voler*.

FLY, *s.* an insect, the balance wheel of an engine; G. *fluga*; T. *fliege*; S. *fleoge, flie*; B. *vliege*, from to **FLY**.

FLY-BLOW, *v. a.* to taint, fill with maggots or eggs of flies. See **BLOW**, discolour.

FOAL, *s.* the offspring of a mare; G. *ful*; Swed. *fole*; T. *fol*; S. *fola*; B. *veule*; *νόλας*; L. *pullus*; Arm. *ebul*; W. *ebol*.

FOAM, *s.* spume, froth; G. *hiam*; S. *fæm*; T. *faum*; L. *fumus*.

FOB, *s.* a small breeches pocket; T. *suppe sack*, from It. *fioppo*, breeches, flap hose.

FOB, *v. a.* to cheat, to put off; perhaps for *bob*, or corrupted from *fourb*.

FODDER, *s. 1.* a cask capable of containing 250 gallons, amounting in weight to 2000 pounds, and therefore called a ton or tun; T. *fuder*, from G. *fuder*; S. *fither*, *fother*; M. G. *fudur*, four, meaning vats or barrels.

2. Dry food for cattle; G. *fodur*; S. *foder*; D. *foder*; I. *fodar*; W. *bwyder*. See **Food**.

FOE, *s.* an enemy, an opponent; G. *fega*; Isl. *fae*; S. *fak*. See **FEUD** and **FIEND**.

FOG, *s. 1.* a thick mist; G. *thok*; Swed. *tiok*; D. *taag*; S. *fog, fig*, thick, obscure.

2. Aftergrass; L. B. *fogagium*, from G. *fulga*, following grass.

F O R

FOH, *interj.* expressing dislike or disdain; B. *soey*. See **FY**.

FOIBLE, *s.* F. a weak or blind side, a failing. See **FEARABLE**.

FOIL, *s.* a blunt sword used in fencing, a leaf in gilding; from L. *folium*; F. *feuille*, a leaf. The knob at the end of a fencing sword, or at the handle of a spoon, was called the *feuille*, or *feuille arret*, in F, and corrupted into *fleuret*, a foil.

FOIL, *v.* from the noun; to parry, arrest, check, defeat; It. *smarrire*, to baffle, to foil, is from *smarra*, a fencing sword.

FOISON, *s.* plenty, abundance; F. *foison*, from L. *fusio, profusio*.

FOIST, *v. a.* to insert by forgery, to cram in furtively; F. *fausseter*; L. *falsito*.

FOISTY, *a.* smelling mouldy or offensively. See **FUSTY**.

FOLD, *s. 1.* an inclosure, a pen for sheep; G. *fald*, *fælagd*, flock station; S. *falæd*; T. *fald*; W. *ffald*; L. B. *faldagium*.

2. A ply, a double, a plait; G. *fald*; Swed. *filld*; S. *feald*; T. *falte*; D. *fold*; It. *falda*.

FOLIO, *s.* a full sized leaf of paper, a book of that size; It. *folio*; L. *folium*.

FOLIO MORT, *s.* a dead leaf, or something of that colour; It. *folio morto*.

FOLK, *s.* people, nation, mankind; G. Swed. T. *folk*; S. *folk*; B. *volk*; from G. *folgia*; Swed. *folja*, to follow to associate; or from Isl. *folla*; Swed. *fol*; F. *soule*, the multitude; G. *folga*, to multiply.

FOLLOW, *v.* to go or come after, to adhere, accompany, imitate; G. *fylga*, *folgia*; Swed. *folja*; S. *folgian*; T. *folgen*; B. *wolgen*; D. *folge*; L. B. *folgio*.

FOLLY, *s.* want of understanding, depravity of mind, imprudence; F. *folie*, from **FOOL**.

FON, *s.* a fool, an ideot; O. E. *fonne*; Swed. *faone*; I. *faoin*; Scot. *fon*, from G. *fana*; fa, little, and na, nema, to apprehend.

FOND, *a. 1.* from **FON**; foolish, silly, indiscreet.

2. Pleased, affectionate, tender; G. *fagond*; Swed. *fagnad*. See **FAIN**.

FOOD, *s.* victuals, meat, provisions; G. *foed*; Swed. *foda*; T. *foede*; S. *fod*; B. *voed*; I. *fuidh*; W. *bwyd*.

FOOL, *s.* an idiot, buffoon, oaf; G. *fol, fift*; Swed. *foll*; Arm. *fol*; W. *ffol*; F. *fou, folle*; It. *folle*; L. B. *folius*; G. *föla*, to wanton, to lust.

FOOLSCAP, *s.* folio sized paper. See **FOLIO** and **SHAPE**.

FOOR, *a.* good, eminent, rich, powerful, magnificent; G. *fär*; Swed. *fär*; Isl. *forr*; W. *ffer*, supposed to be cognate with our **Ere** and **Fore**, signifying precedence. See **EARL**.

FOOT, *s.* what any thing stands upon, the lowest part, the length of a man's foot, twelve inches, foot soldiers, infantry; G. Swed. S. *fat*; T. *fuss*; B. *voet*; D. *fid*; P. *puod*; Sans. *pud, pada*; *νύ*; L. *pes*; Sp. *pede*; It. *piede*; F. *pied*; Port. *pé*.

FOOTPAD, *s.* one who robs, in paths or lanes, on foot; B. *voelpad*.

FOP, *s.* a coxcomb, one fond of dress, a vain person; B. *fop*; T. *fop*, a jest, a mocker, a buffoon; It. *fiappe*, a vaunter, a vain fellow, seems to signify one who wears flap hose or wide breeches. See **FOB**.

FOR, a negative prefix, as in forbid, forget, forsake, forswear; G. *for*; Swed. *för*; S. *for*; T. *vor*; B. *ver*; sometimes cognate with our *fro*; G. *fra, fro*, from; but in T. and B. it seems to be a contraction of G. *vidur*; T. *wider*, which is our negative prefix *with*.

F O R

FOR, *prep.* the cause, purpose, or motive; *G. for*; *Isl. fyrri*; *Swed. for*; *T. fur*; *B. vor*; *S. for*, cognate with *fore*, and signifying the primary purpose or cause, corresponding in use with *πρό*; *L. pro*; *F. pour*.

FORAGE, **FODDERAGE**, *s.* provision, dry food for cattle; *G. fodur, fur*; *T. fwr*, produced *L. B. fodderagium*; *F. fourage*.

FORBID, *v. a.* to order not to do, to prohibit, interdict; *G. forbuda*; *S. forbodan*.

FORCE, *s.* strength, violence, vigour, armed power; *F. force*; *It. forza*; *L. B. fortessa*, from *L. fortis*.

FORCED MEAT, *s.* farced meat. See to **FORCE**.

FORD, *s.* a passage, a shallow part of a river; *G. fiard*; *Swed. fiord*; *S. ford*; *T. fuhrt*; *W. fford*. See **FARE**.

FORE, *a.* anterior, coming first; *G. for*; *T. vor*; *B. voor*; *S. fore*. See **OR**.

FOREBODE, *v. n.* to announce previously, to foretell, prophesy; *S. forbodian*: *Swed. förboda*.

FOREDO, **FORDO**, *v. a.* to ruin, destroy, undo; from neg. **FOR** and **DO**.

FOREFEND, *v. a.* to provide for, to take previous means of defence. See **FEND**.

FOREST, *s.* a wild woody tract of land; *T. forst*; *Arm. forest*; *W. forest*; *T. forest, forêt*; *It. foresta*, from *L. foras*. See **HURST**.

FORFEIT, *s.* a fine, a penalty for breach or transgression; *F. forfait*, from *L. forisfactum*; *L. B. forisfactura*, a forfeiture; *It. fuorfare, forfare*, to transgress. *Scot. forfault*.

FORFEND, *v. a.* to fend off, provide against, forbid; from neg. **FOR** and **FEND**.

FORGE, *s.* a smith's hearth; *F. forge*; *It. forgia*; *L. B. forica, favrica*, from *L. fabrica*.

FORGE, *v. a.* to form by hammering, to frame, fabricate, counterfeit, falsify; *F. forger*; from the noun.

FORGET, *v. a.* to disremember, neglect; *S. forgytan*; *Swed. forgåta*, from neg. *For* and *G. ga, geta*, to heed, to mind.

FORGIVE, *v. a.* to pardon, remit; *Swed. förgifwa*; *S. forgifan*; *T. vergeben*.

FORK, *s.* an instrument with prongs, a division; *A. furq*; *L. furca*; *Arm. forch*; *W. fforch*; *I. forc*; *F. fourche*; *It. forca*; *S. forc*.

FORLORN. *a.* lost, destitute; from *G. forlora*; *S. forloren*; *T. verloren*; *B. verlooren*; *Swed. förlora*. See **LORN**.

FORM, *s.* 1. shape, method, ceremony; *L. forma*; *It. forma*; *F. forme*; *Swed. and D. form*.

2. A long seat, a bench; *L. B. forma*; *F. forme*, supposed to be from *Swed. fdrm*; *S. feorm*, a repast, and thence a table, a bench; but *Arm. fourm* seems to signify a seat of justice, from *L. forum*.

FORMER, *a.* prior in time or place; the comparative of *fore*, as if, *fore more*.

FORNICATION, *s.* whoredom; *L. fornicatio*; *A. fajr*; *πένη*; *L. fornicaria*, a prostitute, meaning a seller of favours, corresponding with *Heb. zonah*; *Πένη*, to sell or hire. Harlot, whore, horning (cuckoldom,) appear to be cognates of *Hire*, varied however by the intermutations of *P. F.* and *H.* See letter *F*.

FORSAKE, *v. a.* to seek no more, to quit, relinquish, disregard; *S. forsakan*; *B. verzaaken*; *Swed. forsaka*.

FORSOOTH, *ad.* for certain, in truth; *S. forsoth*. See **SOOTH**.

F R A

FORSOOTH, *s.* a title, signifying Madam or Ladyship; *G. fraushat*; *T. frausheit*. See **FROW**.

FORSWEAR, *v. a.* to swear falsely, to abjure; from neg. **FOR** and **SWEAR**.

FORT, *s.* a fortified place, a castle; *It. fort*; *F. fort*; *T. fort*, from *L. fortis*.

FORTH, *ad.* fore out, forward, onward; *G. forut, fort*; *S. forth*; *T. furt*; *B. voort*.

FORTIFY, *v. a.* to strengthen, secure, confirm; *F. fortifier*; *It. fortificare*, from *L. fortifico*.

FORNTIGHT, *s.* the space of two weeks, fourteen nights; *G. furlan nahta*. Cæsar observed that the Gallic Celts counted by nights, as the Armoricans and Welsh do now; but the Irish count by days like the Latins.

FORTUNE, *s.* chance of life, good or ill luck, riches, a marriage portion; *L. fors, fortuna*; *F. fortune*; *G. for, fortu*, signified fate, fortune, life, death.

FOURT, *a.* twice twenty, four tens; *G. furtio*; *S. feourtig*; *T. furtzig*.

FORWARD, *a.* onward, early, bold, ardent. See **FOR** and **WARD**.

FOSS, *s.* a ditch, moat, intrenchment; *L. fossa*; *F. fosse*.

FOSTER, *v. a.* to feed, nourish, pamper; *G. and Swed. fostra*; *S. fostrian*. See **FEED**.

FOUL, *a.* impure, filthy, unfair, unjust, unright, wicked; *G. and S. ful*; *Swed. fuul*; *T. faul*; *B. uul*, fetid, impure; but the *S.* and *T.* words correspond with φαῦλας, vile, wicked.

FOUND, *v. a.* 1. to lay a foundation, build, establish; *L. fundo*; *F. fonder*, from *L. fundus*.

2. To melt or cast metal; *L. fundo, fuso*; *F. fondre*.

FOUNDER, *v. a.* to grow or make lame, to fall down, sink as a ship; *L. fundere*; *F. fondre*.

FOUR, *a.* twice two; *G. for*; *Swed. fyra*; *S. feower*; *T. viere*; *B. vier*.

FOURB, *s.* a cheat; *A. furyb*, a sharper; *It. furbo*; *F. fourbe*. See to **FOB**.

FOURIER, *s.* a provider of forage, a quarter-master; *F. fourrier*; *Swed. furare*, from *G. fodur are*, a commissioner of forage or provision. See **ER**.

FOUTRA, *s.* a word of contempt, a scoff, a fico; *F. foute*, in this sense, is from φίω, φατίω; *L. B. futuo, foteo*, fæto, which, like *G. foeda*; *S. fothan*, signify to beget, procreate, engender. The *G.* synonomous, such as *B. voegen*, focken; *T. fügen, fügeln*, are cognate with *Fay*. From the habitual use of the obscene word, the French have confounded with it the derivatives from *L. fugitare*, such as *fuite*, *fuiteur*, a runaway, a coward, which we formerly wrote *foiter*, a vagabond. *F. fuite le camp*, is now written *fuir le camp*, to desert; but is generally pronounced *foutre*.

FOUTY, *a.* mean, defective, despicable; *It. faultivo, faultive*. See **FAULT**.

FOWL, *s.* a feathered animal, a bird; *G. fugl*; *Swed. fugel*; *T. fugal*; *B. vogal*; *S. fluga*; from the *S.* word, the name appears to be derived from to *Fly*.

FOX, *s.* a wild animal remarkable for its wiles, a sly fellow; *Swed. and S. fox*; *T. fucks*; *B. vos*, from *G. fox*; *W. fug*, deceit, guile.

FOXGLOVE, *s.* a plant; *S. foxes glofa*, apparently from *G. vox*; *T. afwachs*, vegetable, and *glove*.

FRACA, *s.* a quarrel, rupture, breach, the noise of something breaking; *F. fracas*; *It. fraca*, from *L. fracta*. See **FRAY**.

F R E

FRAIL, *s.* a rush basket ; **L.** *frugellum, frucellum, fruticellum*, from *L. fruges*.
FRAIL, *a.* fragile, weak, liable to seduction ; **F.** *frèle* ; **It.** *frale*, from *L. fragilis*.
FRAISE, *v.* to fry a pancake with bacon ; **F.** *fraisir*, from *L. frico*.
FRAME, *s.* a fabric, disposition, scheme, shape ; **Arm.** *fram*, supposed to be a corruption of *L. forma* ; **F.** *form*, a model. See the verb.
FRAME, *v. a.* to fabricate, plan, form ; **G.** *fram*, our from, produced *fremia* ; **Swed.** *framja* ; **T.** *frommen* ; **S.** *fremman*, to deduce, produce, effect, and somewhat corresponding with *L. formo* ; **F.** *former*. See **FORM**.
FRANCHISE, *s.* freedom ; **F.** *franchise*, from **FRANK**.
FRANION, *s.* a paramour ; **G.** *frigion* ; **S.** *freon*, a lover.
FRANK, *a.* free, liberal, generous, sincere, open ; **F.** *franc*. See **FREE**.
FRANK, *s.* 1. from the adj. ; a letter free of postage, an exemption from expence.
2. From **FARROW** ; a place to keep pigs ; **B.** *varken*, a sty.
3. A French pound, equal to tenpence, a Frankish coin ; **F.** *franc*.
FRANKINCENSE, *s.* an odoriferous gum, holy perfume ; **A.** and **P.** *raichu*, perfume ; **Heb.** *reach* ; **G.** *rauck* ; **T.** *rauch*, our *reek*, signified smoke and odour ; **G.** *ve*, holy, being prefixed, *verauckn* ; **D.** *virak* ; **T.** *weyrauch* ; **B.** *wierooken* ; **S.** *weoh rec*, sacred perfume, had *incense* added to it superfluously. The burning of such drugs was general in ancient religious rites, for the purposes of mystical illusion.
FRANTIC, *a.* mad, crazy, transported by passion ; **L.** *phreneticus* ; **F.** *frenetique*.
FRAUD, *s.* deceit, artifice, illicit dealing ; **It.** *frode* ; **F.** *fraude* ; **L.** *fraus*.
FRAUGHT, *part.* of the verb to **FREIGHT** ; freighted, loaded.
FRAY, *s.* a fight, a quarrel ; **F.** *fracas* ; **L.** *fragor*. See **FRACA**.
FRAY, *v. a.* 1. to frighten, to terrify ; **F.** *frayer, effrayer*. See **FRIGHT**.
2. To rub ; **F.** *frayer* ; **It.** *fragare*, from **L. frico**.
FREAK, *s.* 1. a speck, a spot ; **G.** *fræk* ; **Isl.** *frek* ; **Swed.** *frækn* ; **D.** *fragone* ; **W.** *ffrech*.
2. A desire, letch, whim, fancy ; **M. G.** *frik*, from *fri-gon* ; **S.** *freon*, to love.
FREAK, *v. a.* to spot, to variegate ; from the noun.
FREAM, *v. n.* to grunt as a boar ; **S.** *hream*, a grunt, and *faerh*, a boar. See **FARROW**.
FRECKLE, *s.* a spot on the skin from the sun's heat ; dim. of **FREAK**.
FRED, in the names of persons, is from *free* ; **G.** *frid* ; **Swed.** *fred* ; **S.** *frede* ; **T.** *fried*, freedom, peace, security, protection ; *Fred rik*, rich in security ; *Wine fred*, friend of peace. See **FREE** and **GREET**.
FREE, *a.* at liberty, independent, exempt, open, generous ; **G.** *fri* ; **Swed.** *frij* ; **T.** *frey* ; **B.** *vry* ; **S.** *freo* ; **G.** *roi* ; **Swed.** *ro* ; **T.** *ruhe*, signify exemption from toil or pain, repose, tranquillity, peace, pastime.
FREE MASON, *s.* a member of a society of architects, similar to one anciently formed in Ionia for building temples ; among whom the rules, called *Esoteri*, were communicated to their pupils under solemn injunctions of secrecy. Our free masons also claimed particular privileges, and practised similar mysteries of initiation, connecting therewith a system of morality,

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among themselves, conformable to the mathematical principles of their art.
FREEZE, *v.* to be congealed with cold ; **G.** and **Swed.** *frysa* ; **D.** *fryse* ; **T.** *friesen* ; **B.** *vriesen* ; **S.** *frysan*, corresponding with *þryw* ; **L.** *frigeo*.
FREIGHT, *s.* from **FARE** ; carriage, the lading of a ship, cargo ; **Swed.** *frakt* ; **B.** *fragte* ; **T.** *fracht* ; **B.** *vracht* ; **D.** *fragte* ; **F.** *freht, fardeau*.
FRESCO, *s.* a painting in water colours on new plaster or stucco. See **FRESH**.
FRESH, *a.* 1. cool, healthy, blooming, florid ; **It.** *fresco* ; **F.** *frais, fraiche*, supposed to be from *L. frigesco* and *viresco*.
2. New, recent, sweet, not salted ; **It.** *fresco* ; **F.** *frais, fraiche* ; **T.** *frisch* ; **D.** *försk* ; **Swed.** and **S.** *fersk* ; **Arm.** *fresk*.
3. Strong, healthy, vigorous, active ; **G.** *hress* ; **S.** *hryse, fress* ; **T.** *risch, frisch* ; **Swed.** and **D.** *frisk* ; **B.** *fresch*. See **BRISK**.
FRESH, *s.* a fall of fresh or land water into the sea, a land flood.
FRET, *s.* 1. a strait of the sea ; *φειτ* ; **L.** *fretum*. See **FRITH**.
2. From the verb ; fermentation, agitation of liquor or of the mind.
3. A small lath, the stop of a musical instrument ; **F.** *frette* ; **It.** *ferza* ; **L.** *B. ferulella* ; **L.** *ferula*.
4. Work rising in protuberances, variegated, ornamented ; **F.** *frate* ; **It.** *frigato*. See **FRIEZE**.
FRET, *v.* 1. to ferment, agitate, vex ; **L.** *servio, servito*.
2. To rub or wear away by rubbing : **L.** *frico, fricto* ; **F.** *frayer, frotter*.
3. To corrode, etch, ornament ; **G.** *fretan* ; **S.** *fretan* ; **Swed.** *fråta* ; **T.** *fressen*, to eat, to corrode, to etch : but **S.** *fretew*, from **G.** *frið*, signifies ornament. See **ETCH**.
4. To form into raised work, to variegate, ornament ; from the noun.
FRIABLE, *a.* pulverable, easily crumbled ; **F.** *friable* ; **L.** *friabilis*.
FRIDAY, *s.* the sixth day of the week ; **G.** *fryija dag* ; **Swed.** *frejje dag, fredag* ; **S.** *friga dag* ; **T.** *freylag*, corresponding with *L.* *dies veneris* ; **G.** *freijon* ; **S.** *freon*, to love.
FRIEND, *s.* 1. a relation, kinsman, one of the same family ; **G.** *frænd* ; **Swed.** *frände* ; **D.** *frende*, from **G.** *fræ, fræn*, seed, breed ; **Scot.** *frend*.
2. A beloved person, a selected companion, one in amity ; **G.** *fruend, frigond* ; **S.** *freond*, from **S.** *freon* ; **G.** *una, guna, gona*, to endear ; **T.** *freund* ; **B.** *vriend*.
FRIEZE, *s.* 1. a rough kind of woollen cloth, supposed to be from *Friseland* ; **F.** *drap de frise* ; **Swed.** *fris* ; **T.** *fries* ; **B.** *frees* ; **Sp.** and **It.** *frisa*.
2. The entablature of columns between the architrave and cornice, called in Greek *zoophorus* ; from being ornamented after the manner of Phrygia, it obtained the name of **It.** *fregio* ; **F.** *frise* ; **T.** *fries*.
FRIGATE, *s.* a ship of war ; **G.** *fargod, fargiand*, a row galley ; **Swed.** *ferja* ; **T.** *faerge* ; **Turk.** *fargetta* ; **F.** *fregate*. See **FERRY**.
FRIGHT, *s.* sudden terror, fearhood ; **S.** *fehrt, friht* ; **Swed.** *fruht* ; **T.** *furcht* ; **D.** *fryght*. See **FEAR**.
FRIGHTEN, *v. a.* to terrify, to daunt ; **S.** *frihtan*.
FRILL, *v. n.* to shake, shiver with cold ; **F.** *friller* ; **It.** *fredolo*, from *L.* *frigillus*.

F R U

FRINGE, *s.* a border, an ornamental edging ; *F. frange* ; *It. frangia* ; *B. frange* ; *T. frantze, franse* ; *Swed. frans* ; *G. rans, rans*. See **RAND**.

FRIPPERY, *s.* old clothes, patch work ; *F. fripperie* ; *It. frapperie*, from *fraporre*, contraction of *L. infra ponere*, to piece.

FRISK, *v. n.* to skip joyfully, dance, frolic ; *Swed. friska*, from *fru* ; *Isl. fro* ; *T. froh* ; *D. fry*, joy. See **FROLIC**.

FRIT, *s.* ashes and sand baked together to be melted into glass ; *F. frit* ; *L. frictus*.

FRITH, *s.* 1. a kind of net, a hedge made of withs ; *G. frith, vreit*, a wreath ; but *O. E. frith* was a wood, and also brushwood ; *G. hrijs*, bushes, a wood ; *Swed. hrissja*, a wicker net.

2. A strait of the sea ; *L. fretum* ; *It. fredo*.

FRITILLARY, *s.* a plant, the crown imperial ; *L. frictillaria*.

FRITTER, *s.* 1. a small pancake ; *F. friture*, from *L. frigo*, to fry.

2. A small bit, a scrap ; *L. B. frictura*, from *L. frictus*.

FRITTER, *v. a.* from the noun ; to reduce into small particles, to crumble away.

FRIZZLE, *v. a.* to make the hair rough or curled like frieze cloth ; *F. friser*.

FRO, *ad.* regressively, untowardly, fromward ; *G. D. S. fra* ; *Scot. fra*. See **FROM**.

ROCK, *s.* a short kind of coat ; *F. frac*, from **ROCK**. See **ROCKET**.

FROG, *s.* 1. an amphibious animal ; *S. frogga* ; *Swed. fröd* ; *T. frosch*, from *G. freja*. See **FRY**.

2. **FURSH**, **FRUSH**, the tender horny substance that grows in the interior of a horse's hoof ; *L. furca* ; *F. fourche* ; *Swed. frosk*.

FROLIC, *s.* a merry prank or whim, a flight of fancy ; *T. frolich*, from *G.* and *Swed. fro* ; *T. froh*, joy, mirth ; *G. frolika*. See to **PLAY**.

FROM, *prep.* out of, because of, since ; *G. Swed. T. fram* ; *S. from*, admit of very many applications, but generally corresponding with *L. ab*. It is difficult to decide whether it be connected with *S. frum* and *form*, which are both modifications of *Fore* and *For*. See **FRO**.

FRORE, *a.* congealed, frozen ; *T. frore, frorn*, part. of the verb *friesen*, to freeze ; in the same way that our *Lorn* is from *G. losa*, to lose.

FROST, *s.* congelation, the last effect of cold ; *Swed. D. S. T. frost*. See to **FREEZE**.

FROTH, *s.* foam, spume ; *G. vaur* ; *ɸøs* ; *Swed. fradga* ; *Isl. fradua* ; *D. fradh*.

FROUNCE, *s.* a disorder in hawks ; *Arm. froeni*, snivel, from *froen* ; *W. ffroen* ; *ɸn*, the nose.

FROW, *s.* a German woman, a lady ; *G. and T. frau* ; *S. frea* ; *G. frauga*, a lord, *fru*, *freija*, a lady, from *Free*. See **BARON**.

FROWER, *s.* a cleaving tool ; *T. hauer, verhauer*. See to **HEW**.

FROWN, *v. n.* to knit the brow, to look sour, to show dislike ; *O. F. frongner* is said to be the word ; *F. froncer* ; *B. fronsen*, are from *T. runz*, a wrinkle.

FRUIT, *s.* offspring, the produce of the earth, trees and plants ; *L. fructus* ; *T. frukt* ; *F. fruit* ; *It. frutto*, from *L. fero*, corresponding with to *Bear*. See **BAIRN**, **BARLEY**, **BERRY**.

F U R

FRUMENTY, *s.* food made of boiled wheat ; *L. frumentum*.

FRY, *s.* 1. the young of fish, spawn, and originally the seedlings of any thing ; *G. frai* ; *Swed. froe* ; *D. fræ* ; *T. froge* ; *F. fraye* ; *It. friga*.

2. A dish of any thing fried. See to **FRAY**.

FRY, *v.* to dress in a pan on the fire ; *L. frigo* ; *It. frigere* ; *F. frire*.

FUB, *v. a.* to put off, to cheat. See **FON**.

FUDDLE, *v.* to get drunk ; frequentative of *Swed. full* ; *Scot. full, fou*, drunk.

FUDGE, *s.* fiction, invention, imposition, deception ; *L. fictio*.

FUEL, *s.* firewood, coal ; from *F. feu* ; *L. focus*.

FUGH, *interj.* expressing dislike. See **FOH**.

FULIMART, *s.* foul marten, a pole cat ; *T. faul marder*. See **MARTEN**.

FULL, *v. a.* to clean cloth from grease, to thicken it by milling ; *L. fullo* ; *πιλω* ; *Swed. fulla* ; *S. fullian* ; *F. foulier*. See to **WALK**.

FULL, *a.* entire, replete, without vacuity ; *G. full* ; *T. ful* ; *S. fulle* ; *B. vol* ; *Sclav. pol* ; *φλις, πλις* ; *L. plenus*.

FULSOME, *a.* impure, gross, obscene ; *G. fulsam* ; *T. faulsam*. See **FOUL**.

FUMBLE, *v.* to do awkwardly, to feel about impotently ; *G. falma, famla, fipla* ; *Swed. famla, fumla* ; *D. famle* ; *B. sommelen* ; *Scot. fuffle*.

FUME, *s.* smoke, vapour, odour ; *L. fumus* ; *F. fumeé* ; *It. fumo*.

FUMETTE, *s.* from **FUME** ; slight smell, odour ; *F. fumel*.

FUN, *s.* merriment, joke, frolic ; *T. wonne, vonne* ; *S. wynn* ; *Swed. vunna* from *G. unna*, to please ; but *S. fean*, joy, pleasure, is from *fain*.

FUND, *s.* what is established, founded, a stock or bank of money, capital ; *It. fondo* ; *F. fond*, from *L. fundo* ; but *G. faihn, fæan* ; *T. fun* ; *S. feoh*, denote riches or possessions of any kind, income, interest, corresponding with *L. foenus*. See **FINE** and **FINANCE**.

FUNK, *s.* a stink, an unpleasant smell ; *G. fuin, finik* ; *S. fynig* ; *B. veins* ; *F. faguenas*.

FUNNEL, *s.* a tundish, a vent ; *L. B. fundiculus*, from *fundo* ; *Arm. founil*.

FUR, *s.* the soft hair of beasts, a dry sediment adhering to the side of a vessel ; *It. feltro, fodro* ; *T. futter* ; *F. feutre, fourrure* ; *D. foer*, from *G. fela*. See **FELT**.

FURBELOW, *s.* an appendage of stuff, plaited or puckered, on a woman's dress ; *G. forfall, farfalla*, a veil or fold of a garment ; *Sp. farfala* ; *F. falbala* ; *Port. falbalas* ; *G. and T. farfalla*, like *L. papilio*, is a butterfly, curtain, pavilion.

FURBISH, *v. a.* to burnish, polish, make bright ; *F. fourbir* ; *It. forbire* ; *T. furben*, from *G. forbiara, forbiarita*. See **BRIGHT**.

FURL, *v. a.* to draw up, contract ; *F. frêler* for *fardeler*, to bundle up. See **FADEL**.

FURLONG, *s.* the eighth of a mile ; *S. furlang* ; *L. B. forlongum*. *S. fur*, a furrow, is said to have been a measure of land, like *L. porca*.

FURLOUGH, *s.* leave of absence from duty ; *G. furleif, orlof* ; *Swed. orlof, forlaf* ; *T. urlaub* ; *D. forlou* ; as if For leave. See **LEAVE**.

FURNACE, *s.* an inclosed fire place ; *L. furnus* ; *S. fyrnhus* is a fire house.

F U S

FURNISH, *v. a.* to supply, provide, equip; *It. fornire*; *F. fournir*; *L. uarnire*; *Scot. warnys*; *T. warne*, from *G. varnē, varnader*; *Isl. varnung, warea, utensil*. See *GARNISH* and *FURNITURE*.

FURNITURE, *s.* goods, moveables, utensils; *F. fourniture*; *G. varnader*. See *FURNISH*.

FURROW, *v.* the trench made by a plough, the rut of a carriage; *D. fure*; *T. furche*; *B. voere*; *S. fer*.

FURTHER, *a.* more in advance, longer, additional; the comparative of *Fore* and *Forth*, superlative *Farthest*; frequently confounded with *Far*, *Farther*, *Farthest*. See *FARTHER*.

FURTHER, *v. a.* to advance, promote, assist; *Swed. fordra*; *T. forderen*; *B. vorderen*.

FURZE, *s.* a prickly shrub, gorse; *S. fyres*, apparently from *fyrs*, fire, a name given to various shrubs and plants used for heating ovens. See *BRAKE*, *LING*, *FERN*.

FUSE, *s.* 1. the cone round which is wound the chain of a watch or clock; *L. fucus*; *F. fuseau, fusée*; *It. fuso*.

2. A small musquet. See *FUSIL*.

3. Fuse, the match inclosed in a tube which makes a shell or bomb explode; *F. fusee*, from *L. focus*.

4. The track or mark of the foot. *T. fuess*; *F. piste*.

F Y

FUSIL, *s.* 1. a little spindle, a term in heraldry; *L. fusilus*; *F. fusile*.

2. A small musquet, a fusee; *F. fusil*, *It. fusile*, a gun flint, from *L. focus*: a firelock, so distinguished from a matchlock.

FUSS, *s.* stir, bustle, agitation, tumult; *G. and S. fuss*; *Swed. fäsk*; *Scot. fash*.

FUSTIAN, *s.* coarse cotton cloth, bombast; *A. fustan*; *P. fustia, busta*; *Sp. fustan*; *It. fustagno*; *F. fustaine*. Some pretend that the stuff made by the Germans from the flexible bark of trees, such as the lime and philyra, which was called *Barket* and *Bast*, was translated into *L. B. fustanum*, from *L. fustis*. The fibres of nettles and mallows were used for similar purposes; and even now muslin is called nettle cloth in Germany. See *BOMBAST*.

FUSTY, *a.* musty, smelling like a foul cask; *L. fustis*, like our *Staff*, signified a *Stave*, and thence *F. fust*, *fustaille*, *fût*, *fustaille*, was a vessel made of wood; *fust*; *Scot. foist*, *foul*, *fusty*.

FUZZ, *v. n.* to puff, fly out in small particles; *Quedo*; *L. visio*; *F. vessir*; *Swed. fisa*; *T. fisten*; *B. veesten*.

FUZZBALL, *s.* a kind of fungus, a puff.

FY, *intj.* expressing hate or dislike; *P. yf, wue*; *A. foh*; *quū*; *G. fue*; *Swed. fy*; *L. phy*; *T. sey*; *B. fy*; *Arm. fony*; *W. ffi*; *F. fi*.

G

G A B

G, in English, has two sounds; that of the Greek *r*, as in *Gag*, *Goar*, *Grocer*, is called hard or harsh, and liable to be confounded with *K*. The other, soft, has the sound of *J*, and mostly occurs before *E* or *I* in our words derived from the Latin and French; such as *Gem*, *Gin*, *Gentle*; and in like manner the Greek *r* sometimes changed into *I*. The pronunciation of *Di* and *Ti* in polysyllables, approaches so nearly to *G* soft, and *J*, that the latter were occasionally placed in their stead. Thus the Latin *Diurnal* became *Journal*; *Digeria*, *Gigeria*, the *Gizzard*; and the Gothic *Tiul*, *Thial*, *T. Ziel*, a limit, a boundary, are cognate with our *Thill*, *Toll*, *Dole* and *Goal*. *G* before *N* is generally silent, as well as when followed by *H* in the middle of a word. *Gnat*, *Benign*, *Deign*, *Night*, *Caught*, *Brought*, are pronounced, *Nat*, *Be-nine*, *Dane*, *Nite*, *Caut*, *Braut*. It did not belong to the Runic alphabet; but, adopted for convenience, it was modulated into the power of the Greek *X* or Spanish *G* soft; became afterwards confounded with *J*, and melted into double *I* or *IJ*, which produced our *Y*, called erroneously the *r* of the Greeks. *G* when followed by *H* obtained a guttural sound, which is preserved in Scotland; but *Cough*, *Laugh*, *Rough*, we pronounce *Cof*, *Laf*, *Ruff*. The Gothic article *J*, *IJ*, *Ge* or *Gea*, became in many cases integral with the word to which it was prefixed, and occasioned formerly a redundancy of our initial *Y*, as in *Y down*, *Y clad*, *Y clepd*. The Celts, including the Latins, having nothing that corresponded with the Gothic *W*, substituted *G* for it; by which *William*, *Wile*, *Wise*, *Ward*, are *Guillim*, *Guile*, *Guise*, *Guard*; and *Warranty* is *Guaranty*.

GAB, *s.* the mouth; *D.* and *Scot. gab*; *Swed. gap*; *Russ. губы*; *I. gob*; *W. gwep*.

GAB, *v. n.* from the noun; to prate, to chatter, to tell lies; *S. gab*; *Scot. gab*, loquacity.

GABARDINE, *s.* a coarse watchcoat; *Sp. gabardino*; *It. gavardino*. The *gaban* of the *F.* *It.* *Sp.* and *Port.* was *A. caban*, a kind of cloak made of thatch, and worn by shepherds.

G A G

GABLE, *v. n.* frequentative of **GAS**; to prate loud or fast; *B. gabberen*. See **JABBER**.

GABEL, **GABELLE**, *s.* an excise, contribution, tribute; *S. gafel*, *gafol*; *T. gabel*; *F. gabelle*; *It. gabella*, from *Give*. See **GULE**.

GABION, *s.* a kind of basket used in fortification; *It. gabbia*, *gabbione*; *F. gabion*, from *L. cavae*.

GABLE, *s.* the pointed roof of a house; *G. gafvel*; *Swed. gafvel*; *D. gavl*; *B. gavel*; *T. gabel*, *gibel*, which, like *L. B. gabala*, signified a fork.

GAD, *s.* a point, a wedge, a bar; *G.* and *Swed. gadd*; *S. gad*; *D. gedde*.

GAD, *v. n.* 1. to run about as animals do when bitten by the gad fly.

2. To form connexions, to gossip, to rove idly; *Swed. gadda*; *D. gade*; *T. gaden*, from *G. gad*, for *gawid*. See **GATHER**.

GADFLY, *s.* a stinging fly, a breeze; from **GAD**, a sting.

GADSO, *interj.* an exclamation used in our old plays; *It. gadzo*, *cazzo*, from *L. cauda*, which, like *signas*, had an obscene signification.

GAFF, *s.* a fork, a large hook, a harpoon; *F. gaffe*. See **GAFFLE**.

GAFFER, *s.* a reputable term for a country neighbour; *S. gernfader*, *gefader*; *B. gevær*, corresponding with *Scot. gudman*; but sometimes confounded with God-father. *S. æwe*, the law, produced *aw*, and *gær*; *gærn*, legal, worthy, reputable, married. See **GAMBEE** and **YEOMAN**.

GAFFLE, *s.* an artificial spur for a cock; *G. gafla*; *S. gafla*, *geafla*; *T. gabel*; *B. gaffel*; *W. gafach*.

GAG, *s.* something put into the mouth to hinder speech; *B. kau negge*, a jaw-wedge.

GAGE, *s.* 1. a pledge, a stake; *F. gage*, from *G. wad*, *wad*; *Swed. wad*; *B. wedde*; *S. wed*; *L. vas*, *vadis*. See **WAGE**.

2. A mason's rule, a rod to measure casks. See **GAVEN**.

GAGGLE, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose; *B. gagulen*. See **ACKLE**.

G A L

GAIN, *ad.* used as a prefix, signifies opposite, towards; *G. gen. gegn*; *S. gean*; *T. gegen*, corresponding with *L. contra, iterum, re.* See **AGAIN**.

GAIN, *s.* 1. advantage, convenience, profit, interest; *G. geign, gagn*; *Swed. gagn*; *S. geagn*; *F. gagne*; apparently from *G. eiga*; *S. agan*, to obtain, possess.

2. Success from exertion, earning, profitable labour; *G. gavin*; *T. gewinn*; *S. gewin*; *It. gavagna*; *F. gagne*. See **WIN**.

GAINLY, *a.* useful, convenient, handy; *Swed. gagnlig*.

GAIRISH, *a.* gaudy, showy, glittering; from the noun.

GAIRY, GALLERY, *s.* finery, show, glitter; *O. F. gaierie*. See **GAY** and **GAUDRY**.

GAIT, *s.* 1. a way, a road, a street. See **GATE**.

2. Manner of walking, march; *G. gahatt*, going, go-hood; from to Go.

GAITER, *s.* a spatterdash; *F. guêtre, guestre*; *It. uosetta*. See **HOSE**.

GAL, *s.* song; *G. T. Swed. gal*; *S. D. gale*; *W. gal*; *P. gool*; *Heb. kol*, the voice, song; *Sans. ga*; *G. gala*, to sing. See **NIGHTINGAL**.

GALA, *s.* grand festivity, ornament, splendour; *A. galah, iala*; *P. gela*; *Swed. galla*; *Arm. Sp. F. It. gala*.

GALE, *s.* 1. water myrtle, sweet willow; *G. and B. galgel*; *F. gale*.

2. A strong steady wind; *G. gol*; *B. koele*; *T. kuhle*, a fresh cool wind.

GALIOT, *s.* a small galley, a kind of brigantine; *F. galote*; *It. galeotto*.

GALL, *s.* 1. bile, malignity, rancour; *Isl. gall*; *Swed. galla*; *D. gald*; *S. gealla*; *B. gal*; *χολή*; *S. geal* is yellow.

2. Excoriation, a sore occasioned by friction; *S. gealla*; *Arm. gall*; *F. gale*.

3. A nucleus or excrescence on trees, arising from a deposit of the eggs of insects; *G. gall*; *S. gealla*; *D. gal*; *L. galla*.

GALLANT, *a.* 1. from **GALA**; gay, fine, splendid; *F. galant*; *It. galante*; *Sp. galano*.

2. Brave, valiant, noble; the foregoing word is supposed to have been confounded with *L. valens*, from *valeo*; *Arm. and W. gallu*.

GALLEON, *s.* from **GALLEY**; a large Spanish ship; *F. gation*.

GALLERY, *s.* a long narrow floor, a balcony; *G. geilär, galeidr*, from *leid*, *galeid*, a way, a leading, a gang-way; *B. galderie*; *Swed. gallerie*; *F. galerie*. *O. F. galler* was used instead of *aller*, to go; and *gallerie*, in this sense, would be a passage. See to **WALK**.

GALLEY, *s.* a vessel impelled by sails and oars; *Swed. galeja*; *G. galeidr*; *F. galere*; *It. galeria*; apparently signifying a passage-boat, and cognate with *gallery*, but supposed to be from *γαῦλος*.

GALLIARD, *1. a.* gay, lively. *2. s.* A sprightly dance, a lively fellow; *F. gaillarde*. See **GAY** and **ARD**.

GALLIGASKINS, *s.* large open hose; perhaps of *L. B. caligae coxiones*; but said to be *Gallicæ coxiones*. See **GASKINS**.

GALLIMATIA, *s.* nonsense; a word said to be used by the French in ridicule of the Armoricans, with whom *gall mat* signifies good French.

GALLIMAUFY, *s.* a medley, a hotch potch; *F. galima-free*, said to be *Arm. gall mat frya*, a good French rat-gout, a fricassee of scraps.

G A N

GALLIPOT, *s.* a glazed pot used by druggists; *G. glepot, glerpot*; *B. gleye pot*. See **GLAIR**.

GALLOCHE, *s.* a kind of wooden shoe, a sock; *F. galloche*; *It. galloccia*.

GALLON, *s.* a measure of four quarts; *F. gallon*; *L. culligna*; *χιλικός*.

GALLOON, *s.* a kind of lace; *F. and B. galon*; *L. galena*; *γαλάνη*.

GALLOP, *v. n.* to ride fast, to move by leaps; *D. galope*; *Swed. galopa*; *S. gehleapan*; *T. gelauen*; *B. geloupen*; *F. galoper*; *It. galoppare*, from *G. laupa*, to leap, to run.

GALLOW, *v. a.* to terrify; *S. agælwan*, from *G. oga*, fear. See **AGAZE**.

GALLOWAY, *s.* a horse under fourteen hands in height; *Bohem. galova*; *Pol. and T. galwach, walach*; *Swed. gall, galling*, a nag, a gelding.

GALLOWGLASSES, *s.* Irish soldiers; *I. galoglach*, from *gal*, war, and *oglach*, a servant or soldier.

GALLOWS, *s.* a gibbet, a tree of execution, a suspender; *G. and Swed. galga*; *Isl. galg*; *S. and Belg. galg*, confounded with *L. gabalus*. See **GABLE**.

GALLOWS, *a.* careless, dissolute; *G. galaus*; *Swed. gdlos*, from *ga*, care, attention, and *laus*, free, loose.

GAMBADO, *s.* a spatterdash for riding; from *It. gamba*. See **JAMB**.

GAMBAGE, *s.* a yellow pigment; from *Cambodia*, where it is found.

GAMBOL, *v. n.* to skip, to frisk, to frolic; *F. gambiller*; *It. gambazzare*, from *gamba*, a leg. See **JAMB**.

GAME, *s.* play, pleasure, mirth, the sport of the field; *G. gaman*; *T. gamen*; *S. gaman*, from *G. gamma*, to play, to make merry.

GAMMER, *s.* a respectful term, among peasants, for an elderly woman; *Swed. gudmoder, humor*; *B. gemoer, gemoder*; *Scot. gimmer*, the feminine of Gaffer.

GAMMON, *s.* 1. a buttock of hog salted and dried; *It. jambone*; *F. jambon*. See **HAM** and **JAMB**.

2. The complete game at backgammon. See **GAME**.

GAMUT, *s.* the scale of music; *It. gama*; *F. gamme*. The scale is said to have consisted of only six notes, beginning with *ut*, until Guido Aretino prefixed another called *gamma*, after the Greek rotation *gamma ut*.

GANCH, *v. a.* to torture by dropping the person from a high place upon hooks; *F. gancher*; *It. ganciare*, from *gancio*; *L. uncus*.

GANDER, *s.* the male of a goose; *G. gans*; *T. ganzer*; *Swed. gandra*; *F. jar, jars*; *Hind. hans*; *χοντρός*.

GANG, *v. n.* to go; *G. and Swed. ganga*; *S. gangan*; *T. and B. gangen*, from *G. ga*.

GANG, *s.* from the verb; a number of persons who go or work together, a crew.

GANGLION, *s.* a flower called poligala; the name seems to have been given to different flowers worn in **GANG**-week.

GANGWAY, *s.* a way or passage from one part of a ship to another; *Swed. gdngväg*; *S. gangweg*.

GANGWEEK, *s.* the time when processions were made to illustrate the bounds of parishes. See **ROGATION**.

GANNET, *s.* a kind of wild goose; *S. ganot*. See **GANDER**.

GANTELOPE, vulgarly **GANTLET**, *s.* a military punishment; *G. wandleop*; *Scot. wand loup*, from *wand*, a rod, and *loup*, to leap or run; but pronounced *gante-lope* by the Celts.

G A R

GANTLET, *s.* an armorial glove. See **GAUNTLET**.

GANZA, *s.* a species of wild goose; Sp. *gansa*; Sans. *hansa*. See **GANDER**.

GAOL, *s.* a place of confinement, a prison; F. *geole*; B. *gaol*; W. *geol*; Sp. *jaula*; It. *gaiola*, *caiola*, from L. *caveola*, a cage. See **JAIL**.

GAP, *s.* a hole, opening, breach, the hiatus in pronunciation; G. *gap*; S. *gapa*, apparently formed from the same root with our *ope*, open.

GAPE, *v. n.* to open the mouth or eyes, to stare, to yawn; G. and Swed. *gapa*; S. *geapan*, to yawn, gasp, stare.

GAR, *v.* to prepare, arrange, to make, to cause; G. *gera*; Isl. *giora*; Swed. *göra*, *giöra*; D. *giære*; S. *gearwian*; Scot. *gar*; T. *gerben*.

GAR, *s.* a point, a spear, a lance, a fish called *acus* in L. The Girrock, Gave or Gaff fish.

GARANCE, *s.* an herb used for dying red; Sp. *garanza*; F. *garance*; *uipfö*.

GARB, *s.* dress, arrangement, outward appearance; G. *giorda*; S. *gearva*, equipment; T. *garb*; It. *garbo*; F. *garb*. See to **GAR**.

GARBAGE, *s.* 1. offal, guts, excrement; G. *giorb*. See **GORE**.
2. Unripe fruit, sour trash; It. *garbezza*, from *garbo*, L. *acerbus*. See **CRAB**.

GARBLE, *v. a.* to sift, separate, pick; A. *gharbala*; It. *garbellare*; Sp. *garbellar*: but F. *cribler* is from L. *cribello*.

GARBOIL, *s.* tumult, uproar, disorder; F. *garbouille*; It. *garboglio*. See **TURMOIL**.

GARDEN, *s.* inclosed ground, cultivated with plants; G. *gard*; S. *garda*; Swed. *gård*; W. *garedd*; T. *garthen*; It. *giardino*; F. *jardin*; P. *gard* in the Pahlavi dialect. See **YARD** and **ORCHARD**.

GARE, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep; W. *garr*; Arm. *gar*; L. B. *crea*, from L. *crus*. See **GARTER**.

GARGLE, *v. a.* to wash the throat; F. *gargouiller*, from L. *gurgulio*.

GARLAND, *s.* a wreath of flowers; F. *guirlande*; It. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *girlanda*, supposed to be from L. *giro*; but *gardland* and *garland*, as used by the Scandinavians, is said to have been from *gird*, to bind, and *lada* or *linda*, a fillet.

GARLICK, *s.* a species of leek; S. *garlic* from *geir*, a clove, a spike, and *lauk*, a leek. See **GAR**.

GARLICKS, *s.* a cloth made at *Gorlitz* in Germany.

GARMENT, *s.* any covering for the body; from **GARB**, but apparently confounded with **Raiment**.

GARNER, *s.* a granary, repository for corn; L. *granarium*; F. *grenier*; It. *grenario*.

GARNET, *s.* a red gem; It. *grenato*, from resembling the seed of a pomegranate.

GARNISH, *v. a.* to arrange, decorate, set off dishes for table; F. *garnir*; It. *guarnire*; L. B. *vuarnire*. See to **FURNISH**.

GARRAN, *s.* a Highland pony; Sans. *ghora*; P. *geer*; G. *jor*; T. *gorr*; I. *garran*; W. *gorwez*.

GARRET, *s.* the upper story of a house; but formerly a watch-tower; F. *guerite*, from G. and Swed. *mara*; S. *merian*, to guard.

GARRISON, *s.* a fortified place, soldiers in a fortress; Swed. *gvarnison*; It. *garnigione*; F. *garnison*, from

G . A . U

G. væria, værna; Swed. *wärna*; T. *warnen*, *gewarnen*, to defend.

GARTER, *s.* a band to tie up the stockings; It. *garetiera*; F. *jarretiere*, literally a hough band. It. *garretto*; F. *jarret*. from L. *crus*; L. B. *crea*. See **GARE** and **JARDES**.

GARTH, *s.* an inclosure round a farm-house, a yard; G. *gard*; Swed. *gärd*; S. *geard*. See **YARD**.

GAS, *s.* subtle spirit, inflammable vapour; G. and Swed. *gasa*, to ferment, from *asa*, to burn, to heat. See **YEAST**.

GASH, *s.* a cut, a wide deep wound; B. *gehack*, *gehash*. See **HASH**.

GASKINS, *s. pl.* wide hose or breeches; L. B. *coxiones*, from L. *coxa*.

GASP, *v.* to open the mouth, to catch breath; G. *geispa*; Swed. *göspa* for *gapsa*. See **GAPE**.

GASSOON, *s.* an Irish footboy; Swed. *gusse*; W. *gwas*, from G. *jos*, *jod*, *göd*.

GAST, *v. a.* to frighten, to terrify. See **AGAST**.

GAT, *pret. of to GET*.

GATE, *s.* 1. the door* of a city, a frame of wood on hinges; G. *gat*, *gäet*; S. *gät*, *jate*, from *gäta*; S. *gätan*, to hold; whence our ancient word Gatehouse for a prison. Phœnician *gadir*, an inclosure, was the origin of Cadiz, and Cape de Gat in Spain.
2, A way, a street, a road; G. *gata*; Swed. *gäta*; D. *gade*, from G. *ga*, to go. See **GAIT**.

GATHER, *v.* to bring or draw together, assemble, collect; G. *gadra*, contracted from *ga widra*; M. G. *ganithra*; B. *gaderen*; T. *gadern*; S. *gaderian*; Scot. *gadur*; being the frequentative of G. *gavida*; Swed. *gadda*; M. G. *ganithan*; T. *gatten*, from *with* a conjunction. See to **GAD**.

GAUDE, *s.* a jewel, any gay trinket; L. *gaudium*.

GAUDRY, *s.* from **GAUDE**; finery, glaring colours, ostentation in dress.

GAVE, *pret. of to GIVE*.

GAVEL KIND, *s.* an equal distribution of land among children; G. and Swed. *kafle*; B. *kavel*; S. *geafle*; Scot. *cavel*, was literally a stick; but signified a lot, and G. *kund*; Swed. *kind*; S. *kind*; B. *kind*; T. *kind*, a child. The father of a family had the different portions of his estate inscribed on bits of wood which he inclosed in a box. At his decease his heirs drew their lots, and inherited accordingly. This practice was known to the Greeks under the name of *κληροδοσία*.

GAUGE, *s.* a measure, a standard; F. *gauge*, anciently *jaulge*, *gaulage*, from *gaule*, a rod. See **GAUL** and **GAGE**.

GAUL, *s.* a staff, a rod, a pole; Isl. *gagl*; S. *geafle*, *geaule*; G. and Swed. *wal*; F. *gaule*; W. *gnial*; Arm. *guidal*; L. *vallus*.

GAUNT, *a.* thin, meagre, spare; S. *gewaned*, wanting, diminished. See **WANE**.

GAUNTLET, *s.* an iron glove used as defence, and thrown down in challenge; F. *gauntelet*; It. *guanto*; G. *vanta*; Swed. *wante*; B. *want*, supposed to be corrupted from L. *manica*.

GAVOT, *s.* a kind of dance, a gay tune or air; It. *gai volto*, a gay turn, *gavotto*; F. *gavotte*.

GAUZE, *s.* a very thin silk or linen; F. *gaze*; B. *gaas*, perhaps from the town of Gaza, but said to be named from the isle of Ceos, where silk was brought from

G E N

the east in webs; and, after being reduced to threads and untwisted, it was manufactured into such stuffs; L. B. *gazatum*.

GAWK, *s.* 1. a cuckoo; *uusuk*; G. *gauk*; S. *geac*; Swed. *kuckuck*. See **CUCKOO**.
2. A silly fellow, a buffoon; G. *gick*; T. *gauch*; B. *gwyck*; Swed. *gæk*; Scot. *gawk*, from *gaka*; Scot. *geek*, to fool, to dupe. See **JACK**.

GAWN, *s.* a cask, a lading vessel; F. *gonne*, from L. *conus*; *xūnt*.

GAWN TREE, *s.* a wooden frame on which beer casks are set; Scot. *gantra*.

GAY, *a.* airy, cheerful, showy, fine; It. *golio*; F. *gai*; W. *geyw*; Arm. *gæs*; from L. *gau*. See **GAUDRY**.

GAZE, *v. n.* to look earnestly; G. *sia, asia, gasia*; S. *geseara*, to see.

GAZEHOUND, *s.* a dog that hunts from the sight; L. B. *agareus*, supposed to be from *gaze*, to see; but G. and Swed. *gasa*, signifies to course.

GAZEL, GAZELLA, *s.* an Arabian deer, an antelope; A. *ghizal*; P. and Heb. *gazel*, from *gaz*, a goat, and *al*, a deer. See **GOAT** and **ANTELOPE**.

GAZETTE, *s.* a newspaper published by authority; from the *Gaza* at Venice, which contained the government printing office; A. *gaza*; *yača*; a treasury.

GAZON, *s.* smooth grass, turf; from G. *weisa*; T. *wasen*; Hind. *gause*; F. *gazon*. See **GRASS**.

GEAR, *s.* apparatus, effects, goods, riches; S. *geara*. See **GEER**, **GARE**, and to **GAR**.

GECK, *s.* one easily imposed upon, a simpleton, foolery, whim, trick; G. *geik*; Swed. *gæk*; T. and Scot. *geck*. See **GAWK** and **JACK**.

GEE, a word used by waggoners to horses; Sp. *je*; Scot. *jee*; G. *ga*; *h*, to go.

GEER, *s.* apparatus, accoutrement, tackle; G. *giors*; T. *gerath*; Scot. *graith*. See to **GAR**.

GEIR, *s.* a large bird of prey; G. *geir*; T. *geier*, a vulture, an eagle; *ūgæt*; P. *geer*, a hawk; *mosh geer*, a mouse or sparrow hawk.

GELD, *v. a.* to castrate, to emasculate; Swed. *gälla*; T. *gelden*; from G. *gall*; *γαλλη*, sterile, infecund.

GELDER ROSE, *s.* the marshelder rose; said to have been brought from Guelderland; but S. *holder*, *geholder*, is probably the right name. See **ELDER**.

GELDING, *s.* from **GELD**; a castrated horse; F. *guilledin*.

GELLY, *s.* a coagulated fluid; F. *gelée*; It. *gelo*, from L. *gelatus*.

GEM, *s.* 1. a jewel, a precious stone; L. and It. *gemma*; G. *gimstein*; S. *gim*; T. *gimme*.
2. The first bud of a tree; L. *gemma*, apparently for *germa*.

GEMMY, *a.* from **GEM**; bright, sparkling, glittering.

GEMOTE, *s.* a meeting, the court of the hundred; G. *mot*; Swed. *möte*; T. and S. *gemot*. See to **MEET**.

GENERAL, *s.* one who has the command of an army, who directs generally; F. *general*; It. *generale*, from L. *generalis*.

GENEVA, *s.* spirit of juniper; F. *genevre*; It. *ginepro*; L. *juniperus*.

GENTEEL, *a.* polite, civil, graceful; L. *gentilis*; F. *gentil*; It. *gentile*.

GENTIAN, *s.* a plant with a blue flower; A. *juncyana*; It. *gentiana*; F. *gentiane*; L. *cyaneus*; *xūnos*, blue.

GENTIANELLA, *s.* from **GENTIAN**; a blue colour.

G I F

GENTILE, *s.* one of the nation, a native, a heathen; L. *gentilis*; F. *gentil*.

GENTLE, *a.* mild, tractable, pacific; F. *gentil*; L. *gentilis, ingenuus*.

GENTLEMAN, *s.* a term of complaisance; B. It. *gentiluomo*; F. *gentilhomme*, a man of birth or quality, corresponding with G. and T. *edelman*, from G. *ær*, *at*, nature, progeny, race. See to **GET**.

GEORGE, *s.* 1. a man's name, the name of several kings; some suppose from the Greek word which signifies a tiller of the ground; but G. *ær* signified pre-eminence, honour, and *rik*, rich, powerful; whence *Ærik*; D. *Ærig*; T. *Erik*; S. *Eorrick, Jeorick, Jorge, George*.
2. A figure of St George worn by the knights of the Garter.

GERFALCON, *s.* a large hawk; F. *gerfaut*; It. *gerfalcone*. See **GEIR**.

GERMANDER, *s.* a plant; F. *germandré*, from L. *chamædrys*.

GIFT, *v. l.* to attain, acquire, possess, obtain; G. *geta*, S. *getan*.
2. To procreate, beget, engender; G. *gieta*; Swed. *gåta*, apparently from *æd*, *æde*; Swed. *ætt, ett*, nature, progeny, descent, offspring.
3. To remember, to learn, consider, conjecture; G. *gieta*; Swed. *gata*, supposed to be from G. *ged*, the mind. See **FORGET**.

GEWGAW, *s.* a showy trifle, a toy; L. *gau*. See **GAUDE**.

GHASTLY, *a.* pale, frightful, dismal. See **HOST**.

GHEBKN, *s.* a pickled cucumber; Swed. *gurka*; T. *gurcke*, a cucumber, a corruption and misapplication of L. *cucurbita*; F. *courge*.

HOST, *s.* spirit, breath, the soul of a man deceased; Swed. *gast*; S. *gast*; T. *geist*; B. *geest*; G. *ahma*; *άημα, αργημα*, spirit, breath, are from *āw, աւս*; and G. *æsa* signifies to ferment.

GIANT, *s.* a man above the ordinary rate of men in size; F. *geant*; It. *gigante*; from *γίγαντες*; L. *gigas*, earth born.

GIB, **GIBBE**, **GLIB**, *s.* a poor, spiritless, worn-out animal, one emasculated. See **GLIB**.

GIBBER, *v. n.* to talk inarticulately. See **JABBER**.

GIBBERISH, *s.* cant words used by rogues, nonsense.

GIBBET, *s.* a gallows; F. *gibet*, supposed to be *gabelus*; *gabellus*, cognate with our Gable; but Heb. *ghiboth*; Arm. *gafit*, have a similar meaning.

GIBBIER, *s.* wild fowl, game; F. *gibbier*, from L. *an-cupor*.

GIB CAT, *s.* a gelt cat. See **GIB**.

GIBE, *v. l.* to sneer, taunt, reproach; O. E. *goab*; Scot. *jaip*, from G. *gabba*, *geipa*; Swed. *gabba, geipa*; F. *gaber*; It. *gabbare*, to ridicule; mock. See **APE**.
2. To turn round, to fly about suddenly; B. *gypes*, from *gyp*, an eddy.

GIBLETS, *s. pl.* small parts of a goose; from M. G. *gibla*; S. *giblai*; T. *giebel*, a wing.

GIDDY, *a.* having a sensation of going round, whirling; inconstant, heedless; S. *gidig*. See **EDDY**.

GIER EAGLE, *s.* an eagle of a particular kind. See **GEIR**.

GIFT, *s.* a donation, favour, acquirement; G. *gigft*; T. and S. *gift*. See to **GIVE**.

G I R

GIG, *s.* 1. a quick motion, something whirled round; from G. *ga, gega*, to go. See **JACK**.
 2. A fiddle; G. and Swed. *giga*; T. *geig*.

GIGGLE, *v. n.* to laugh sillily, to titter; S. *geagl*, a suppressed laugh; T. *gachden*, to grin; *uxlīcō*. See **CAKCLE**.

GIGOT, *s.* a hip, a haunch; Port. *cochado*; F. *cuisse*, *gigot*, from L. *cossa*.

GILD, *v. a.* to wash over with gold; G. *gilda*; S. *gilden*, from **GOLD**.

GILL, *s.* 1. a stream within high banks; G. *gils*. See **GLEN**.
 2. A measure containing the fourth part of a pint; L. B. *gillo, gello*; S. *wægel*; *xivæk*.

3. A girl, a wench; G. *jugge*, dim. *juggele*, feminine of **Jock** or **Jack**. See **JACK**.

4. An herb called ground ivy; B. *gyl, geil*; Scot. *gyle*, from B. *geilen*, to ferment, signified wort, into which this plant was infused. See **ALEHOOF**.

GILLS, *s. pl.* the openings at the neck of a fish for respiration; G. *giels*; Swed. *gel*; D. *geller*; T. *gille*; Sp. *agallas*. G. *giel, gil*, a fissure.

GILLY FLOWER, JULY FLOWER, *s.* a kind of wall flower; F. *giroflier*; L. *caryophyllum*.

GIM, **GIMMY**, *a.* neat, spruce, fine, gay; Scot. *gim, gimp*, supposed to be W. *cwymp*; but probably corrupted from **gemy**, as resembling a jewel, in the same way that F. *bijou* is applied.

GIMLET, *s.* a borer for nails; F. *gimblet*. See **WIMBLE**.

GIMMAL, GIMBAL, GEMMOW, GIMMER, *s.* a marriage-ring, a circle or link, a device of connexion; from G. *mahlen*, *gemahlen*, *gemaelen*, to broth, to join; Swed. *gemel*; B. *gemaal*, a spouse, from G. *mal*, a contract.

GIMP, *s.* a binding, a border; B. *gimp*; F. *guipe*. See **WHIP**.

GIN, *s.* 1. a machine; contracted from **ENGINE**.
 2. A snare, a trap; corrupted from S. and Scot. *girn*. See **GRIN**.
 3. A contraction of **GENEVA**; juniper spirit.

GINGER, *s.* a warm spicy root; P. *zingebut*; L. *zingiber*; *γίγηρης*.

GINGERLY, *ad.* nicely, cautiously, softly; from Swed. *gängare*, a smooth pace, an amble. See **GANG**.

GINGLE, *v.* to make or cause a sharp reverberating sound. See **TINKLE**.

GINNET, *s.* a small Spanish horse; *ind*; L. *hinnus*, *ginnus*.

GIPSEY, *s.* 1. a vagabond, a fortune-teller; meaning an Egyptian, and applied to a race of wanderers, who first appeared in Europe, by Hungary and Bohemia, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, under the name of Tatars, Tartars, Zygeuners, Cingare and Babylonians. L. B. *Zigareus* signified both Saracen and Gipsey; P. *Zangi* were apparently the same people; and there is said to be a tribe called Zingane near the Indus. Their countenance, complexion and manners indicate eastern origin, and resemble particularly the low castes of the Hindoos, some part of whose language they are said to retain.
 2. A loose wench, a saucy girl; G. *kieps*; S. *cyfese*, a concubine.

GIRAFFA, *s.* an African animal; A. *serafa*, the stately.

GIRASOLE, *s.* a sunflower; L. *gyro sole*; F. *girasol*; It. *girasole*.

G L E

GIRD, *v. l.* to bind round, to clothe; P. *gird*, a circle; *girid*, what goes round; G. *gyrda*; Swed. *giorda*; S. *gyrdan*; T. *gurten*; B. *gorden*.
 2. To sneer, taunt. See **JEER**.

GIRD, *s. l.* a pang, twitch, acute pain; G. *geir*.

2. A sarcasm, a sneer; G. *garrad*. See **JEER**.

GIRDLE, *s.* a cincture, a belt, what girds; G. *gyrdil*; S. *gyrdle*; T. *girtel*.

GIRL, *s.* a female child, a young woman; G. *kirla*, dim. of *karla*, a woman, which is fem. of *karl*, our Carl, a man, a boor; whence Isl. *kyrla*; S. *cyrla*, which correspond with T. *swenth*, the fem. of **Swain**.

GIRROCK, *s.* the gar-fish, gave, or gaff-fish. See **GAR**.

GIRT, *s.* a bandage for a saddle. See **GIRD**.

GISE GROUND, *s.* land hired out for pasture. See **AGIST**.

GISL, *s.* an hostage, a pledge; T. *gissel*; S. *gisl*; D. *gidsel*.

GITH, *s.* an herb called cockle; S. *gith*; L. *agrostema githago*.

GIVE, *v.* to grant, bestow, impart, concede; G. *gjafa*, *giva*; Swed. *gjawa*; S. *gifan*; T. *geben*; B. *geeven*; from G. *gia*; S. *ge*; T. *gehe*; *ye*, our yea, assent, prefixed to G. *fa*; Swed. *fa*; S. *fon*, to possess.

GIZZARD, *s.* the muscular stomach of a fowl; F. *gesier*, from L. *gigeria* for *digeria*.

GLACIS, *s.* a sloping smooth bank in fortification; G. *lid, hlid*; S. *hlithe*; Swed. *glidit*; T. *glidte*; B. *gladitje*; F. *glacis*. See **GLADE**.

GLAD, *a.* joyful, gay; G. and Swed. *glad*; S. *glæd*; T. *glatte*, from *lat, hlat*, part. of the verb to Laugh; L. *laetus*. See **GLEE, BLITHE** and **LAUGH**.

GLADE, *s.* a lawn, an opening in a wood; S. *glade*; B. *glad*. See **GLACIS**.

GLAIRE, *s.* the white of an egg; Arm. *glaour*; F. *glaire*, from G. *gler*; S. *glære*, any thing clear or shining like glass; Arm. *glaour*, spittle. See **GLARE**.

GLANCE, *s.* a sudden shoot of light, a quick short view; G. *glans, glyms*; Swed. *glans*; T. *glanz*; B. *glantz*, from to **GLOW**, corresponding with *γλαίνειν*.

GLANCE, *v. l.* from the noun; to shoot a sudden ray of light, to view abruptly.
 2. To move or view obliquely, to squint, to censure in an indirect way; G. *glinta*; Isl. *glena, glea*; whence Swed. *glint*; Scot. *glent, gley*; O. E. *glea*, oblique.

GLARE, *s.* 1. from **GLOW**; an overpowering light, great brightness, splendour; G. *gloer*; S. *glære*; B. *gloor*. See **GLOBY**.
 2. A sharp piercing look, a fixed regard. See **GLOAR**.

GLASS, *s.* vitrified matter, a transparent substance; G. *glas*, from *gloa*, to shine; S. *glas*; Swed. *glas*; T. B. and D. *glas*. Amber found near the Baltic, was named *glasum* in the time of Tacitus; W. *gloyn*, splendid, bright.

GLAVE, GLAVIE, *s.* a broadsword; G. *glavel*; Swed. *glave*; T. *glave*; F. *glaive*; W. *glaf, gleddif*; Arm. *clezef*; I. *claidham*, from L. *gladium*: G. *lia* is a falchion.

GLAVER, *s.* wheedling discourse, palaver; G. *glaumur*; Scot. *claver*; T. *klaaffer*; W. *llafer*; Arm. *lavr*, speech.

GLAZE, *v. a.* to furnish or cover with glass, to overlay with something smooth; Swed. *glasera*, from **GLASS**.

GLAZM, *s.* a coruscation, light, brightness; S. *glæm*; T. *glaim*. See **LOOM**.

G L O

GLEAN, *v. a.* to gather what is left of the harvest, to select; *F. glâner, glasner*, from *G. galisan*. See to **LEASE**.

GLEDE, GLEDGE, *s.* a kite or buzzard; *Swed. glada; S. glida; D. glæd, glente*.

GLEE, *s.* 1. mirth, joy, gaiety; *G. hleja; Swed. lee; S. glie*. See **LAUGH**.

2. A song, a musical air; *S. glig, music, glio word, a song*. See **GLEEK**.

GLEED, *s.* from **GLOW**; a hot glowing coal; *Swed. glöd; S. gled; T. glut*.

GLEEK, *s.* music, a musician, sport, a game; *G. leik; Swed. lek; D. leeg; S. gligg*. See **PLAY**.

GLEEN, *s.* from **GLOW**; brightness; *T. glien; Arm. gloyn*.

GLEET, *s.* a flux from the urethra; supposed to be from **Glide**; but *S. geleht*, what drips, is from *gelecan*, to leak. See **CLAP**.

GLEN, *s.* a narrow valley, a depression between hills; *G. gil; S. glen; I. gleann; W. glyn*: *G. gil* is an opening, a fissure.

GLIB, *a.* smooth, slippery, volatile; *B. glipp*, from *G. hleipa*, to run.

GLIB, *s.* a kind of bushy wig worn by the Irish; *I. glib*, hair.

GLIB, *v. a.* to cut, to emasculate, to geld; *T. geluben; B. gelubbe*. See to **LIR**.

GLIDE, *v. n.* to slide, to go gently and silently; *Swed. glida; T. gleiten; B. glyden; S. glidan; D. glide; F. glisser*: *G. hlid, a slope*. See **GLACIS**.

GLIKE, *s.* a sneer, a flout. See **GLEEK**.

GLIM, *s.* a small light, a candle; *Swed. glimma; B. glim; S. geleom*. See **GLEAM** and to **LOOM**.

GLIMMER, *s.* from **GLIM**; a faint light, a coruscation; *G. glymr; Isl. glimber*.

GLIMPSE, *s.* a faint quick light, a short view; *G. glyms; B. glimp*. See **GLANCE**.

GLISTEN, GLISTER, *v. n.* to shine, sparkle, glitter; *G. glysa; Swed. glista; B. glisteren, gliusteren; T. glitzen*.

GLITTER, *v. n.* to shine bright, to glare; *G. and Swed. glittra; S. glitenan; D. glittre*.

GLOAR, *v. n.* to look earnestly, to stare; *Swed. glo; T. glauren; B. gluuren; Scot. glour*.

GLOAT, *v. n.* to look wistfully, to cast amorous glances; *G. lita, galita; Swed. glo, glota; lâa*.

GLOOM, *s.* cloudiness, heaviness of mind, a frown; *T. glum*, turbid, not serene; *S. glomung*, twilight; *Swed. glämmig*, appearance of ill health; *Isl. gleyma*; *Swed. glöma*, uncertain recollection, were all cognate with our words *loom*, *gleam*, *glimmer*, signifying at first an unsteady light, and afterwards obscurity, duskiness.

GLORY, *s.* lustre, brightness, fame, honour, a circle of light surrounding the head; *L. gloria; F. gloire; B. gloo*. See **GLARE**.

GLOSS, *s.* 1. a comment, a scholium; *glossa*; *F. glose*.

2. Lustre, brightness; *G. glys; Isl. gloss; D. glise*. See **GLOW**.

GLOVE, *s.* a cover for the hand; *G. glovar; Swed. glof; Isl. klof*, a finger. See **CLAW**.

GLOW, *v.* to shine, to burn, to grow hot; *G. gloa; S. gloan; T. glien; W. glo*; *Arm. gloy*, corresponding with *gloin*. See **LOW**.

G O D

GLOZE, *v. n.* to explain, wheedle, flatter, give a bright colouring; *G. glossa; S. glesan*.

GLUE, *s.* a strong cement used to join wood; *glaas; L. gluten; F. glue*.

GLUM, *a.* sullen, sour, grave, stubborn; *G. glâupr, glâp; Swed. gläm*, troubled in countenance.

GLUT, *v. a.* to devour, sate, cloy, disgust; from *L. glutio; W. glwth*.

GLUTTON, *s.* one who eats to excess; *F. glouton*. See to **GLUT**.

GNAB, GNARL, *v. n.* to growl, to draw up the nose like a dog in anger, to snarl; *S. gnyrren; Swed. knorra; T. knarren*. See **SNARL**.

GNAB, GNARL, *s.* a knot in wood; *T. knorr; D. knorr, dim. knorrle*, from *G. knastr*. See **KNOT**.

GNASH, *v.* to grind the teeth, to exhibit rage or anguish; *G. gnata; Swed. gnissa; T. knaschen; S. knysan; D. knashen*.

GNAT, *s.* a small winged biting insect; *gnat, gnâv; S. gnæt*, from **GNAW**.

GNAW, *v. a.* to bite, grind with the teeth, eat by degrees, corrode; *G. gnata; Isl. naga; Swed. gnaga; D. gnave; B. knaogen; T. gnagen; S. gragan; W. cnoi; gnâw*.

GO, *v. n.* to walk, move, proceed; *ga, ga; L. eo; Hind. ja; G. and Swed. ga; S. gan; B. gaan; T. gehen; Arm. ya*. It was a regular verb with the Goths; the Danes and Scots still use *Gaed* for Went. *Gig, gait, jack*, are some of its derivatives.

GOAD, *s.* a stick with a sharp point; *G. gadd; S. gad; W. got, a spur*. See **GAD**.

GOAL, *s.* a barrier, a limit, a starting post, a final object or purpose; *G. tiale; Swed. tîl, thial; S. thil; T. theil, ziel; B. doel; I. diol; Scot. dule, our Dole and Toll, are all cognate with our words *deal* and *taille*, meaning division, separation. Hence also *S. thyle*, the ultima Thule, which is now called Fula from the usual mutation of *G. th* into *f*, like *þ* into *ɸ*.*

GOAR, *s.* a triangular piece of cloth inserted in a robe or sail, a stripe or piece of patch-work; *Isl. geir; T. gare, geren; B. geer; Scot. gair; L. B. gero; It. gherone de la camisa*, the goar of a shift.

GOAT, *s.* an animal of a middle species between a deer and a sheep; *G. geit; Swed. get; B. geit; T. geiss; A. gadoo; Heb. ghede, gez; W. gitt*. See **GAZEL**.

GOB, *s.* a heap, a quantity. See **GOVE**.

GOBBET, *s.* a mouthful; *F. gobet*. See **GAR**.

GORBLE, *s.* a hasty swallow, a gulp; *L. B. gvela, gvela*. See **GOBBET** and **GULP**.

GOBLET, *s.* a kind of large cup; *F. gobet*, said to be from *It. coppella*, and first known as a juggler's cup.

GOBLIN, *s.* an elf or fairy, an apparition; *F. gobelin; T. gobold, kobolt; B. kabouter; L. B. covalis, cobalnus, gobalinus*, were used nearly in the same sense, although perhaps of different origin. *G. gummie*; *Swed. gubbe* was an old man or elf, and *Tumpie Gubbe*, our Hob or Hope Goblin; for with us *hope* and *tump* signify a field. *Cov, cob*, signifies metal, with the miners of Bohemia, and *Cobal* is an elf frequenting mines.

GOD, *s.* the supreme being, an idol; *G. god; Isl. gud; Swed. gud; S. god; T. got; B. god; P. khoda*. See **GOOD**.

GODHEAD, GODHOOD, *s.* the divine nature. See **HOOD**.

GOD YELD, *s.* protection of God; *G. god ylld; ylli gudanna*, favour of the gods.

G O R

GOEL, *a.* orange-coloured; *S.* *goelw.* See *YELLOW*, sun-coloured.

GOFF, *s.* a play with a stick and ball; *Scot.* *golf*, *gouf*; from *G. kilfa*; *Swed.* and *B.* *kolfa*, a club.

GOG, *s.* joy, delight; *Romaunce gaug*; *F.* *gogo*, *gogue*; *T. gau*; *L. gaudium*.

GOOGLE, *v. n.* to look asquint; from *G. auga*, *geauga*, to eye, and *glea*, to squint. See *KEEK* and *GLANCE*.

GOLD, *s.* the most perfect of metals; *G. gull*, *guld*; *Swed. guld*; *T.* and *S. gold*; *B. gulde*. It seems to be named from its colour. See *GOEL*.

GOLD HAMMER, *s.* a small bird; *T. gold hammer*. *YELLOW HAMMER*.

GOLDY LOCKS, *s.* butter cups; from *gold*, yellow, and *G. lyk*, a cup, a concavity.

GOLL, *s.* a hand; used in contempt; *G. kougl*, contracted from *knuckle*. See *HOT COCKLES*.

GOME, *s.* black grease of cart wheels; *M. G. gawamm*. See *COOM*.

GONDOLA, *s.* a long flat Venetian boat; *It. gondola*; *F. gondole*.

GONFALON, GONFANON, *s.* a royal standard, a military ensign; *G. gunfana*, *gunfalla*; *It. gonfalone*; *F. gonfanon*; *T. gunfannen*; *P. jung*; *Hind. ghung*; *G. gun*, an army, battle. See *KING*, *FANE* and *PENNION*.

GOOD, *a.* having desirable qualities; *G. Swed. S. B. god*; *T. got*; *A. qudr*. It is the adjective of God, the Deity; from *G. aud*; *P. ud*; *W. od*; *S. ead*; *T. od*, *ot*, signifying riches, wealth, power, happiness. Odin, Woden, Goden, was also the powerful, the mighty; and the Gaus or Goths called themselves Giants. From this root, *G. Audward*; *S. Eadward* is our Edward; *Aud-halp*, powerful help, Adolphus. See *God*.

GOODMAN, *s.* neighbour, master, gaffer; from *Good* in the sense of substantial, or a free man; but sometimes like *Scot. gudman*, from *S. ærvd*, *georvd*; *B. gehuwend*, plighted, betrothed, it signified the head of a family, a feudal tenant, and a married man. See *YOMAN*.

Goods, *s.* furniture, effects, merchandise, wares; corresponding with *L. bona*; *It. beni*; *F. biens*.

Goody, *s.* a term of civility used towards an elderly woman, corresponding with *Gammer*. See *GOODMAN*.

GOOL, *s.* a pig, a hog; *G. golt*; *D. gylt*; *S. gilt*; *T. galz*, apparently from *G. gall*, sterile, gelt.

GOOLE, *s.* a gutter, a gulley, a puddle; *Isl. gaul*; *Swed. gđl*; *B. gulle*.

GOOSH, *s.* 1. a large water fowl; *P. and Turk. kazz*; *G. gas*; *Swed. gäs*; *B. goes*; *S. gas*; *T. gaas, hus*; *A. ooz*; *W. guyz*; *Arm. goas*; *I. geh*. See *GANDER*.
2. A taylor's pressing iron; *B. yxer, geizer*, from *G. isar*; *S. eisag, ge eisag*, iron.
3. A simpleton, a gawky. *F. oison* signified a gosling, and also a young bird or simpleton. *T. gauchs* was a fool. See *PIGEON* and *GAWKY*.

GOOSBERRY, *s.* a bush and its fruit; apparently from *T. and S. hos, gehos*, rough, hairy, and *berry*; *Swed. krusber, grusbär*; *B. krusber*; *T. kraus*, frizzled, was apparently the origin of *L. grossula*; *F. gros, seille*.

GOOSH CAP, *s.* a silly person, a goose. See *COXCOMB*.

GORE, *s.* 1. filth, excrement; *G. gor*; *Swed. gorr*; *S. gor*. See *GARBAGE*.

G R A

2. Clotted blood; *S. gore*; *Swed. gor*; *W. gor*; *Arm. gore*; *iχωρ*.
3. A slanting piece of cloth. See *GOAR*.
4. A point, a prickle, a pike; the top of a horn; *G. geir*; *S. gaire*; *I. geur*.
GORGE, *s.* the swallow, the throat; *L. gurgulio*; *F. gorge*; *It. gorga*.
GORGEOUS, *a.* splendid, showy, glittering; *F. gorgias*; *Arm. giorgua*, from *O. F. gorier*; *It. gioire*; *L. gaudere*. See *GAUDRY*.
GORGET, *s.* throat armour; *It. gorgietta, gorgiera*. See *GORGE*.
GORMAND, *s.* a great eater; *F. gourmand*, perhaps from *L. voro* and *mando*, the former being pronounced *goro* by the Gauls.
GORSE, *s.* a prickly shrub; *S. gors, gorst* denoted also the juniper and restarrow. See *GORE*.
GOSHAWK, *s.* a large falcon, a goose hawk; *S. gos hafoc*.
GOSPEL, *s.* the word or record of God; *G. godspial, guds-pial*; *S. godspel*, from *spiala*, which, like Tell, signifies originally to detail. See to *SPELL*.
GOSSAMER, *s.* a fine spider's web, the light down of plants; properly *cob's hammer*, a spider's veil. See *COB* and *HEAM*.
GOSSIP, *s.* a sponsor in baptism, a tatter; *G. gudsip, gussiv*, from *god, gud*, religious, and *sib*; *S. syf*; *A. sihab*, a relation.
GOSTING, GOELSTAIN, *s.* an herb for staining yellow, garance. See *GOEL*.
GOTHAM, *s.* the town of fools; *L. B. gotticus*, with the Romans, was a Goth and a simpleton.
GOUD, *s.* a plant for dyeing blue; *F. guede*; *It. gaude*; *L. glastum*, from *glaucus*; *W. glas*; *Arm. glaz*, blue. See *WOAD*.
GOVE, *s.* a mow, a mass; *T. gehauf*; *B. gehoop*; *S. ge-heape*. See *HEAP*.
GOVERN, *v. a.* to steer, direct, rule, manage; *uənərən*; *L. guberno*; *Sp. gobernar*; *F. gouverner*.
GOUGE, *s.* a kind of chisel for grooving; *F. gouge*; *Sp. gavia*, from *L. cavo*.
GOUR, *s.* a growler, a badger; *G. goor*, from *geya*, to bark or yell. See *GRAY*.
GOURD, *s.* a plant resembling a melon; *L. cucurbita*; *F. courge, gourde*.
GOURDY, *a.* swelled and stiff in the legs; *F. gourd*, *engourd*; *Arm. gourd*, from *L. corigidus*.
GOURNET, *s.* a fish. See *GURNARD*.
GOUT, *s.* 1. the arthritis, a periodical disease attended with great pain; *F. goutte*; *It. and Sp. gotta, gata*, from *L. gutta*, on the supposition that it was occasioned by the distillation of catarrhal humours in the joints; *Swed. gickt*; *T. gicht*; *S. gectha*, are also names for the gout; but, like *B. jeukt*; *Scot. youk*, signify itching.
2. A drop; *L. gutta*; *F. goutte*.
3. Taste, liking; *F. gout*, from *L. gustus*.
GOWN, *s.* an upper garment, loose habit; *It. gonna*; *F. gornelle*; *T. gowne*; *W. gwn*; *L. B. gunna, gauna-cum*, supposed to be from *gwne*, reaching to the knee, as talaris to the heel.
GRAB, *v. a.* to seize, snatch; *Swed. grabba*; *T. grapp*, a claw, the hand. See *GRIP*.
GRAFF, *s.* a ditch. See *GRAVE* and *GRIP*.
GRAFF, GRAFT, *s.* a small branch inserted into the stock

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of another tree ; F. *greffe* ; B. *greffe* ; S. *græft*, from G. *graaf* ; S. *grafan* ; γέραψεν.
GRAIL, s. hail ; L. B. *granula* ; F. *grèle*, from L. *grando*.
GRAIN, s. 1. a single seed of corn, a small weight, a particle ; L. *granum* ; It. *grano* ; F. *grain* ; T. *gran* ; W. *grawn* ; seemingly allied to *corn*. See *Gay*.
2. A substance for dying stuffs ; F. *graine* ; It. *grana*, signified *kermes*, which was supposed formerly to be the grain of a plant ; and what we call dying in grain, is called by others dying in *kermes*.
3. The fibres of wood or cloth ; F. *grain* ; L. B. *greno* ; G. *graun*, green ; T. *gran* ; B. *grein*, hair, fibres ; signifying also the beard.
GRAINS, s. pl. 1. from *GRAIN* ; the particles of malt exhausted in brewing.
2. Prongs, points, forks ; D. *greens* ; G. *grinds*, from G. *greina*, to divide.
GRAMPUS, s. a kind of whale ; S. *kranfisc*, from G. *krina*, to grunt.
GRAND, a. 1. great, illustrious ; L. *grandis* ; F. *grand* ; It. *grande*.
2. Very ancient ; L. *grandevus*.
GRANGE, s. a farm-house, a barn, a grainage ; It. *gran-gia* ; F. *grange*, from *GRAIN*.
GRANT, v. a. to admit kindly, to bestow, allow ; L. B. *grationare*, from L. *gratia*.
GRAPE, s. 1. the fruit of the vine ; but originally signifying what grew in clusters ; F. *grappe* ; It. *grappa*, *graspo*, *grappolo* ; T. *traube*. See *RAPE*.
2. A fork with several claws or prongs ; G. *graf* ; Swed. *grepe* ; T. *grappen*, *rappen* ; It. *grappa*. See *GRYPE*.
GRAPNEL, s. a grapping iron, a small anchor ; F. *grapin*. See *CRAPNEL*.
GRAPPLE, v. to lay fast hold of, to fight close ; T. *grappen*, from G. *graff*, *kraff*, the hand. See *GRYPE*.
GRASP, v. a. to hold in the hand, seize ; T. *grapsen*. See *GRAB*, *GRYPE*.
GRASS, s. herbage of the field ; G. *gras* ; Swed. *grds* ; S. *græs* ; T. *grass* ; B. *gras* ; γέραψεν. Our word is from the verb to *GROW* : T. *wase* has the same meaning, from *wesen* ; G. *waxa*, to grow.
GRATE, v. a. to rub small, to offend by any thing harsh ; F. *gratter* ; It. *grattare*, from L. *rado*, *corrado*.
GRATE, s. a range of bars, a fire-place ; It. *grata* ; L. *crates*.
GRATER, s. an instrument to grate with ; F. *gratoir*.
GRAVE, s. a place for the dead ; G. *grauf*, *grav* ; Swed. and B. *graf* ; S. *græf*.
GRAVE, v. to dig, carve, engrave ; G. *grafa* ; Swed. *grava* ; S. *grafan* ; B. *graaven* ; γέραψεν.
GRAVEL, s. hard coarse sand ; G. *grio* ; W. *gro* ; B. *gravel* ; F. *gravier* ; It. *gravella*.
GRAVY, s. drippings from flesh in coction ; G. *grua fuit*, pan fat, from S. *greofa* ; T. *grape*, a pan.
GRAY, s. a brock, a gour ; D. *greveling* ; Swed. *græf-svine*, from *grave* to burrow ; but It. *graio* seems to denote its gray colour. See *BADGER*.
GRAY, a. hoary, white mixed with black ; G. *gry* ; Swed. *grå* ; T. *grau* ; S. *græg* ; F. *gris* ; It. *grigio*, *grao*.
GRAYBEARD, s. a stone jar, an earthen jug ; from It. *ghiara brocca*, from L. *glis* and *brocca* ; F. *broc*, a burnt jug. See *JAR* and *BRICK*.
GRAYBEARD, s. one whose beard is white with age, an old man.

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GRAYLING, s. a gray-coloured fish ; L. *ambra*.
GRAZE, v. n. 1. to touch slightly ; F. *raser*. See *RASE*.
2. To eat grass, to pasture cattle.
GREASE, s. 1. the soft part of fat, smear ; χρίων ; It. *grassa* ; F. *graisse*.
2. A disease in horses ; L. *crassus* ; It. *grosso* ; F. *gras*. See *GROSS* and *GOUDRY*.
GREAT, a. large, thick, grand, noble, intimate ; S. *great* ; B. *groot* ; Swed. *grott*. See *GROSS*.
GREAVES, s. pl. ancient armour for the legs ; from L. *crus* ; L. B. *crea* ; W. *gar* ; F. *greve*.
GREE, s. grace, favour ; L. *gratia* ; F. *gré*.
GREECE, GREEZE, s. a flight of steps ; F. *gres*, from L. *gradus*.
GREEDY, a. voracious, avaricious ; G. *gradag* ; S. *grædig* ; B. *gretig*.
GREEN, a. verdant, new, fresh, unripe ; G. and Swed. *græn* ; S. *grene* ; T. *grün*.
GREET, v. a. 1. to congratulate, salute ; B. *greetan* ; T. *grussen* ; S. *grithan*, from G. and Swed. *grid*, *grud* ; Scot. *gryth*, peace, tranquillity. See *FRED*.
2. To accost, to address, consult ; G. *raida* ; S. *geradan* ; T. *gereden*.
3. To cry, to weep ; G. *greita* ; Swed. *græta* ; M. G. *greitan* ; S. *grædan* ; O. E. *grede* ; B. *kriten* ; Tartar *criden* ; It. *gridare* ; Sp. *gridar*, *critar* ; Scot. *greet* ; F. *crier* ; P. *giryah*. See *CRY*.
GRENADE, s. a small bomb, a fire ball ; F. *grenade* ; L. *granatum*, resembling a pomegranate.
GRANVE, s. 1. the register or recorder of a court ; L. B. *gravior* ; F. *greffier*, from γέραψεν.
2. A steward, a superintendent ; S. *grefesa* ; Swed. *grefwe* ; T. *grafwe*. See *REEVE*.
GREYHOUND, s. a fleet kind of hound ; S. *grighund* ; Scot. *gnew* ; G. *grey*, a dog.
GRIS, s. 1. a pig ; G. *gris* ; D. and Swed. *gris*, a pig ; γέραψεν ; F. *gore*, a sow.
2. A flight of steps. See *GREECE*.
GRIDE, v. n. to creak, to make a sharp noise ; It. *gridare*. See *GREET*.
GRIDELIN, a. flaxen gray ; F. *gris de lin*.
GRIDIRON, s. a grate to broil meat upon ; It. *gradella* ; F. *grille* ; W. *gradell* ; Scot. *griddle*, from L. *crates*, *craticula*. See *GRATE*.
GRIEF, s. sorrow, pain, trouble, harm ; F. *grief* ; It. *grave*, from L. *gravis*.
GRIEVE, v. to afflict, hurt, mourn ; F. *grever*.
GRIG, s. a sand eel remarkable for its vivacity, a merry creature ; B. *krikie*, which signifies also a cricket.
GRILL, s. 1. a gridiron ; F. *grille* ; L. *craticula*.
2. An iron cage with bars like a grate ; F. *grille*.
GRILLY, v. a. from *GRILL* ; to broil, to roast.
GRIM, a. horrible, ill-looking, fierce ; G. *grim* ; Swed. *grym* ; S. *grim*.
GRIMACE, s. a distortion of the countenance, an air of affectation ; It. *gimmacia* ; F. *grimace*, from G. *grima*, a mask ; S. *egis grima*, *grima egis*, a frightful mask. See *AGAPE*.
GRIMALKIN, s. a tabby cat ; from *gray* and T. *mal* ; L. *macula*, a spot.
GRIME, s. dirt, soot ; G. *grim* ; B. *griem* ; S. *hryme*, soot.
GRIN, v. n. to set the teeth together, to smile affectedly

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and with displeasure; G. *grina*; S. *grinna*; B. *grünen*; T. *greinen*, to show the teeth, to laugh.

GRIN, s. 1. from the verb; a sneer, an affected smile.

2. A snare, a net; S. *grin, gîrn*; B. *garen*; Scot. *gîrn*, signifying originally yarn; like F. *filet*, from L. *filum*. See **SNARE**.

GRIND, v. a. to reduce to powder, to rub, to sharpen by friction; G. *grindja*; S. *grindan*, from G. *grîan*, a stone. See **GRIT**.

GRIP, s. a small ditch; G. *grep*; S. *grap*; T. *grube*, from **GRAVE**, to dig. See **GRAFF**.

GRIPPE, s. a grasp, a squeeze, a pinch; S. *gripe*; Swed. *grip*; B. *grijp*; T. *greiff*; F. *gripe*, from G. *greip*, *hreif*; T. *kraff*; Swed. *grip*; Heb. *garaph*; P. *girift*; F. *griffe*, a finger, a claw, the hand.

GRISKEIN, s. a pork chop, the back bones of a hog broiled. See **GRIC**.

GRISLY, a. horrible, frightful, grim; G. *griselig*; Swed. *grôselig*; S. *grislîg*; D. *græsleg*: S. *græsan*, *agryssan*, to have dread; T. *graus*, horror.

GRIST, s. corn to be ground, profit to the miller for grinding; S. *grist* for *grindst*.

GRISTLE, s. a cartilage; T. *croestel*; S. *gristle*; L. *cartilago*.

GRIT, s. 1. the coarse part of meal; G. *grit*, from *grind*; S. *gritta*; Swed. *grit*; B. *grut*; T. *grutze*; Scot. *groats*; F. *grau*, from *egrugger* to grind.

2. Sand, a small stone, a kind of fossil; G. *grit*; B. *gruiz*; Swed. *gryt, grus*; S. *grot*; T. *gries*; W. *grut*; Scot. *grete*; It. *gretto*; F. *gres*; Scot. *greek*, freestone.

GRIZZELIN, **GRIZZLE**, a. gray, roan, flaxen-gray. See **GRIDELIN**.

GROAN, s. a hoarse, dead, mournful sound; G. *hrym*; S. *grane*; B. *kreun*.

GROAT, s. 1. hulled oatmeal grain; G. *graute*; Swed. *gröt*; B. *grutte*. See **GRIT** and **GROUT**.

2. A fourpenny piece; B. *groot*, great.

GROCER, s. one who deals in spices, tea and sugar. G. and Swed. *gras*, signified aromatics; and, from the same root, G. *grad, krut*; T. *kraut*; Swed. *krydd*; D. *kryda*, were vegetables, aromatics, spicery; also G. *aurt*; D. *urt*; Swed. *ort*; B. *wort*; S. *wyrt*; T. *wurtz*, were used in the same sense; so that *grosser, grodser, krautzer*, were cognate with T. *gewirzter*, a dealer in spicery or dry herbs, in contradistinction to a green grocer. See **DAVG** and **DRYSALTER**.

GROG, s. spirits and water; from A. *uruk*, which signifies ardent spirit.

GROGRAM, s. a kind of stuff; F. *gros grain*, from *gross* and *grain*. See **LOCKRAM**.

GROIN, s. the part next above the thigh; F. *giron*; L. *gremium*.

GROOM, s. 1. a man, a master, a chief; G. *gum*; Swed. *gumme*; S. *guma*; T. *gau*; B. *gom*.

2. An attendant, an overseer, one who tends and cleans horses; Swed. *gom*; S. *gyme*, from G. *gaum*, care, attention; *ga huga*, to mind.

GROOVE, s. a hollow cut with a tool; G. *grauf*. See **GRAFF** and **GRAVE**.

GROPE, s. to feel for in the dark; S. *gropian*. See **GRIPPE**.

GROSS, a. coarse, thick, bulky, unrefined; G. *gris*; Swed. *gross*; T. *grooz, groes*; F. *gros*; It. *grossa*;

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L. B. *grossus*, from L. *crassus*, signifying also in G. generally great.

GROT, GROTTO, s. a cavern, a cave of pleasure; *grotto*; G. *grot*; Swed. *gruft*; D. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; F. *grotte*; Sp. *gruta*. See **GRAVE** and **GROOVE**.

GROTESQUE, a. distorted, caricatured, ridiculous; Sp. *grutesco*; It. *grotesco*, from **GROTTO**. The lower story of a Roman house contained the hall, baths and studies, decorated with mythological representations; and apartments of this kind being called grottos, the figures obtained the name of **Grotesque**. See **ANTIQUE**.

GROVE, s. a walk shaded by trees, a small wood; G. *grøf*; S. *grove*, apparently from *gro hof*, a growing cover, as G. and S. *hof*, signified a cover and a court.

GROVEL, v. n. to lie prone, to crawl, to be mean; G. *grufla*; F. *grouiller*. See **CRAWL**.

GROUND, s. the earth, soil, floor, foundation; G. Swed. T. D. S. *grund*; B. *grond*.

GROUNDLING, s. a loach, a small fish that keeps near the ground; D. *grundling*; but Swed. *gröndling* denotes its green colour.

GROUNDSEL, s. a plant called *simson*; F. *seneçon*; S. *grunde svælge*; Swed. *stenvort*: G. *grunn, grunt*; T. *grin*, stone, sand, corresponds with the Swed. name; and S. *svælge* is a potion, apparently used for the gravel.

GROUNDSIL, s. the beam that is next the ground. See **SILL**.

GROUP, s. a cluster, a crowd; It. *gruppo, groppo*; F. *groupe*, a bunch, a knot, a clump of figures in painting. See **GRAPE**.

GROUSE, s. a heath cock; W. *grugjar*, from *grug*; L. *creucus*.

GROUT, s. coarse meal, pollard; S. *grut*. See **GROAT** and **GRIT**.

GROW, v. to vegetate, increase; G. *grøa*; Swed. *gro*; B. *gryoen*; S. *gravan*.

GROWL, v. n. to snarl, to mutter. See **GRUMBLE**.

GRUB, v. a. to dig up, to root out, to destroy; G. *græpe*; S. *graban*. See **GRAVE**.

GRUMBLE, v. a. to feel about in the dark; frequentative of to **GROPE**.

GRUB STREET, a. mean, low, drudging in literature; from F. *graffie, greffier*, a registry, which was held there. See **GREVE**.

GRUDGE, s. ill will, animosity, a quarrel; S. *gewræc*; B. *genrok*; F. *gruge, gronche*; Scot. *grutch*. See **WREAK**.

GRUEL, s. oatmeal boiled in water; F. *gruelle, grnau*. See **GROAT**.

GRUFF, GROUCH, GAUM, a. coarse, rude, rough, surly, sour; Swed. *gruf*; T. *grøbe*; B. *grøff*. See **ROUGH**.

GRUMBLE, v. n. to mutter, snarl, growl; B. *grømmelan*, to speak angrily, appears to be G. *grum*, anger, and *mela*, to speak; Swed. *grummela*, to trouble, to vex; F. *grommeler*.

GRUNT, s. the common cry of a pig; L. *grunitus*; G. *runt*; Swed. *ruste*, a boar.

GRUTCH, v. to have ill will, to envy. See **GRUDGE**.

GRY, s. the tenth part of a line, an atom, any thing of little account; *ȝey*. See **GRAIN**.

GUANA, s. a large lizard; called *iguana* in America.

GUARANTEE, s. a security; It. *garantia*; F. *garantie*. See **WARRANT**.

G U L

GUARD, *s.* a defence, protection; *It. guardia*; *F. garde*; *W. gward*. See **WARD**.

GUASCH, *s.* painting in water colours; *It. guazzo*. See **WASH**.

GUDGEON, *s.* a small fish with a large head; *F. goujon*; *It. ghiova, ghiozza*; *Sp. gadoze*, from *L. gobius*.

GUERDON, *s.* a recompense, reward; *F. guerdon*, from *G. werd*, value, worth; *S. geweorthian*, to recompense. See **AWARD** and **RWARD**.

GUESS, *v. a.* to conjecture; *G. gieta, giesa*; *Isl. giska*; *Swed. gissa*. See **GET**.

GUEST, *s.* a visitor, a person receiving hospitality; *G. giest, gast*; *Swed. gäst*; *T. gast*; *D. giest*; *S. gest*; *W. gwest*; *Isl. gista*, to eat.

GUGGLE, *v. n.* to sound as water running from a narrow-mouthed vessel. See **GURGLE**.

GUIDE, *v. a.* to direct, rule, instruct; *F. guider*, from *G. wita*; *Swed. weta*; *D. wide*; *S. witan*, to know, to teach, show, demonstrate. See **WIS**.

GUIDE, *s.* a director, a conductor; from the verb; *S. watha, wisa*; *F. guide*; *It. guida*; *Arm. ghida*; *Sp. guia*, supposed by some to be from *L. via*.

GUIDON, *s.* from **GUIDE**; a standard bearer; *F. guidon*.

GUILD, *s.* a society, a corporation; *G. gild*; *Swed. gild*; *S. gild*; *T. gilde*; *B. gild*, contribution, tribute, signified also a club, either religious, mercantile or social, maintained by individual contribution. See **YIELD**, and **CLUB**.

GUILE, *s.* artifice, subtlety, cunning; *O. F. guille*. See **WILE**.

GUILT, *s.* offence, crime, wickedness; *G. and Swed. gilde*; *S. gylte*, signified value, worth, a debt, compensation for a crime; and thence came to denote criminality.

GUILTY, *a.* from the noun; criminal, liable to fine or penalty.

GUINEA, *s.* a gold coin worth twenty one shillings; first coined from *Guinea* gold.

GUISE, *s.* manner, mien, habit; *G. wijs*; *Swed. wijs*; *T. wise*; *Arm. ghis*; *F. guise*; *It. guisa*. See **WIS**.

GUITAR, *s.* a stringed musical instrument; *P. ketar*, perhaps *chutara*, four strings; *It. chitara*. See **CITHERN**.

GUIVRE, a figure in heraldry; *F. guivre*; *L. viper*.

GULCH, *s.* a swallowing, a glutton; *L. gulo*.

GULE, *s.* lammas; *S. gavel*; *L. B. gulo*, a contribution. See **GABEL**.

GULES, *a.* red, in heraldry or a coat of arms; *F. gueules*; from *A. gul*; *P. gool*, a rose, bright red.

GULF, *s. 1.* a whirlpool, an abyss; *G. gialfur*; *F. golfre, goufre*; *Swed. gäl*; *Isl. gaul*. See **GOOLE**.

2. A deep bay in the sea; *Klævæ*; *It. golfo*; *F. golfe*.

GULL, *s. 1.* a sea mew; *G. knail*; *It. guaglio*; *Arm. goll*; *W. gwylan*, the wailer. It is fabled to be the ghost of some person lost at sea.

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2. From the verb; a dupe, a silly fellow.

GULL, *v. a.* to trick, defraud, dupe; *G. goela, gaza*; *Swed. gylla*; *T. gillen*; *P. gol*, fraud. See **CAJOLE**.

GULLYHOLE, *s.* the hole where gutters empty themselves into the sewer. See **GOOLE**.

GULP, *v. a.* to swallow down at once; *G. glæpa*; *Isl. gleypa*; *Swed. glupa*; *D. glube*; *B. gulpen*, to swallow. See **GULCH**.

GUM, *s. 1.* a vegetable adhesive substance; *ñampu*; *L. gumma*; *F. gomme*.

2. The fleshy substance that contains the teeth; *G. Swed. S. goma*; *B. gomme*; *T. gaum*.

GUN, *s.* a cannon, a firelock; *Scot. gyn*, from *gin*, *engine*; anciently *crack guns*.

GUNNEL, **GUNWALE**, *s.* a rim of thick plank that rises higher than the deck on a ship; *G. and Swed. wal* signifies a cylindrical ledge or perch; but as *gun* is a modern word, perhaps the term was taken from the ledge of a cask. See **GAWN**.

GURGLE, *v. n.* to gush out with noise as water from a bottle; *It. gorgoliare*. See **GAROLE** and **GUGGLE**.

GURNARD, *s.* a fish; *L. cornuta*; *F. cornard, gornart*.

GUASH, *s.* a sudden emission of liquor; *Isl. guasa*; *T. gusse*; *B. gudse*; *Arm. gwaz*; *xwaz*; *G. gysa*, to pour out. See **JET**.

GUSSET, *s.* an angular figure in heraldry, a goar; *F. gousset*, supposed to be *cousset*, a sewing together, from *L. consu*; but *P. goshu* is a corner, and *gosh* an ear. *Gules*, *Sable* and *Azure*, are eastern words.

GUST, *s. 1.* a liking, a taste; *L. gustus*; *F. gout*; *It. gusto*. See **GOUT**.

2. A sudden blast; *G. gust*; *D. gust*; *S. yst*; *Isl. giostr*.

GUT, *s.* the intestine, gluttony; *G. kuid*; *Swed. qued*; *S. cwyth*; *T. kutteln*; *Scot. kite*, a bowel or stomach.

GUTTER, *s.* a channel for water, a sewer; *F. egoutoir*, from *L. gutta*.

GUTTLE, *v.* to feed luxuriously, to gormandize; frequentative of *It. ghiotto*, from *L. gluto*. See also **GUT**.

GUTWORT, *s.* an herb; *ñossu*; *L. alypum*, white turbit.

GUY, *s.* a ship's rope, serving to direct the moving any heavy weight, and prevent it from swinging. See **GUIDE**.

GUZZLE, *v. a.* to drink immoderately; *It. gozzovigliar* from *F. gozier*; *W. gole*; *L. guttur*, the throat.

GYPS, *s.* a species of limestone, plaster of Paris; *L. gypsum*; *A. gips*; *F. gypse*.

GYVES, *s. pl.* fetters, shackles for the legs; *T. gefesser*, from *fesser*, a fetter.

GYVE, *v. a.* from the noun; to fetter, to shackle, hold fast.

H

H A A

H, in all languages, is a note of respiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The desire of producing energy, apparently, occasioned the use of some guttural sound before vowels at the beginning of words; and this uncertain expression was varied occasionally into others more distinct, or entirely omitted. *Ennis*, Venetia, *Ega*, Terra, *Erigea*, Vespera, *Ewla*, Septa, are instances of this in the ancient classics. H was also substituted for F both in the Latin and French; as *Horda* for *Forda*; *Foras* is the French *Hors*; and *Forest* is *Hurst*, in Teutonic as well as in English. The Gothic and our own pronunciation of H appears to have been unknown to the Celts of Britain and Ireland, who had abundance of other gutturals. The Welsh say *Onest* or *Gonest* for Honest; and the Irish *Talla*, *Taip*, *Toll*, *Tocsaid*, for Hall, Heap, Hole, Hogshead. By the French it is seldom pronounced, although retained in their orthography; and therefore when initial to any of our words, derived from the Latin through the French, it has no power: otherwise it is never mute, except when following a consonant in the middle of a word, as in *Bought*, *Right*, which anciently had a guttural sound. Nothing can be more absurd, than the pronunciation of *Wo*, *Wich*, *Wat*, *Wen*, for *Who*, *Which*, *What*, *When*, except the barbarous practice of the Dalecarlians, who omit this sound in words where it ought to be retained, and prefix it to others contrary to general custom. From them, perhaps, the illiterate people in and near London have learnt to speak of the hair, instead of the air they breathe; and say *Air of the Ed*, for *Hair of the Head*.

Ha, *interj.* of surprise and sorrow; A. and Sans. *ha*; L. and F. *ha*. See **AH**.

Ha ha, an expression of laughter; A. and Heb. *ha ha*, common to all languages.

Haak, *s.* the sea pike; G. *hakel*; S. *hakkod*; T. *hechte*; L. B. *hakedis*; W. *haig, morhaig*; L. *lucius marinus*. See **HAKE** and **JACK**.

H A C

HABERDASHER, *s.* a retailer of goods, a dealer in small wares; T. *haabvertauscher*, from *haab*; B. *have*; It. *haveri, haber*, goods, wares, and *tauscher, vertauscher*, a dealer, an exchanger; G. *tuiskar*; D. *tusker*; B. *tuischer*.

HABERDINE, *s.* dried cod or stock fish; F. *habordine*; B. *aberdaan*, done or cured on board.

HABERGION, *s.* a gown of mail descending from a gorget, or breast plate; G. *halsberge*; S. *halsbeorg*; T. *halsberg*; F. *hauberg*, from G. *hals*, the neck, and *berga*, to cover, to defend. See **HAUBERK**.

HABILIMENT, *s.* attire, clothes, apparel, dress; F. *habillement*, from L. *habilis*.

HABILITY, *s.* faculty, power. See **ABLE**.

HABIT, *s.* usage, dress, custom, condition, state; F. *habit*; It. *habito*, from L. *habitus*.

HABNAR, *a.* at random, come what may, happen or not, *Hap se hap*, from *Hap*, chance; but as applied to the practice of touching glasses in drinking, it may be connected with G. B. and S. *Nap*; It. *nappo*, a cup.

HACK, *v. a.* 1. to chop, to mince, to cut irregularly; G. *hauga*; Swed. *hacka*; D. *hakke*; T. *hacken*; S. *hac-can*; B. *hakken*; F. *hacher*; Scot. *hag*. See to **HEW**.

2. To speak with hesitation, to stammer; Swed. *hacka*. See to **HAW**.

3. To vend small wares in the streets. See to **HAWK**.

HACK, *s.* 1. a horse let out for hire, any thing commonly used, a prostitute; Sp. *haca*, a small pad horse. See **HACKNEY**.

2. A rack, a crib, a railed inclosure: G. *haeker*; D. *hække*; Swed. *hdk, hæk*; B. *hek*.

3. From the verb; a cut, a gash.

4. A hook or claw, a sharp point; G. and Swed. *hake*; B. *haak*; T. *haeck*.

HACKLE, *s.* 1. from **HACK**; an instrument with iron points to dress flax; G. *hakel*; D. *hegle*; Swed. *hakla*; T. *hakel*.

2. Flimay dressings of flax that come from the hackle, raw silk.

H A L

HACKNEY, *s.* a pacing horse let out for hire, a hireling of any kind, a prostitute; It. *chinea*, *achinea*; Sp. *hacanea*; F. *haquenée*; W. *hacknai*, supposed to be from L. *hinnus*; but apparently from L. *clino*, *acclino*; It. *chino*, to kneel, to bend, to be submissive. The palfrey, heretofore sent annually by the king of Naples in homage to the Pope, was of this description. He was taught to kneel to his Holiness.

HAD, *pret.* and *part.* of the verb to **HAVE**; contracted from *haved*.

HADDOCK, *s.* a sea fish; F. *hadot*, named like the cod-fish from its head.

HAFT, *s.* the handle of an instrument; G. *heft*; Swed. *häfte*; D. *heftie*; S. *heft*. See **HAVE**, to hold.

HAG, *s.* 1. a witch, an enchantress, a fury; Swed. *hexa*; T. *hex*, *hecse*; B. *hecks*; S. *hægis*, *haegsche*; Sp. *hechisera*. See **HICKHOLT**.

2. Withered, shriveled, dried, meagre; T. *haeg*, *hager*; W. *hagr*.

HAGGARD, *a.* 1. from **HAG**; lean, meagre, shriveled.

2. Wild, savage; F. *hagard*, a term in heraldry, from L. *agrestis*.

HAGGESS, *s.* a sheep's head and pluck minced. See to **HACK**.

HAGGLE, *v.* 1. to mangle, to mince. See to **HACK**.

2. To bargain tediously, to deal in small matters; T. *haecken*, *haeglen*. See to **HACK**.

HABA, *s.* a sunk fence; G. *haija*, an inclosure; S. *hæk*, a ditch. See **HAW**.

HAIL, *s.* drops of rain frozen in falling; G. *hragel*; Swed. *hagl*; T. *hagel*; S. *hagal*.

HAIL, *interj.* all health, prosperity; G. *hail*, *heil*; S. *hæl*; Swed. *hel*; T. *hail*. See **HALE**.

HAIL, *v.* 1. to pour down hail.

2. To wish health, to salute.

3. To speak, to inquire; a sea term, from G. *hiala*; Swed. *hialla*; B. *heelen*; W. *hawli*, *holi*. See to **HALE**.

HAIR, *s.* one of the coverings of the body, the course or grain of any thing; G. *hær*, *haar*; T. *kar*; D. *haar*; S. *hær*; Swed. *har*; B. *haair*; F. *haire*.

HAKE, *s.* a fish called poor Jack, when fresh; but stock-fish when salted. See **HAAK**.

HAL, when forming part of local names, signifies a hall.

HALBERD, *s.* a battle ax; G. *hildbard*; S. *hellebard*; D. *hellebard*; F. *halebarde*; It. *alabarda*, from G. *hild*, battle, and *bard*, an ax.

HALE, *a.* healthy, robust, sound; G. and T. *heil*; S. *hæl*; Swed. *hel*. See **WHOLE**.

HALE, *v.* *a.* 1. to drag by force; F. *haler*. See **HAUL**.

2. To call to. See to **HAIL**.

HALF, *s.* a moiety, one part of two; G. Swed. and S. *half*; D. *halv*; T. *halb*. G. *alf*, *half*, signified genealogical line or descent; and when a woman was superior in birth to her husband, she was called *better alf*, and her children partook of her rank.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, in liquor, half falling from the seat; G. *sess*; T. *sez*; F. *chaise*; L. *sedes*, a seat, a chair.

HALIBUT, *s.* a fish called St. Peter's; P. *heilbot*; D. *hellebyt*. See **HOLY** and **BUT**.

HALL, *s.* a court, a public room, the first large room of a house; G. *hall*; Isl. *haull*; S. *heall*; T. *hall*; L. *aula*; G. and Swed. *sal*; F. *salle*, appear to be the same word, from G. *hiæla*, to cover; whence G. *Upsilon*, the upper or high court.

H A N

HALLOO, *v.* 1. to call after dogs, to excite them to the chase, from *ha* or *ho*, and *loo*; F. *haler* used in nearly the same sense, is our Hail or Hale, to call.

2. To shout or call to. See **HOLLA**.

HALLOW, *v. a.* to consecrate, make holy. See **HOLY**.

HALM, *s.* stubble, straw; G. Swed. D. T. *halm*; S. *healm*.

HALO, *s.* a reddish circle round the sun or moon; L. *halo*; P. *holu*.

HALSER, *s.* a small cable, a hawser; B. *hals*, a towing rope. See to **HAUL**.

HALT, *v. n.* to stop, to limp, to hesitate; G. and Swed. *halta*; T. *halten*; S. *healtian*.

HALT, *s.* a temporary stop, a stage on a march; F. *alte*; It. *alto*; T. *halt*; properly the imperative of the verb to Halt. See to **HOULD**.

HALTER, *s.* a rope, a headstall; D. *halter*, *halster*; T. *halster*, from G. *halda*, to hold, to which *hafud*, the head, seems to be added.

HAM, whether initial or terminating, in the name of a place, is G. *haim*; Swed. *hem*; T. *heim*; S. *ham*, a home, a house, a village; from *hema*, to cover.

HAM, *s.* the hind leg of a hog cured; Swed. S. T. and B. *ham*. See **JAMB**.

HAMES, *s. pl.* a pair of wooden bows or jambs placed over the collar, to which the hooks of the traces are fixed; B. *haam*; G. *thamb*; T. *hamm*, a bow, an arch.

HAMLET, *s.* a small village; from *ham*, and G. *lit*, small, little.

HAMMER, *s.* an instrument to drive nails or forge metal; G. and D. *hammar*; Swed. *hammar*; T. and B. *hammer*; S. *hamer*.

HAMMERWORT, *s.* house-leek; S. *ham myrt*. See **HAM** and **WORT**.

HAMMOCK, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship; Swed. *hangematta*; D. *hangematt*; B. *hangmatt*; but Sp. *hamaca*; Port. *amaca*; F. *hamac* is said to have been an American bed slung between two trees.

HAMPER, *s.* a basket used for carriage; supposed to be *hand pannier*. See **HANAPER**.

HAMPER, *v. a.* to shackle, to perplex; G. *hamla*, from *hamma*; Swed. *hamma*, *hamma*, a modification of the verb to *hamma*. See **HOBBLE**.

HANAPER, *s.* a receptacle for tribute, a treasury, an exchequer; *anæf*, *hanap*, was a measure used for seigniorial revenue in Britanny, whether in grain or other produce, supposed to be from L. *annona*, to which *paer*, *passier*, was added in forming L. B. *anaperium*, *hanaperium*; in the same way that *fiscal* is derived from L. *fiscus*, a basket. See **PANNIER**.

HANCE, *s. pl.* 1. falls of the fife rails in a ship, placed as bannisters in the poop, and down to the gangway; from L. *ansæ*; F. *ansæ*.

2. In architecture, are the ends of elliptical arches which are arcs of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch; F. *hanche*, *anche*; It. *ansæ*; B. Greek *arçæ*. See **HAUNCH**.

HAND, *s.* a part of the body, an act, a peculiar mode of writing, cards held at play, an index, a workman, a measure, rate or price, superiority, care; G. Swed. D. S. T. B. *hand*; Sans. *hath*: G. *ha*, *han*, *had*; S. *ha*, a hold, corresponding with *χεῖδε*, from *χεῖδεν*; L. *hendo*, to have, to hold.

HANDKERCHIEF, *s.* a kerchief used occasionally in the hand for wiping; in the same way that F. *chapeau de bras* is a hat for the arm.

H A R

HANDLE, *v. n.* to touch, feel, manage, treat; *G.* and *Swed.* *handla*; *D.* *handle*; *T.* *hendelen*; *S.* *handlean*: signifying also to manage, traffic, deal.

HANDLE, *s.* the part of a thing that is held, a hold, an advantage.

HANDSEL, *s.* the first sale, the first use; *G.* *handsal*; *Swed.* *handsäl*; *B.* *hensel*, a sale or transfer off hand.

HANDMAID, *s.* a waiting maid; from **HAND**, to serve, manage.

HANDSOME, *a.* 1. handy, dexterous; *G.* *handsam*; *B.* *handzaam*.
2. Beautiful, elegant, liberal; *G.* *hæntsame*, *hatsame*, from *hænt*, *hælt*; *O. E.* *heynd*, as used by Chaucer; *Scot.* *hanty*, *hende*, courteous, graceful.

HANG, *v.* to suspend, to suffocate by suspension, depend, adhere, linger; *G.* *hang*; *D.* *hænge*; *Swed.* *hänga*; *S.* *hangan*; *T.* and *B.* *hangen*.

HANGER, *s.* a short broadsword; *G.* *hoegin hior*, a cutting sword; *T.* *hauenger*; *B.* *hanger*, *hovner*. See to **HEW**.

HANK, *s.* a skein, a twig, a wreath; *G.* *D.* and *Swed.* *hank*, a ligature.

HANKER, *v. a.* to long after, to desire ardently; *G.* *agarna*; *T.* *angeren*; *B.* *hunkeren*. See to **YEARN**.

HANS TOWNS, certain associated towns of Germany, of which Lübeck was the chief; *Swed.* *hanse*; *B.* *hans*; *T.* *hanse*, an associate, a companion.

HAP, *s.* a casual event, accident, chance, luck; *G.* and *Swed.* *happ*; *T.* *happe*.

HAPPY, *a.* lucky, fortunate, at ease; from the noun.

HAQUETON, *s.* a cloak of mail; *A.* *haik*; *S.* *hæcce*; *T.* *hoicke*; *F.* *hoqueton*. See to **HUKE**.

HAR, **HARE**, in the names of persons or places, is generally *G.* *har*, high, eminent, chief; as *Hare*, *Harley*, *Harrow*, *Harwood*, *Harrington*, *Harborough*.

HARA, *s.* a shed, a place for keeping brood mares; *F.* *haras*, from *A.* and *Heb.* *hara*, to breed.

HARAM, *s.* an enclosure where the Mahometans confine their wives; *A.* *haram*, precluded, inviolable, sacred. See **ZUNANA**.

HARANGUE, *s.* a speech, a popular oration; *F.* *harangue*; *It.* *aringa*, from *G.* and *Swed.* *ring*, a circle, a popular assembly.

HARASS, *v. a.* to fatigue, weary; *F.* *harasser*, *harceler*; *G.* *herska*; *Arm.* *hars*, military endurance. See to **HARE**.

HARBINGER, *s.* a forerunner, a messenger; *G.* *herbeor-
ginger*, a quarter-master to an army, from *her*, an army, and *berga*, to lodge. See **HARBOUR**.

HARBOUR, *s.* 1. a lodging, a place of repose or security; *G.* *herberg*; *Swed.* *D.* and *T.* *herberg*; *S.* *herbeorg*; *It.* *arbergo*, *albergo*; *F.* *auberge*, written *Herborow* by Chaucer, from *G.* *berga*, to preserve, shelter.
2. A haven, a port: from the foregoing word, as a place of security, or perhaps from *haf* *berg*. See **HAVEN**.

HARD, *a.* firm, solid, close, near, fast, difficult, severe, harsh; *G.* and *B.* *hard*; *Swed.* *hård*; *S.* *heard*; *T.* *hart*.

HARDOCK, *s.* hirdock, hurbur. See **BURDOCK**.

HARDS, *s.* the refuse of flax; *S.* *heordas*, tow, from *G.* *heard*; *D.* *haar*; *Swed.* *hår*; *T.* *har*, fibres, flax, hemp; whence *Scot.* *harn*, coarse linen; *F.* *hardes*, clothes.

HARE, *s.* a small quadruped; *G.* *hara*, *hera*; *Isl.*

H A R

hære; *D.* and *Swed.* *hare*; *S.* *hara*, from *ear*, *hear*; *λαρυγς* from *οὖς*.

HARE, *v. a.* to vex, agitate, fright; *G.* *æra*; *Swed.* *arga*; *S.* *eargian*. See to **HAZE** and **HARRY**.

HAREBELL, *s.* the wild hyacinth; *S.* *hæur*; *Scot.* *haw*, blue, and *bell*. The Gothic tribe called *Heruli* are known to have affected a blue colour.

HAREBRAINED, *a.* giddy, volatile, roving; *G.* *hyra*, *hvera*, to turn round, make giddy, and *brain*.

HARICOT, *s.* a kind of bean; *F.* *haricot*; *agnès*.

HARLEQUIN, *s.* a buffoon in a play; *G.* *harleiken*, *garleiken*, from *gar*, a jeer, and *leika*, to play; *F.* *harlequin*; *It.* *arlequino*. See **PICKLE HERRING** and **PLAY**.

HARLOT, *s.* a prostitute, a whore; *G.* *hor*, a whore, was from *hire*; and *Harlot*, like *Hireling*, Chaucer applied to men as well as women. The mother of William the Conqueror was named *Arlota*, apparently from her submissive manner. See to **LOUT**.

HARM, *s.* detriment, injury, mischief; *G.* *Swed.* *D.* *T.* *harm*; *S.* *harm*, sorrow.

HARNESS, *s.* armour, gear, trappings for horses; *G.* *harneskia*; *Swed.* *harnesk*; *D.* and *T.* *harnisk*; *B.* *harnas*; *Arm.* *arnes*; *W.* *arnais*, military accoutrements; from *G.* *her*, an army. See **HERE**.

HARP, *s.* a musical instrument; *G.* *arpa*; *D.* *harpe*; *S.* *harp*; *T.* *harfe*; *F.* *harpe*; *It.* *arpa*.

HARPOON, *s.* a dart to strike fish with; *L.* *harpago*; *F.* *harpon*.

HARPSICHORD, *s.* a musical instrument with strings like a harp.

HARRIDAN, *s.* an old hag, a strumpet, a jade; *F.* *hari-
dele*, worn out, sterile, an old mare, from *L.* *arida*.

HARRIER, **HEN-HARRIER**, *s.* a kind of hawk; from **HARRY**, to destroy.

HARROW, *s.* an agricultural instrument for breaking clods; *G.* *harf*; *D.* *harwe*; *Swed.* *harf*; *B.* *hark*; *F.* *herse*: *A.* *hARTH* is a plough.

HARROW, *int.* well now; **Ωρα*; *L.* *hora*: *F.* *heure*; *It.* *ora*; *Port.* *ora*; *W.* *ora*; *I.* *urragh*; time, the present time, now; and also a good time, luck, fortune, as *F.* *heure*, *heureux*, *bonheur*.

HARROW, *v. a.* 1. to break clods with a harrow.
2. To ravage, harass, disturb. See **HARE** and **HARRY**.

HARRY, *v. a.* 1. to invade, devastate, ravage; *G.* *heria*; *Swed.* *härja*; *S.* *hergian*; *Scot.* *herry*.
2. To disturb, worry, irritate, vex. See to **HARE**.

HARSH, *a.* rough, sour, austere, grating; *Swed.* *härsk*; *T.* *harsch*; *D.* *harsk*.

HARSLET, *s.* a roast made of the inmeats of a pig. See **HASLET**.

HART, *s.* a male deer, a roebuck; *G.* *hiart*; *D.* *hiort*; *T.* *hirtz*; *S.* *heort*; *B.* *hert*.

HARTBERRY, **HARTLEBERRY**, *s.* a bilberry; from **HART** and **BERRY**. See **HINDBERRY**.

HARVEST, *s.* the season for reaping; *S.* *herfest*, *harfest*; *T.* *herbst*; *B.* *herfst*, contracted into *haust* in several *G.* dialects; *Scot.* *haist*. *G.* *ar*; *Swed.* *år*; *S.* *gear*, signified a year, and also the produce of a year (as *annonia*, from *L.* *annus*) to which *G.* and *S.* *vist*, vegetable food, was added.

HARUM SCARUM, *a.* giddy, thoughtless, volatile; *G.* *hyra* *um*, signified to turn round, make giddy; and *Scaram* is merely the same word with the intensive particle prefixed; such jingles of words as *Mish mash*, *Helter*

H A V

skelter, Hurly burly, are common to all languages; but most in use with the Hindoos. See HARE-BRAINED.

HASH, *v. a.* to mince, cut small; *F. hacher*; *Swed. hacka*. See to HACK.

HASLET, *s.* the neck, throat, lights; *Scot. hazel*, from *G. T. S. hals*, the throat.

HASP, *s.* a clasp folded over a staple, a hook for fastening; *G. hespa*; *Swed. haspa*; *D. haspe*; *S. hæps*, from *Isl. hæsa, hæfsa*, to hold.

HASSOCK, HASK, *s.* a rough mat to kneel on; *G. hoer*; *T. har*, refuse of flax or hemp, was also written *hös* and *has*. See HARDS.

HAST, second person singular of the present tense of the verb to HAVE, contracted from *havest*.

HASTE, *s.* speed, precipitation, hurry; *G. huast, hast*; *Swed. D. T. hast*; *B. haast*; *F. haste, hâte*; *Arm. hast*.

HAT, *s.* a cover for the head; *G. hatt*; *D. hat*; *T. hut*; *S. hæt*.

HATCH, *s.* a half-door, the trap-door on a ship's deck; *Swed. hakte*; *S. hæca*; *B. hechte*, from *Swed. hæfta*, to contain. See to HITCH.

HATCH, *v. a.* 1. to produce young; *D. hekke*; *T. hecken*; *S. æcan, eacnian*, from *G. auka*.

2. To shade in engraving by hacking cross lines; *F. hacher*. See to HACK.

HATCHEL, *s.* an instrument with iron points to dress flax. See HACKLE.

HATCHET, *s.* a small kind of ax; *F. hachette*; *It. accetta*; *T. haetze*; *Swed. hacka*. See ADZE and to HACK.

HATCHET FACE, *a.* hatched face, deformed by scars. See to HATCH.

HATCHMENT, *s.* an escutcheon for the dead. See ACHIEVEMENT.

HATE, *s.* detestation, malice; *G. hata*; *Swed. hat*; *S. hate*; *T. hass*; *F. haine*.

HATH, third person singular of the present tense of the verb to HAVE; for *Haveth*.

HAUBERK, *s.* a gorget, armour for the throat; *G. halsbeorge*; *F. hauberg*. See HABERGION.

HAVE, *v. a.* to possess, hold, catch, keep, contain, maintain, manage; *G. hava*; *Swed. hafva*; *D. have*; *M. G. haban*; *S. habban*; *T. haben*; *B. hebben*; *L. habeo*; *χεω, ἵχω*; *G. a, aga, aha, ha, hava*, seems to have been the progress of the Gothic word.

M. G. haba; *L. habeo*; *M. G. habaith*; *L. habetis*; *habats*; *habes*; *haband*; *habent*; *habaith*; *habet*; *habands*; *habens*; *habam*; *habemus*; *habandin*; *habenti*.

HAVEN, *s.* a harbour, a port; *G. hafn*; *Swed. hamn*; *D. havn*; *T. hafen*; *S. hæfen*; *B. haven*; *Heb. hoph*; *W. hafn*; *Arm. hafr*; *F. havre*; *Sp. and Port. abra*. See ABER.

HAVER, *s.* 1. from the verb; a possessor.

2. Oats; *D. havre*; *T. haber*; *B. haver*; *L. avenaria*.

HAUGHT, HIGHT, *s.* loftiness; *M. G. hahitha*; *T. hochheit*; *D. hoyed*, from *G. ha*, high; but *F. haut* is from *L. altus*.

HAUGHTY, *a.* lofty, proud, insolent; *F. hautain*. See HAUGHT.

HAVIOUR, *s.* from HAVE; countenance, conduct, manners. See BEHAVE.

H A Z

HAUL, *v. a.* to pull, to drag by violence; *G. hella, haldza, halza*; *Swed. hala*; *D. hale*; *B. haalen*; *F. haler*; *Sp. halar*.

HAUM, *s.* stubble, straw. See HALM.

HAUNCH, HANCH, *s.* the thigh and hip; *F. hanche*; *It. anca*; *Scot. hunker*, the bending of the hip, the croup, apparently from *G. huka*. See HOCK and HUCKLEBONE.

HAUNT, *v.* to frequent; *F. hanter*. See to WONT.

HAVOCK, *s.* devastation, destruction; *W. hafag* is apparently the English word, from *G. havega, wega*; *Swed. nöga*, to destroy, *manna nök*, manslaughter.

HAUTBOY, *s.* an instrument of music; *Chald. and Syr. abouba*, a pipe, a flute; *F. oboe, hautbois*.

HAUTBOY STRAWBERRY, *s.* a wood strawberry; *G. holzbeere*; *B. host by*.

HAW, *s.* 1. an inclosure, a hedge, the fruit of the hawthorn; *G. hag, haija*; *Swed. haga*; *S. hag, heow*; *T. hage*; *F. haine*.

2. An excrescence in the eye; *G. and Swed. hake*; *D. hage*; *B. haak*; *L. unguis*.

HAW, *v. n.* to hesitate, to stutter. See to HACK.

HAWK, *s.* a bird of prey; *G. haukur*; *Swed. hök*; *T. habech*; *B. havik*; *S. hawc*; *D. hæg*; *Arm. hak*; *W. hebog*.

HAWK, *v. a.* 1. from the sound; to force up phlegm from the throat.

2. To chase with hawks.

3. To vend small wares, to carry them from door to door; *Swed. höka*; *D. hækre*; *T. hoecken*, to truck, from *G. auka*; *Swed. öka*, cognate with *L. auctio*. See HAWKER.

HAWKER, *s.* from the verb; a retailer of small wares; *Swed. hökare*; *T. hoker*; *B. hoecker, heuker*, from *G. okur*; *B. oeker, woeker*; *Swed. oker*; *S. wocer*; *W. occr*, transaction for gain, usury.

HAWSE HOLES, HAWSES, *s.* the holes in the bow of a ship for a hawser.

HAWSER, *s.* a small cable, a towing rope. See HALSER.

HAWTHORN, *s.* a thorn used to make haws or hedges; *G. hagthorn*; *Swed. hagtorn*.

HAY, *s.* 1. a fence, an inclosure, a park; *S. heow*; *G. haija*; *F. haine*. See HAW.

2. An inclosure for the purpose of catching wild animals, a large net.

3. A line or row, a ring formed by joining hands in dancing round the maypole at festivals.

4. Grass cut and dried; *G. hau*; *Isl. hei*; *Swed. hv*; *D. ha*; *B. hooi*; *S. heg*; *M. G. hau*. *Isl. hio* is the imp. tense of *G. hauga*; *S. heawian*; *T. hauen*. See to HEW.

HAZARD, *s.* 1. a game with dice; *It. and Sp. azar*, from *as*, an ace, which was a critical number.

2. Chance, peril, risk; *F. hazard*; *It. azzardo*; *B. hachsaard*, from *hach*; *G. haski*; *Swed. haske*, danger, peril, difficulty; whence perhaps the vulgar phrase to settle the hash.

HAZE, *s.* a fog, a mist; *S. haswe, hare*: *Arm. aez*, from *G. hæra, hasa*, hoar frost, in which sense the Danes and Swedes use *rime* to denote haze. See RIME.

HAZE, *v. a.* to fright, intimidate, vex; *Swed. hasa*. See to HARE.

HAZEL, *s.* the corylus or nut-tree; *G. hæsle*; *Swed. hassel*; *S. hæsl*; *T. hasel*; *B. hazel*.

H E A

HAZEL HEN, *s.* the heath fowl or francolin; common to all G. dialects.

HE, *pron.* a male, a man that was named before; A. Heb. Chald. *hu, hou*; G. *ha, ho*; B. *hy*; S. *he*; T. *hee*.

HEAD, *s.* the top, the chief; O. E. *heved, heud*; G. *haufd*; D. *hoved*; S. *heafd, hæued*; T. *haupt*; B. *hoofd*; L. *caput*. Robin Hood or Heud was Robin the chief.

HEAD, Hood, as a termination to nouns, signifies state, condition, quality; as Godhead, Priesthood, Manhood, Womanhood, Maidenhood or Maidenhead; G. *hatt, het*; Swed. *het, had*; T. *heit*; S. *had*. It was used like L. *tas*, to change an adj. into a subst. as true, truehood, truth; wide, widehead, width; broad, broadhead, breadth, in the same way that L. *verus, probus, vanus*, became *veritas, probitas, vanitas*.

HEAL, *v.* to cure, grow well, make whole; G. *haila*; M. G. *hailgian*; Swed. *hela*; S. *hælan*; T. *heilen*; B. *heelen*. See **HALE**.

HEAM, *s.* a cover, a veil, the afterbirth of beasts; G. *hdm, hamur*; S. *hama*; Swed. *hamn*. See **SHAM**.

HEAP, *s.* an accumulation, a pile, a cluster; G. *æfa*; T. *hauff*; S. *heap*; Swed. *höp*; D. *hob*; B. *hoop*.

HEAR, *v.* to perceive by the ear, to listen; G. *heyra*; D. *hære*; T. *hveran*; S. *hieran, heoran*; Swed. *höra*; B. *hooran*. See **EAR**.

HEARKEN, *v. n.* to listen, to attend to; S. *heorcian*. See to **HEAR**.

HEARSE, *s.* a wheel-carriage for the dead. See **HERSE**.

HEART, *s.* the chief or vital part; Sans. *hirda*; G. *hiarta*; Swed. *hierta*; D. *herte*; S. *heort*; B. *hart*; T. *hertz*; *ægðia*.

HEARTH, *s.* a fireplace; S. *heorth*; Swed. *herd*; T. *herd*; B. *heert, haard*, apparently cognate with *hörg*; A. *erat, harak*; G. *haurg*; M. G. *haurga*, a fire, an altar, from A. *ar*; Heb. *aur*; Chald. *ur*; Armenian, *our*, hour; Isl. *hyr, ar*; G. *arn*, fire. L. *ara*; *īqā*; and Heb. *jare, jaru*, may possibly have the same origin, for Jerusalem was the altar of safety. The resemblance in sound of **Hearth** and **Earth** may have led to a supposition that the Goths worshipped the Earth; but G. *haurge*; S. *hearge, hearch*, signified not only an altar, but also the idol of fire, corresponding with Vesta, 'Esia, fire; and *argeo*, anciently a temple, supposed to be of the Argives, may have been cognate both with *haurge* and L. *rogus*. See **FIRE**.

HEAT, *s.* warmth, hotness; G. *heit*; T. *heitze*; D. *heede*; B. *hett*; S. *heat*; Swed. *hetta*; Chald. and Heb. *hit*, fire, the sun.

HEATH, *s.* 1. uncultivated ground, covered with low shrubs and perennial plants; G. *heide*; Swed. *heid, hed*; T. *heide*; B. *heide*.

2. A plant growing on heaths; T. *heida*; S. *hæth*, included the L. *erica*, and wild thyme, with furze and other shrubs.

HEATHEN, *s.* a Pagan; *þuñðs, þros*, natives, gentiles; but G. *heidan, haithen*; Swed. *heden*; T. *heyden*; D. *heden*, seem to be from G. *heid, haith*, which signified a forest; M. G. *haithi*, the fields or country, and *haithn*, a heathen. See **PAGAN**.

HEAVE, *v.* to lift, exalt, raise, elevate, throw up; G. *hefa*; Swed. *hafwa*; B. *heffen, heeven*; S. *hefan*; T. *heisen, heben*; G. *ha* is high, and *oſa, yſa*, to raise up.

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HEAVE OFFERING, *s.* the first fruits given to the Jewish priests; B. *hef offer*. See to **HEAVE**.

HEAVEN, *s.* the habitation of God, the sky; G. *havom*; S. *heafan, heofan*, from G. *hau*, high; *hefa*; M. G. *hafjan*, to exalt. But G. *himen*; Isl. *himin*; Swed. and T. *himmel*; B. *hemel*, were more generally used for the sky or heaven, from G. *hema*, to cover; as L. *cælum* from *celo*; and the Goths used *himmel*, as the French *do ciel*, for heaven and the ceiling of a room or canopy. The heathen Goths, like the Greeks and Romans, seem to have considered heaven as the residence of Thor, Jupiter, and other celestial divinities, with whom souls had little or no concern; but the abode of Odin or Pluto, who had power over their future state, was believed to be subterraneous. See **HELL**.

HEAVY, *a.* weighty, important, grievous, dull; G. *haufgi*; S. *heafig*; T. *hevig*.

HECK, *s.* a salmon caught in a machine called a *hek* or *hatch*. See **HACK**.

HEDGE, *s.* a growing fence; G. *haga*; S. *hegge*; B. *haag, heg*. See **HAY**.

HEDGE prefixed to any trade denotes its meanness and poverty, as being practised by the way-side.

HEDGE, *v. l.* to make a hedge, to inclose.

2. For **EDGE**; to sidle, to put in edgewise, to make a side-bet.

HEED, *s.* attention, care, caution; Swed. *hæd*; B. *hoeede*; S. *hygad*; D. *agt*; T. *acht*; G. *hugad, ahugad*, from *hug*, the mind.

HEEL, *s.* the hinder part of the foot, the latter part; G. *hæl*; Swed. *hæll*; S. *hel*; D. *hæl*; B. *hæl*; G. *hala* signified also the tail.

HEEL, *v.* to lean or sink on one side; G. *hælla*; Swed. *hälla*; B. *hellen*: S. *hele*, depression.

HEFT, *s.* 1. from **HEAVE**; a heaving effort.

2. Weight, heaviness; heavihood.

HEGIRAH, *s.* in chronology, the date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca; A. *hagirah*, flight.

HEIFER, *s.* a young cow; S. *heafre, hiah feare*; Heb. *phara*; S. *fear*; B. *vaer*, a cow: P. and Heb. *phar*; S. *farr*, a bull; G. and Swed. *fara*, to engender.

HEIGH HO, *int.* signifying uneasiness of mind; L. *hei, ehū*; W. *haiha*; but we sometimes use the word as encouragement, from Hie, to hasten. See **HEY**.

HEIGHT, *s.* space upwards, tallness; S. *hikth*. See **HIGH**.

HEINOUS, *a.* hateful, odious; F. *haineux*; *haine*, hatred, from G. *hatgian*; S. *hatian*. See to **HATE**.

HEIR, *s.* one who inherits by law after the death of the present possessor; L. *hæres*; F. *hoir, heretier*: G. *erf, arf*; S. *ærif*, signify inheritance, but properly of land. See **YARROW**.

HEIR LOOM, *s.* what descends with a freehold to an heir; G. *lim*; S. *loma*, an article or member.

HELE, *v. a.* to cover, to conceal, to hyll; G. *hylia, hælla*; Isl. *hela*; Swed. *holja*; D. *hæle*; T. *helen*; S. *helan*; L. *celo*.

HELL, *s.* a place of torment after death; G. *hel*; Swed. *hæl*; S. *hell*; B. *hel*; T. *helle*, signified originally death, the grave; supposed by some ancient authors to be a Scythian word the origin of which is lost; but others deduce it from G. *hyla*, our hele, to cover, to conceal, to bury. " *Hyl hræ min*," bury my carcase; " *Blar sem hel*," as pale as death; " *Middle heim oc heliar*,"

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between this world and the next. Prior to the Christian era, M. G. *halga*, like the Greek and Latin names for hell, signified merely the invisible or lower regions, the general residence of the dead. The hall of Odin or Pluto was the heaven of warriors. Odin's field was Elysium, which is the infernal paradise; and the Goths must have believed in a corporeal resurrection when they deemed it meritorious to hasten their departure to *Halawai*, *Hell we*, the Hell god, Odin, before their bodies had suffered through age or infirmities. See HEAVEN.

HELLEBORE, *s.* a plant called Christmas flower; *helleborus*; L. *helleborus*.

HELM, 1. in the names of men or places signifies a cover, defence, protection, government; G. *hilm*, *hialm*; Isl. *helm*; S. *helm*, as *Wilhelm*, *William*, *Anshelm*, *Anselm*. See to HELE.
2. A covering for the head in war, a helmet; G. *hialm*; Swed. *hjälpm*; T. *helm*; S. and W. *helm*; It. *elmo*; F. *heuame*. See to HELE.
3. The rudder of a ship, the seat of government; T. and B. *helm*; G. *hialm*, protection, government, produced *helm*, a crown, and *hilm*, a governor, a ruler, a king.

HELP, *s.* aid, relief, cure, remedy; G. *hialp*; Swed. *hjälp*; S. *hälpa*; T. *helpe*, *hülfe*; B. *heul*, *hieelp*; W. *heip*; apparently cognate with *hale* and *heal*.

HELVE, *s.* a haft; S. *helf*, from Swed. *hälla*, to hold. See HILT.

HEM, *s.* 1. the edge of a garment, an inclosure; G. *hemn*; Swed. *häm*; D. *hemme*; B. *hamey*; S. *hem*, a border, an inclosure, a prevention.

2. A noise by a sudden expulsion of the breath; B. *hem*, from the sound.

HEMLOCK, *s.* a poisonous herb; S. *hemleac*.

HEMP, *s.* a fibrous plant; D. *hamp*; Swed. *hampa*; B. *hennet*; T. *hanf*; S. *hænep*; F. *chenevi*; L. *cannabis*.

HEN, *s.* the female of birds and fowls; G. *hæn*; B. and S. *hen*; Swed. *höna*, a hen; G. *hana*; S. *han*; T. *han*, a cock.

HENCE, *ad.* from this place or time; G. *hingat*; Swed. *hän*; B. *heen*; T. *hintz*; S. *heona*; L. *hinc*; O. E. *hennes*: G. *hin* signifies here.

HENCHMAN, *s.* a household servant, a page; G. *hionsman*; S. *hinesman*. See HIND.

HEND, *v. a.* to seize, to catch, to hold; G. *henda*; S. and T. *henden*; L. *hendo*. See HAND.

HENNA, *s.* an herb used in the east by women for staining the nails of their fingers and toes of a red or orange colour; A. *hena*.

HEPS, *s. pl.* the fruit of the wild rose; G. *hagabæs*, *hagabærs*; B. *hagebes*; D. *hybes*; S. *heaps*, literally hedge berries.

HER, *pron.* belonging to a female; G. *haar*; Swed. *hær*; S. *her*, the genitive and accusative cases of G. *hy*; A. *he*; Heb. *hi*; Arm. and W. *hi*, she.

HERALD, *s.* an officer who announces the titles or demands of a prince; Swed. *hærold*; D. *herold*; T. *herald*; B. and F. *heraut*; It. *araldo*. *Her* is an army and a lord; T. *hold*; Langobard. *old*, a trusty servant: but *heren*, signifies to extol, to glorify, to proclaim; and in the east an officer of this kind always precedes a man of rank, announcing aloud his honours, titles and dignity. See to HERY.

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HERD, *s.* a guard, a keeper, and also what is guarded, a flock, a drove; G. *herd*; Swed. *herde*; D. *hierde*; S. *heord*; T. *hert*.

HERE, *s.* a multitude, an assembly, an army; G. *her*, *herja*; Swed. D. *hær*; T. *her*; S. *here*; M. G. *harris*; S. *herge*, *herige*, have the same meaning. See to HARRY.

HERE, *ad.* in this place, or state; G. D. and S. *her*; Swed. *hær*; T. *her*; L. *hic*.

HEBRIOT, *s.* a fine paid to the lord on the death of a tenant; G. *hergiæd*, a seignorial fine. See HERE.

HERNSHAW, *s.* a herony. See HERON and SHAW.

HERON, *s.* a large bird; *iqor*, *iqudæ*; F. *heron*; It. *airone*; Sp. *agrona*; D. *haire*; Swed. *hdger*.

HERRING, *s.* a fish wonderfully productive, which migrates in large shoals; S. *hæring*; T. *hering*; B. *herink*; Arm. *harink*; F. *hareng*; It. *arenga*. See HERE, a multitude.

HERSE, *s.* 1. an inclosure for a corpse, a carriage in which it is conveyed to the grave; L. B. *hersia*; G. *hirdz*; S. *heord*; T. *huriat*, *huriste*, a door, a fence, a frame of laths, from G. *hirda*, to inclose. See HURDLE.

2. A term used in fortification; F. *herse*. See HARBOR.

HERY, *v. a.* to extol, to praise, glorify, proclaim; G. *hæria*; S. *herian*; T. *heren*, from G. *har*; T. *her*; high.

HEST, *s.* a command, a precept; G. *heit*; S. *hæst*; T. *heiss*, *geheiss*. See HIGHT.

HEW, *v. a.* to cut, sever, chop with an ax or sword; G. *huga*, *houga*; Swed. *huga*; T. *hauen*; S. *heawian*.

HEY, *int.* an expression of joy or encouragement; quick, brisk; D. and Swed. *hui*. See HIE.

HEYDAY, *s.* a high day, a time of joy; G. *hatalid*; Swed. *hogtid*; B. *hoogtid*; S. *heah tid*; O. E. *hocktide*, the high time, was a name given to festivals; but particularly to those of Christmas and Easter. It afterwards became *hey day tide*, *hockday tide*, *hoity toity*, and *hightly tightly*, to denote rural pastime. *Hock muney*, or Christmas, is literally the festival of the lengthening day, from G. *muna*, to increase. The term continues to be used in Britanny and Scotland. See HOCKTIDE.

HEYDAY GIVES, *s.* holiday sports, frolics; *gaives*, from L. *gavissus*.

HEYDUKE, *s.* a Hungarian messenger, an armed footman.

HICCIUS DOCCIUS, a juggler, a cheat; a cant word used at cups and balls, to take off the attention of spectators from the trick; possibly L. *hicce de hocce*, this here, that there.

HICCOUGH, **HICKUP**, *s.* a convulsion of the stomach; P. *hukak*; Swed. *hicka*; G. *hixt*; T. *hix*; B. *hik*, *hickse*; Arm. *hic*; W. *ig*; L. B. *hoqueta*; F. *hoquet*. See YEX.

HICKHOLT, s. a woodpecker; S. *hice*, *higar*; T. *heiger*, *haeger*, *hecse*, signified a bird of this kind, and also sorcery; apparently from G. *hyg*; S. *hige*, mind, intelligence; *higian*, to perceive; and *holt*, wood, may have been added to correspond with woodpecker: but S. *wigol*, *weohl*, from G. *veg*; S. *wig*, sacred, holy, denoted a bird used for divination. See MODWALL, WITWALL and SPEIGHT.

H I R

HIDE, *v.* to cover, conceal, keep out of sight; Swed. *hydda*; S. *hydan*; B. *hoeden*; T. *hätta*.
HIDE, *s.* 1. the skin of a beast; G. *hud*; B. *huid*; T. *haut*; S. *hy*
2. A portion of land usually allotted to a hut or cottage; Swed. *hydda*; S. *hyd*; T. *huitte*; L. B. *hida*. See **HUT**.
HIDEOUS, *a.* horrible, frightful, shocking; F. *hideux*: G. *otti, ugga*; J. *uadh*, *fright*, from G. *oga, ugga*, *fear*. See **AGAZE**.
HIE, *v. n.* to move quickly, to hasten, to proceed briskly; G. *heya*; S. *higan*; *gå*. See to **Go**.
HIGH, *a.* lofty, loud, eminent, noble, proud, dear; G. *ha*; Swed. *ha, hög*; T. *ha, hoch*; D. *høy*; S. *heah, hig*; Arm. *huch*; W. *uch*: F. *haut*, from L. *altus*, has partaken of the Gothic word.
HIGHT, called, named, styled; an imperfect verb used only in the pret. tense; from G. *heita*; Swed. *heta*; S. *halan*; T. *heissen*.
HIGHTY TIGHTY, *a.* frolicsome, thoughtless, giddy. See **HEYDAY**.
HIGHWAY, *s.* the main way, the public road.
HILL, *s.* an elevation of ground, an eminence; G. *hol, haugel*; Swed. *hygel*; Isl. *hialla*; S. *hyl, hill*; T. *higel*; B. *heuvel*. See **HIGH**.
HILT, *s.* what is held, the handle of a sword; S. *kilt, holt*. See **HELVE**.
HIM, *pron.* the objective case of **HE**; Heb. G. S. *him*; B. *hem*; M. G. *imma*; T. *ihm*.
HIND, *a.* situate backward, the after part; G. *hind*; T. *hinen*; S. *hyndan*; comp. *Hinder*, superlative *Hindmost*.
HIND, *s.* 1. a house servant; G. *hion*; S. *hine, hinven*. See **HENCHMAN**.
2. A labourer, a clown; from Swed. *kinna*, to toil. See to **WIN**.
3. A female deer, the she to a stag; G. *hedna*; Swed. and D. *hind*; S. *hinde*; B. *hinde*; T. *hint*.
HINDBERRY, *s.* the raspberry; D. *hind bær*. See **HART BERRY**.
HINDER, *v. a.* from **HIND**; to keep back, to impede, obstruct; Swed. *hindra*; S. *hindrian*; B. *hinderen*; T. *hindern*.
HINGE, *s.* the joint on which a door turns; G. *gäng*, from *ang*; T. *ang*, a hook; whence D. *heng*; B. *hengel*; It. *ghangero*; F. *gond*.
HINT, *s.* an allusion, slight indication, remote suggestion; F. *indice*; L. *indicium, initium*, or perhaps *innutum*.
HIP, *s.* the upper part of the thigh; G. *haup*; M. G. *hup*; S. *hype, hup*; T. *huisse*; B. *heup*.
To **HAVE ON THE HIP**, to have the advantage of an antagonist; a term taken from wrestling.
HIP, *s.* the fruit of the wild rose. See **HEPS**.
HIP, *intj.* used in calling to one; G. *apa, opa*; *an*, to call. See **HOOP**.
HIPWORT, *s.* a plant; L. cotyledon.
HIRE, *s.* wages paid for service; Swed. *hyra*; S. *hyre*; D. *hyre*; T. *hure*; B. *huur*; W. *hur*. The origin of the word is not known; but G. *eyr*; Swed. *ore, er*; S. *ær, yre*, produced our *ore*; and were either cognate or became confounded with L. B. *ære*; L. *æs*, value, payment. The Saxons had *yres* of gold, of silver

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and of copper. The price of a slave was an *yre* of gold.
HIS, *pron.* belonging to him; G. *his, ha sina*; O. E. *hisen*; S. *hys*; *h*; L. *ejus*.
HISS, *s.* 1. a sound of censure or dislike; D. *huase*; S. *hyse*, from *hysian*, to contemn, shame, may be cognate with F. *huer*. See to **Hoot**.
2. From the sound; the voice of a serpent; B. *kisse*.
HIST, *int.* commanding silence; B. *st*; W. *ust*. See **HUSH**.
HIT, *v.* to attain, to strike, succeed; G. *hitta*; Swed. *hitta*; D. *hitte*, in their first sense, signify to attain, find, agree, from which is apparently S. *hyt*, convenience. According to Festus, the Latin had a verb, *hittire*, with the same meaning. Our signification of to strike is conformable to the use of similar words; for T. and B. *treffen*, which produced F. *trouver*, to find, signify to attain and to strike.
HITCH, *s.* a hold, a catch, a haft, a noose, a halt; Swed. *hakta, häfta*; S. *häftan*; B. *heckten, hegten, hinken*; T. *hechten, heftan*, from Have, to hold, to retain. See **HATCH**.
HITHE, *s.* a wharf for landing goods: G. *hijt*; S. *hyt*, seem to have signified an excavation to admit boats, a small dock; but B. *hoofd*, a landing place, is properly the end or *head* of a wharf; whence Maidenhead or Maidenhithe bridge.
HITHER, *adv.* to this place, to this end; G. *hither*; D. *hid her*; S. *hither, hider*; T. *hicher*; M. G. *hidre*; G. *hit*, corresponds with L. *huc*, and *her* with *hic*.
HIVE, *s.* a company, a dome for bees; G. *heiva*; S. *hyfe*, from G. *hiu*; S. *hiv, hinisce*, a family, a society; whence T. *husche*; F. *ruche*. See **HOUSE**.
HO, HOA, *intj.* expressive of a call; A. and P. *aya*; G. *hoa*; S. *oho, o, echo*; T. *io, yo*; W. *ho*; F. *ho*.
HOAR, *a.* whitish gray; G. *hæra*; Isl. *har*; S. *har*. See **HAZE**.
HOARD, *s.* a private stock, a treasure; G. *hord*; S. *hord*; T. *hort, hord*, a treasure, but properly any valuable accumulation; from G. *hirda*, to guard.
HOARHUND, *s.* a plant, white marrubium; S. *hun*, signified wasting of strength, consumption, for which this plant was esteemed a remedy.
HOARSE, *a.* having the voice rough, harsh; G. *hæs*; S. *has*; Swed. *hes*; T. *heischer*; B. *haarsch*.
HOB, *s.* a field, a clown; G. *hap*; L. B. *hoba*. See **HOPE**.
HOBBLE, *v. n.* 1. frequentative of **HOP**; to walk unsteadily, to limp; T. *hoppelen*; B. *hobbelen*; W. *hobelu*.
2. To impede, obstruct, embarrass; G. *hamla*; Swed. *happla*; B. *haperen*. See **HAMPER**.
HOBBY, *s.* a kind of hawk; T. *habech*; F. *hobereau*; W. *hebog*. See **HAWK**.
2. A pad, a pacing horse; *hæs*, a horse; but G. *hoppe*; Swed. *hoppa*; F. *hobin*, are said to be cognate with *hobble*, and signify a pad horse.
3. A clown, a booby, a dolt. See **HOM**.
HOBGOBLIN, *s.* a bugbear, an elf, an apparition; from *hob*, a field, and *goblin*; Swed. *tumle gubbe*, which signifies a tump goblin; but G. *ham, hamn*, is an apparition, a ghost. See **TUMP**.
HOBIT, *s.* a small kind of bomb; the F. corruption of **Howitzer**.
HOBNAIL, *s.* a nail with a broad head to put in shoes;

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perhaps for *cob*, the head, which may have been confounded with O. E. *hoved*.

HOCUS POCUS, *s.* jugglery ; P. *hokkak baz*, a cup-juggler ; Swed. *hokus pokus*. The word is generally not known ; but S. *hogian*, *behogian*, signify to know, to attend, to perform with intelligence, from G. *hag*, the mind.

HOCK, *s.* 1. a bending, a joint, the small end of a gammon ; G. *huka* ; S. *hoh* ; T. *hock*, *haeks*. See HOUGH and BUTTOCK.

2. The herb mallows ; S. *hoce* ; W. *hoccys*.

3. Rhenish wine, formerly called Hockamore ; T. *hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim.

HOCKTIDE,
HOCKTUESDAY,

s. the second Tuesday after Easter ; from Swed. *hög* ; T. *hoch*, a religious festival, as explained at **HEYDAY**. The Goths had their joyful and silent fasts ; and the Germans at this day call a wedding feast, *hochzeit*, hocktide ; G. *höknatt* was the great nightly sacrifice of hawks to Odin, at Yule, according to the rites of the Egyptians, and appears to have been a silent ceremony.

HOD, *s.* a bricklayer's trough for carrying mortar on the shoulder. Isl. *hud* appears to be from *hurd* ; L. B. *hurda*, a shield ; T. *hurd*, *hurt*, *hotte*, a wicker basket. See HURDLE.

HODGE **PODGE**, *s.* a clown, a peasant ; perhaps contracted from **HOLDING**.

HODGE PODEGE, *s.* a confused mixture, a medley of mixed meat. See **HOTCH POTCH**.

HODMAN, *s.* one who carries a hod, a bricklayer's labourer.

HODMANDOD, *s.* a species of crab, which carries a large claw on its back like a hodman. See **DODMAN**.

HOE, *s.* an instrument for opening the ground, or cutting the roots of weeds ; G. *hog* ; T. *howe* ; B. *houw*. See to **HOG** and to **HEW**.

HOG, *v. a.* to cut ; G. *hoggva* ; Swed. *hugga* ; S. *heawian* ; T. *hauen*.

HOG, *s.* a pig, sheep, or ox of a year old, supposed to be cut. See **SHEEP**, **MUTTON**, **GOOL**.

HOGERAL, *s.* a young sheep. See **HOG**.

HOGH, **HOUGH**, **HOW**, **HO**, in the names of places, signify a small hill or tumulus ; G. *haug* ; Swed. *hög* ; S. *hou*, from G. *ha* ; B. *hoog* ; T. *hoch*, high.

HOGO, **HOGOO**, *s.* a high taste, a relish, a putrid smell ; F. *haut goût*.

HOGSHEAD, *s.* a liquid measure ; Swed. *oxhufud* ; D. *oxehoved* ; B. *oxhoofd*, signify an oxhead, but apparently corrupted from G. *ask*, *askr*, a liquid measure which contained four bowls ; *ärn* : Swed. *ask*, is an ash tree, a boat, and a box.

HOIDEN, *s.* a peasant girl, a romp ; apparently contracted from **HOLDING** ; W. *hoeden*, signifies a female of loose conduct.

HOISE, **HOIST**, *v. a.* to raise, lift up ; Swed. *höja*, *hissa* ; F. *hisser*, from G. *ha* ; S. *heah*, high : F. *hausser* ; It. *alzare*, are from L. *altus*.

HOITY TOITY, *s.* giddy thoughtless sport, Christmas gambols ; contracted from *Heyday tide*, in which sense the French say *jour de Dieu*. See **HOCKTIDE**.

HOLD, *v.* to keep, contain, detain, retain ; G. *halda* ; Swed. *halla* ; S. *halden* ; T. *halten*.

HOLD, *s.* a support, custody, place.

HOLDER, *s.* one who holds, a tenant.

H O O

HOLDING, *s.* a farm, a tenure, a cottager bound to the soil, a clown, a serf ; T. *holden*.

HOLE, *s.* an opening, a cavity, a cell ; G. S. and B. *hol* ; Swed. *hol* ; T. *holh*.

HOLLA, **HOLLO**, *v.* to call loudly ; D. *holla* ; T. *holen*, from G. *hial* ; T. *hol*, voice.

HOLLOW, *a.* 1. from **HOLE** ; concave, excavated, empty, deceitful.

2. From **WHOLE** ; complete, entire. 3. *ad.* wholly, entirely.

HOLLOW, *v.* 1. from the noun ; to make hollow, scoop out, excavate.

2. To shout. See **HOLLA**.

HOLLY, *s.* an evergreen tree ; S. *holgn* ; B. *huls* ; F. *houx* ; L. *ilex*.

HOLLYHOCK, *s.* the rose mallow. See **HOLY HOCK**.

HOLLY-OAK, **HOLM-OAK**, *s.* a species of ever-green oak, the ilex.

HOLM, *s.* an ascent, a rising ground ; G. and Swed. *hol* ; S. *holm*.

HOLME, *s.* a low inclosed spot of ground near a river, a small island ; G. *holm* ; S. *holm* ; Swed. *holme*.

HOLSTER, *s.* a covering, decking, furnishing, a pistol case ; Swed. and B. *holster* ; D. *hylster*. See to **HELE**.

HOLT, *s.* a wood, grove, thicket ; G. and S. *holt* ; Swed. *hult* ; T. *holtz* ; B. *hout* ; *ü*l, apparently cognate with **WOLD**.

HOLY, *a.* sacred, pious, immaculate ; G. *holg*, *heilag* ; Swed. *helig* ; D. *hellig* ; S. *halig* ; T. *heilig* ; P. *ahol*. See **WHOLE**.

HOLY HOCK, *s.* the rose mallow ; brought from Palestine ; S. *holihac*. See **HOLY** and **HOCK**.

HOLY ROSE, *s.* a kind of cistus.

HOMAGE, *s.* vassalage, obedience to a superior ; L. B. *homagium* ; F. *homage*, from L. *homo*, which, like G. *man*, denoted a vassal or dependent.

HOME, *s.* 1. one's own house, residence, country or proper place ; G. *haim* ; Swed. *heim*, *hem* ; D. *hjem* ; T. *haim* ; S. *ham* ; Arm. *chæm*. See **HAM**.

2. A low meadow. See **HOLME**.

HOMELY, *a.* ordinary, plain, unadorned, every day fare.

HOMMOC, *s.* a hillock, a tumulus. See **HOLM**.

HON, *s.* shame, contempt, derision ; Swed. *hdn* ; T. *hohn* ; D. *haan* ; B. *hoon* ; S. *hone* ; F. *hon*, ignominy ; from Isl. *hia* ; T. *huoen* ; S. *henan* ; F. *honir*, to contemn, deride, despise ; whence F. *honte* ; It. *onta*, shame. *Hon y sou*, Shame be there.

HONE, *s.* a stone to whet razors upon ; G. *hein* ; Swed. *hen* ; *åvorn*.

HONE, *v. n.* to pine after, long for ; G. *hugna* ; Swed. *hogen* ; S. *hogian*, from G. *hug*, the mind.

HONEY, *s.* the sweet substance of bees, sweetness ; Heb. *oneg* ; A. and P. *ungubeen* ; Scythian, *honna* ; Swed. *höning*, *hanog* ; D. *honning* ; B. *honig*, *honning* ; T. *honig*, *honec* ; S. *hunig*.

HONOUR, *s.* dignity, reputation, glory ; L. *honor* ; F. *honneur* ; P. *hoonur*, virtue.

HOOD, in composition, signifies state, quality, condition. See **HEAD**.

HOOD, *s.* a covering for the head ; O. E. *hewe*, from G. *hufa*, *höd* ; Swed. *hwif*, *huswa* ; D. *hue* ; T. *hut* ; W. *hott*. See **HEAD**.

HOOF, *s.* the horny substance of a horse's foot ; G. and S. *hof* ; T. *huf* ; B. *haef*, a covering ; but particularly of a horse's foot.

H O R

HOOK, *s.* a piece of iron bent, a crook, a clasp; Isl. and Swed. *hake*; T. *hake*; B. *haak, hoeck*; S. *hoc, hooc*; D. *hage*.

HOOP, *s.* a circle, a band for a cask, a farthingale; G. *hiupr*; Swed. and S. *hop*; T. *hup*; B. *hoep*.

HOOP, *v.* 1. to bind with a hoop.

2. To shout, to *hollo*; G. *opa*; Swed. *öpa, apa*; See **WHOOP** and **ROUP**.

HOOT, *v. n.* to shout in contempt; Swed. *hut* is a word of aversion; G. and Swed. *hæda*; Isl. *haada*; D. *huje*; F. *huer*, signify to call out in detestation or scorn.

HOP, *v.* 1. to leap on one leg, to bounce, to walk unsteadily; G. *huppa*; Swed. *hoppa*; T. *hoppen*; S. *hoppan*.

2. To cut, to notch; to *lop* signifies to cut in a leaping manner; and *Hop* may have been used in the same sense; but B. *houwen, houven*, is to hew.

HOP, *s.* 1. from the verb; a light leap, a rebound.

2. A plant that winds round trees; S. *hopu*; B. *hop*; T. *hopfen*; F. *houblon*: L. *lupulus* is said to have been anciently *upulus*; but our word may be formed from *Hoop*, to bind.

HOPE, *v.* to live in expectation; G. *hapa*; Swed. *häppa*; S. *hopian*; T. *hoffen*; B. *hoopen, hopen*; D. *haabe*. G. *ha*, signified to hold, to possess, and *ve* was the origin of our verb to Be and Bide, which in our ancient *abie* and *abidance* was expectation. There was no *p* originally in the Gothic alphabet. See **WON**.

HOPE, *s.* 1. from the verb; expectation, confidence.

2. A detached piece of ground, a small field; G. *hap, hump*; T. *hump*; L. B. *hoba*. See **HUMP**.

HOPPER, *s.* 1. one who hops, something that rebounds; S. *hoppere*.

2. The receiver in which the grain is placed to be conveyed between the millstones in grinding; T. *hup*, a receptacle, from *heben*, to receive produce; *habe*, a granary.

HORDE, *s.* a multitude, a tribe, a clan, a troop; A. and Turk. *oordoo*; Tartar *horda*; G. *hiord*; S. *hiord*; F. *horde*.

HORN, *s.* 1. a hard substance growing on the heads of some animals, instrument of music made originally of that substance; G. Swed. S. D. *horn*; T. *horn, horren*; B. *hoorn*.

2. A term for cuckoldom; G. *horen*; S. *hornung*; B. *hoeren*; T. *huren*, adultery, fornication, whoredom: T. *huirn*, signified a horn and whoring, owing to confusion of orthography; whence apparently the origin of wearing horns. See **WHORE**.

HORN-MAD, *a.* brain mad; G. *huarn*; D. *hierne*; Swed. *hiern*; T. *hirk*; S. *härnas*; Scot. *hern*, the brain.

HORNET, *s.* a large kind of wasp; S. *hornisse*; T. *hornisse*.

HORSE, *s.* a generous animal; G. *ors, hross, hyrsa*; Swed. *oers*; T. *hors*; S. *horse*; F. *ross*; S. *rosin*. This animal had names denoting his different qualifications. *Ors* was from *ras*, speed!; *hæst*, from *haste*, of which the stallion *heng hæst*, is Isl. *hæng hæst*; S. *hengist*: *rinner*, a runner: *gangare*, a goer: *skeut*, a scout, had all nearly the same meaning: but *fard*, *pferd*, from *fara*, to go, to carry, was apparently a beast of burthen.

HORSE-CHESNUT, *s.* the harsh chesnut; but the F. and the Swedes have translated it as *horse*.

HORSE-FACED, *a.* harsh faced, hard featured.

H O W

HORSE-RADISH, *s.* harsh radish.

HORSE-MATCH, **HORSE-MATE**, *s.* a kind of wild goose, *onanthe*, which follows horses for their dung.

HOSE, *s.* stockings; G. *hosur*; T. *hosen*; Swed. *hosor*; S. *hosen*; B. *kous*; Arm. *heus*; W. *hosan*; I. *ossan*; F. *hoseaux*; It. *osca*.

HOST, *s.* 1. a landlord, one who entertains a stranger, the master of an inn; F. *hoste, hôte*; It. *oste, ospite*, from L. *hospitor*.

2. A multitude, an army; Sp. *hueste*; O. T. *hoste*, from L. *hostis*, corrupted into *ost*, and *ostoyer*, to assemble in warlike array, to encamp. A. *hujsat*; P. *kusta*, a multitude, have a different source.

3. The consecrated wafer; *hostia*; L. *hostia*, a sacrifice. See **HOUSEL**.

HOSTAGE, *s.* one given in pledge for performance of conditions; L. B. *obstatio*; It. *ostaggio*; F. *ostage, otage*, from L. *obses*.

HOSTEL, **HOSTELRY**, *s.* an inn, a tavern, a place of grand entertainment; F. *hostel, hostelerie, hôtel*, from L. *hospitalium*. See **HOST**.

HOSTLER, *s.* one who attends horses at an inn. F. *hostellier* is the master of a hostel, and supposed to be the same for the stable; but G. *hæst*; Swed. *hest* is a horse, and *staller*, a stabler.

HOT, *a.* ardent, fiery; S. *hat*; Swed. *het*; Chald. *hit*, fire.

HOSTCH-POTCH, *s.* a confused mixture of food boiled together; B. *huts pots*; F. *hocche pot*; Isl. *hossa*; T. *hotsen*; B. *hutsen*; F. *hocher*, to shake, to jumble.

HOT-COCKLES, *s.* hot fingers, a game with children; F. *main chaude*; G. *knukels* seems to have been sometimes pronounced without the *n*, and signified fingers; in the same way Swed. *knota*, a knot, is also written *kota*. See **GOLLA**.

HOTEL, *s.* a tavern, a place of grand entertainment. See **HOSTEL**.

HOVE, raised, pret. of to **HEAVE**.

HOVEL, *s.* a shed, a mean hut; G. *husle*, dim. of *husa*; Swed. *huswa*; S. *husfe*, a cover. See **HUT**.

HOVER, *v. n.* to hang in the air like birds of prey, without advancing, to wander about; M. G. *haken*, to hold in counterpoise, *hah usar*, what is suspended over; T. *hie ofer*.

HOUGH, *s.* the lower part of the thigh; S. *hoh*. See **HOCK**.

HOUND, *s.* a dog for chase; G. Swed. D. S. T. *hund*; B. *hond*; W. *huad*; Sans. *ka*; zūw; Arm. *coun*; L. *canis*; It. *cane*; F. *chien*.

HOUND, *v.* to pursue with dogs. See to **HUNT**.

HOUND-TREE, *s.* the dog or cornel tree.

HOUSE, *s.* an edifice, mansion, family; G. *hus*, from *hiu*; S. *hiw*, a family; Swed. and S. *hus*; D. *huus*; T. *T. hause*; B. *huys*.

HOUSEL, **HUSTEL**, *s.* the holy sacrament; tōegla; G. *husl*; S. *husel*; Scot. *ouzel*. See **HOST**.

HOUSS, *s.* a skin thrown over the saddle to keep off dirt; G. *kaus*; T. *hoss*; F. *housse*; L. B. *housia*.

HOUST, *s.* a cough; Swed. *hosta*; B. *hoest*; T. *huste*; S. *hweost*.

HOW, *ad.* in what manner, for what reason; G. *hu wege*; S. *hu*; T. *wie*; B. *hoe*.

HOWITZER, *s.* a small mortar for throwing shells, named after the inventor. See **HOSIT**.

H U M

HOWL, *s.* the cry of a dog, a cry of horror, a yell ; G. *gaule* ; T. *heule* ; D. and B. *huil* ; Scot. *gowl*. See **YELL**.

HOX, *v. a.* to hamstring. See **HOUGH** and **HOCK**.

HOY, *s.* a coasting vessel, a hooker ; G. *okga* ; Swed. *hukare* ; B. *hocker* ; F. *heu* : G. *aka*, to carry.

HUBUB, *s.* a tumult, uproar, riot ; W. *hwibub* ; I. *ubub* : G. *opa up*, is to call out. See **HOOP**.

HUCKABACK, *s.* a coarse kind of linen for tablecloths or towels ; *Hochebach*, the place in Germany where it was made.

HUCKLE, *s.* a curvature, the joint of the hip ; dim. of G. and Swed. *huka*. See **HOCK** and **HUNCH**.

HUCKLEBACK, *s.* a hump-back ; T. *höcker*, a curve, a protuberance.

HUCKLE-BONE, *s.* hip-bone. See **HAUNCH**.

HUCKSTER, *s.* a low trifling dealer ; properly the female of *Hawker*.

HUDDLE, *v. to jumble, to throw together in confusion* ; B. *hutselen* ; T. *hotzen* ; Isl. *hossa*.

HUE, *s.* 1. colour, die, complexion ; Swed. *hy* ; S. *hiw*, from *hiwian*, to form, give appearance, *iwan*, to show, to meet the eye.

2. A general cry of indignation, a clamour against some disturber of the peace ; F. *huée*. See **HOOT**.

HUE AND CRY, *s.* an alarm, a call to pursue an offender ; from *hue*, perhaps from *huant cry*.

HUFF, *s.* a sudden swell of pride, a pet ; Swed. *huf*, pride, swelling. See to **HEAVE**.

HUG, *v. a.* 1. to clasp in the arms ; S. *hyrgan* signifies to press against, to strain convulsively ; but in wrestling, to hug is to force the joint of the hough.

2. To think with satisfaction ; S. *hogan*, to meditate ; T. *hugen*, to rejoice, from G. *hug*, the mind.

HUGE, *a.* high, great, vast, enormous ; B. *hooge* ; Swed. *hoeg*, high, vast.

HUGGER MUGGER, *s.* close mindedness, reserve, secrecy ; Swed. *hug miug*, from G. *hugur*, mind, humour, and *miug*, concealed. See **MUGGER**.

HUGUENOT, *s.* a protestant, a sectary ; F. from T. *edge-nosz* ; *ei*, *eid*, an oath, and *genosz* ; G. *naute* ; Swed. *note*, *genote*, an associate.

HUKE, *s.* a cloak, a gown ; G. *haukul* ; T. *hoecke* ; B. *huk* ; F. *huque* ; A. *huke*.

HULK, *s.* the body of a ship, a large vessel to fit men of war with masts ; G. *hulg* ; T. and Swed. *holk* ; S. *hulc* ; B. *hulcke* ; F. *hulque* ; It. *hulca* ; *īlāc*. See **HULL**.

HULK, *v. a.* to take out the bowels of a hare ; G. and Swed. *holka* ; S. *holian*, to make hollow or empty.

HULL, *s.* 1. the husk, outer tegument, the shell ; G. and B. *hul*, from G. *hylia*, *hulga* ; Swed. *holja*, to hele, to cover. See **HELL**.

2. The body of a ship, the concavity ; G. *holur* ; S. and B. *hol*.

HULL, *v. 1.* to take off the hull or husk.

2. To hit the hull or body of a ship.

HUM, *s.* 1. the noise of bees, a buzz, an indistinct sound, uncertain rumour ; G. and Swed. *hum*.

2. A deception ; G. *hum* signifies a fictitious report ; but *ham* is a pretext, a concealed motive. See **SHAM**.

HUM, HUMBLE BEE, *s.* called also Bumble Bee from its buzzing ; Isl. *humle* ; Swed. *humla* ; D. and T. *hummel* ; B. *humble* ; S. *humbel*.

H U R

HUMBLES, *s.* of a deer, the entrails ; from T. *huamb* ; S. *uamb* ; Scot. *wame*, the belly. See **UMBLES** and **NOMBLES**.

HUMBUG, *s.* a deception, a falsehood ; It. *bugia*, a lie. See **HUM** and **BUG**.

HUMMUM, *s.* a bath, a bathing house ; A. *hammam*.

HUMP, *s.* 1. a protuberance, a lump ; B. *homp* ; G. and Swed. *hump*, a lump, a fragment.

2. A detached piece of ground, a small field ; G. and Swed. *hump* ; T. *humpa*. See **HOP** and **TUMP**.

HUNCH, *s.* a shove with the elbow or fist, a protuberance ; the joints seem to have been generally implied in G. *huka*, which signified more particularly the hough and haunch, and apparently produced hunch as well as T. *höcker*, a bump. See to **HUNCH**.

HUNCH, *v. a.* to shove or strike with the fist, knee or elbow ; from the noun ; in the same sense that Scot. *gnidge* and *nodge* signify a blow with the knee or elbow.

HUNCKS, *s.* a covetous miserly person ; G. *hunscker* has been supposed to be the same word ; but it means a pilferer ; Scot. *hain*, to save, to spare, to hoard, is from G. *haegna* ; Swed. *hagna*, to keep close.

HUNDRED, *s.* 1. ten times ten ; G. *hund*, *hundra*, *hundrad*, *hundred* ; Swed. *hundra* ; D. *hundride* ; S. *hund*, *hundryd* ; B. *hondred* ; T. *hundert*. G. *hund* signified originally ten, perhaps from *haund*, *haunder*, the hands or ten fingers ; and *ra*, *rad*, was a line, score, division, numeration. The Goths, besides the hundred of ten times ten, had one of ten times twelve, which we call the long hundred.

2. A district, a division of country ; as containing so many hamlets, or in the sense of L. *decuria*, from its number of justices, or, as with the Goths, from being rated to furnish so many soldiers in war ; G. and Swed. *hundari* ; S. *hundred* ; L. B. *hundredum*.

HUNGER, *s.* a want of food, an earnest desire ; G. *hung* ; Swed. *hunger* ; T. S. *hunger* ; B. *honger* ; M. G. *hugrus*.

HUNT, *v. a.* to chase, pursue, seek after ; S. *huntian*. See to **OUND**.

HURD, *s.* a texture of sticks, a door, a case ; G. *hurd* ; T. *hurde* ; B. *horde*.

HURDLE, *s.* from **HURD** ; a kind of gate made of laths, a wicker cradle, a basket ; S. *hyrdel*.

HURL, *v. a.* to throw as with a sling, to whirl ; G. *hura*, *yra*, *hyra*, to whirl, to throw with violence. See **WHIRL**.

HURL, *s.* from the verb ; a commotion, tumult, stir, riot.

HURLY BURLY, *s.* tumult, confusion ; F. *hurlu berlu* ; Swed. *huller buller* ; Sans. *hurburee*, are used like our word.

HURRAY, *s.* a shout of encouragement ; T. *hurri* ; Tar-tar and Hind. *hurra*.

HURRICANE, *s.* a dreadful tempest ; Sp. *huracan* ; F. *ouragan*, from A. *huruj* ; F. *orage*, a storm.

HURRY, *v.* to proceed hastily, to move impetuously ; G. *hyra* ; Swed. and D. *hurra* ; T. *hurschen*.

HURST, in the names of persons or places, signifies a forest ; T. *hurst*, *horst* ; apparently by the usual mutation of *f* into *h*, from Forest.

HURT, *s.* injury, harm, a wound, a shock ; S. *hyrt* ; T. *hurten* ; B. *hort* ; F. *heurt* ; It. *urto* ; G. *yrt*.

H U S

HURTLEBERRY, *s.* a bilberry ; D. *hjort bær*. See HART BERRY.

HUSBAND, *s.* master of a family, a married man, a farmer, an economist ; G. *husbonde*, from *hus*, a family, and *bua*, to inhabit, conduct ; S. *husbonda* ; D. and Swed. *husbonde* ; *bonde*, a conductor, signified generally a male ; *kubonde* was a bull, *dufbonde*, a male dove.

HUSH, *int.* silence ; G. *thus* ; D. *hys* ; W. *ust*. See TUSH.

HUSK, *s.* the integument of fruits, the refuse of grain ; G. *hulrack* ; Swed. *hulsa*, *hylsa* ; B. *hulsch*, *gehulsch* ; F. *gousse*. See HULL.

HUSKY, *a.* 1. from the noun ; full of husks.

2. Dry, hoarse ; S. *hasig*. See HOARSE.

HUSSAR, *s.* a light-horseman ; P. and Tartar, *uswar*, cavalry ; Sans. *uswū*, a horse.

Hussy, *s.* 1. for Huswife or Housewife ; a frugal woman, a case containing needles and thread.

2. A girl, a wench, a loose woman ; S. *he* is our pron. *he*, and *heo*, she ; *se* corresponds with L. *is*, and *si* with *ea* ; whence S. *hise*, *hysse*, a lad ; and by the

H Y S

same composition, *heosi*, *heossi*, a girl ; M. G. *izai* ; Scot. *hizzie*.

HUST, HUSTLE, *v. a.* to shake together ; B. *hutschen*, *hut-selen* ; F. *hocher* ; T. *hotzen* ; Isl. *hossa*.

HUSTINGE, *s. pl.* a council, a court, the place where the court is holden, the aulic forum ; G. *hus thing* ; S. *hustinge*, from *hus*, a house, and *thing*, a public affair, a cause, L. *res*.

HUT, *s.* a shed, a hovel ; G. *hydd* ; D. *hytte* ; T. *hutte* ; S. *hutte* ; F. *hutte*. See HIDE.

HUTCH, *s.* a corn measure, an ark for holding grain ; S. *huecca* ; F. *huche* ; G. and Swed. *wacka*, written *wiche* by Chaucer. See WICH.

HUZZA, *s.* a shout of joy and triumph ; G. *huds* ; Swed. *hetsa*, *hissa* ; T. *hetzen*, were used in the chase to excite hounds ; *ören* was used in the sense of calling out ; B. *hoesa* seems to be adopted from our word.

HYM, *s.* a house-dog ; from G. *haim*, a house, a dwelling. See HOME.

HYRST, *s.* a wood. See HURST.

HYSSOP, *s.* an herb supposed to improve sight ; A. *zof* ; Heb. *esof*, *ezob* ; *ürrawet* ; L. *hyssopus*.

I

I D L

I, in English, as a vowel, has the sound long in a syllable terminated by *e*, as *fire, thine, mite*; otherwise it is short, as *fin, thin, sin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong resembling *ee*; so that *field, yield*, are pronounced *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, or at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*, which is really the double *i* or *ij* of the Goths. In the Gothic dialects, as with the Greeks, *i* in the middle of words was a diminutive, particularly when substituted for *a, e, or o*; as *stock, stick; top, tip; lop, lib; nock, nick; neb, nib; jabber, jibber*: and in Scotland it has the same effect as a termination, in *lad, ladie; bairn, bairnie*; as well as with the Belgians.

I was used by the Goths as an article like *a*; and our *the* was written *þ*, or *y* when a prefix. The Swedes and Danes say *I morgen*, the morrow, to-morrow. As a prep. it signified *in, with, by*, of which it seems to have been the root. The Goths said *Ifol*, with foal, *Ikalf*, with calf.

I, pron. personal; G. *i, ej, eg, iag, ik*; S. *i, ic*; T. *ich*; D. *ieg*; *þw, iw*; L. *ego*; It. *io*; F. *je*; W. *i*, signifying the same, the self-same individual. I was used by the Goths and English instead of their *ia*, our *yea*, which have nearly the same formation, and was written *y* by Shakespear. The Arabs say *y* for me.

ICE, s. water frozen, sugar that is concreted resembling ice; G. *ise*; Swed. and S. *is*; T. *cis*; B. *eyse*; W. *jaeth*; P. *yukk*; G. *jok*, signified also ice.

ICH DIEN, signifying in Teutonic *I serve*, was the motto of John, King of Bohemia, who was taken prisoner by a Prince of Wales. G. *thy*, a servant, is said to be from *thi*, *tum*, to perform, to do; Isl. *thiena*.

ICIOLE, s. dripping water frozen into a spike of ice; G. *isnake, isiocka*; Swed. *iskal*; S. *is icel*; T. *ichel, cis ichel*; D. *iis tap*; G. *jokla, jokul*; P. *yekhkull*, icy top or hill, Mount Hecla.

IDLE, a. 1. unemployed; G. *idelig*, from *id*, labour, signified industrious; but with the negative prefix it

I M P

would be *oidelig*, without work; G. *dæll*, however, is industrious, useful; and *odæll*, careless, useless.

2. Empty, vain, frivolous, waste, fruitless; S. *idel*; T. *itel*; B. *ydel*; Swed. *idel*; G. *eyde, audur*; D. *oede*; T. *oede*, void.

IDOL, s. an image worshipped as a god; *idolos*; L. *idolum*; F. *idole*.

IDYL, s. a small ode, a short eclogue; *idyllos*, dim. of **ODE**.

IF, conj. so be, supposing that, whether; G. *ef*; B. *of*; S. *gf, gif*; Sans. *ib*; M. G. *ei, ibe*, so be. See **I** or **YEA**, and **BE**.

ILAND, s. land surrounded by water; G. *eyland*; S. *eland*, from *ea*, water, and *land*. Generally written **Island**, as from Isle, which has a different origin.

ILE, s. 1. a walk in a church. See **AISLE**.

2. A bud or eye of grain; F. *oeil*, from L. *oculus*.

ILK, s. the same, the like; G. *ilik*; S. *ilc, ealc*, signify one like. See **EACH**.

ILL, s. injury, evil, misfortune, harm, wickedness; G. and Swed. *ill*, contracted from *yvel*. See **EVIL**.

ILLUME, v. a. to enlighten, adorn, to supply with light, to inform the mind; F. *illuminer*, *miner*; It. *illuminare*, from L. *lumen*.

IMBRUE, v. a. to soak, to steep, to wet much; L. *imbuere*.

IMP, s. 1. an offspring, a puny devil; some suppose from L. *impius*, others from the verb; perhaps *impus*.

2. From the verb; a graft.

IMP, v. a. to join, extend, graft; G. *imfa*; Swed. *ympa*; S. *impan*; T. *impfen*; D. *ympe*; W. *impio*.

IMPAIR, v. a. to injure, make worse; F. *empirer*, from L. *pejor*.

IMPEACH, v. a. to accuse judicially; L. *impeto*. See **APPEACH**.

IMPLEMENT, s. what is employed, a utensil, tool, instrument. See to **EMPLOY**.

I N R

IN, *prep.* within, not out; G. *in*; L. *in*; *is*; Arm. *en*; W. *yn*.
 INCH, *s.* a measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot; S. *ince*; L. *uncia*.
 INCHIPIN, *s.* the lowest gut of a deer, an entrail; *inskiper*, internal form.
 INDEED, *ad.* in fact, in reality, in truth. See DEED.
 INDENT, *v. a.* to mark with inequalities like a row of teeth; from L. *dens*.
 INDENTURE, *s.* a deed or covenant; from the verb; because the written document was cut asunder in a zigzag; each party keeping a portion to prove, by fitting them together, their identity. See ENTAIL.
 INDIGO, INDICO, *s.* a plant brought from India, named anil, used in dying blue.
 INDULT, INDULTATO, *s.* exemption, privilege; F. and It. from L. *indulgatus*.
 INFANTRY, *s.* foot soldiery of an army; F. *infanterie*; It. *infanteria*. It. *fante*, a footman, a messenger, is supposed to be from L. *infans*; but the Goths pretend that their *fante*, *fantock*, *fatock*, signifying the lowest class of servants, came to denote a foot soldier, because too mean and poor to be a horseman. G. *fotner*; S. *fethner*, *an fethner*, a foot soldier, corresponded with L. *peditatus*.
 ING, 1. as a termination of participles, is G. *ing*, *end*; T. *ing*, *ende*; S. *ing*; L. *ens*.
 2. A diminutive termination, like It. *ini*; I. *yn*; G. *ung*; Swed. *yng*; T. *ing*, properly young, is metaphorically little. It seems, however, to have been sometimes confounded with *ling*.
 3. Annexed to names of places, is generally from G. *eng*; Swed. *eng*; Isl. *enge*; S. *ing*; Scot. *inch*, a meadow. See WONG.
 INGANNATIGN, *s.* deception, delusion; from It. *inganno*, to deceive; G. *gan*, deception.
 INGOT, *s.* a mass of metal, gold or silver uncoined; Sp. *ingotte*, to which the F. article was prefixed, making *lingot*; M. G. S. *giutan*, *ingiutan*; B. *ingieten*, signify to cast or found metal; and Chaucer uses *ingot* as a mould.
 INK, *s.* coloured liquid to write with; F. *encre*; It. *inchiostro*, seem to be what Pliny described as *encaustum*; but T. *tint*, *tinct*, from L. *tinctus*, produced B. *inckt*.
 INKLE, *s.* a sort of linen tape or fillet; B. *lint*, *linile*, *tape*.
 INKLING, *s.* a hint, intimation; supposed to be from *hint*; but G. *inga*; S. *ingan*, signify to enter upon, introduce, and *ling* is small, diminutive. See BAGIN and LING.
 INN, *s.* a house to entertain travellers; G. *inne*; S. *inn*, from G. *inna*; S. *innan*, to go in.
 INNOCENT, *s.* an idiot, a natural, a fool; L. *innocens*. See SILLY.
 INROAD, *s.* incursion, sudden invasion; may signify a road into another territory; but Tartar, Turk. Scot. *rajd*, denotes a military enterprise, particularly of cavalry.

I V Y

INTAGLIO, *s.* a stone or jewel with a figure engraved upon it. See TAILLE.
 INTERLARD, *v. a.* to mix fat with lean, to diversify by mixture; F. *entrelarder*.
 INTERLOPE, *v. n.* to run between two parties, to intrude; B. *enterloopen*. See ELOPE.
 INTO, *prep.* denoting entrance; the contrary of Out of; S. *into*.
 INTOXICATE, *v. a.* to inebriate; L. B. *intoxicō*; It. *intoxicō*, to poison, from *toxicō*; L. *toxicum*, venom.
 INTRIGUE, *v. n.* to form plots, carry on private designs; F. *intriguer*; L. *intricor*.
 INVEIGLE, *v. a.* to seduce, allure; It. *invogliare*, *volere*; L. *velle*.
 INVOICE, *s.* a bill of particulars of goods sent, an account of wares in general; L. B. *inviatio*, from L. *inviare*, to send. See ENVOY.
 INURE, *v. a.* to habituate, bring into use. See URE.
 INWARD, *a.* internal, domestic; G. *inwārt*; S. *inward*. See IN and WARD.
 IPECAUANHA, *s.* from *Paquoquanhā*, the Brasilian name of an emetic root.
 IRK, *v. a.* to give pain; T. *ærgeren*, to vex; G. *arg*; S. *earg*; T. *ærge*, *erk*, vexation.
 IRON, *s.* a metal, a chain or shackle of iron; G. *iarn*; Swed. *iern*; D. *ieren*; S. *iren*; W. *hiarn*; Arm. *hoarn*.
 IS, third person singular of the verb to Be; M. G. S. and B. *is*, cognate with *is*; L. *est*; T. *ist*, from G. *ē* or *ē*, *ē*, which became *be* or *ve* in some G. dialects, and in others *se*, *syn*, *ise*; L. *esce*.
 ISH, a termination by which nouns become adjectives, as English, roguish, girlish; G. *et*, in all dialects.
 ISINGLASS, *s.* 1. a kind of fish glue; T. *husenblas*; Swed. *husblas*, from *hus*, a sturgeon found in the Danube.
 2. A kind of talc used for windows; so named from its resembling fish glue.
 ISLAND, *s.* properly Iland; but erroneously supposed to be from *isle*; L. *insula*, which also signifies a place surrounded by water. See ILLAND.
 ISSUE, *v.* to come out, send out, proceed from, arise, terminate; F. *issuer*; It. *uscire*, from L. *exeo*.
 IT, *pron.* the neutral demonstrative in speaking of things; G. *hit*; S. *it*, *hit*; B. *het*; L. *id*.
 ITCH, *s.* a disease attended with a desire of scratching, a teasing desire; G. *ikt*; Isl. *gicht*; Swed. *gikt*; S. *gichta*; B. *jiuchie*; T. *jucke*; Scot. *yuke*. It denoted with the Goths any disorder of the skin, including leprosy, and afterwards also the gout. But the origin of our word is apparently from *eat*, in the same way that we use *mange*, from F. *manger*, to eat, to itch.
 IVORY, *s.* the tusk of an elephant; F. *ivoire*, from L. *ebur*.
 IVY, *s.* a plant; S. *ifig*; T. *epken*, apparently from G. *uppa*, *yffā*, to climb up, as the B. name is *clim op*. Arm. *et*; W. *is*, signify entwining and ivy; while F. *lierre* is from L. *ligare*.

J

J A C

J, or I CONSONANT, has been adopted from the Latin, and has invariably the same sound with that of G in Giant. When the Goths used J as a consonant, it had the sound of Y. In English it is sometimes substituted to express *ti*, *thi*, and *di*, for which the Teutons use Z; and, like the French, we write *journal*, for Latin *diurnal*.

JABBER, *v. a.* to talk unintelligibly; Russ. *gabar, gavar*; B. *gabberan*; Scot. *gabber*, from *gab*, the mouth; Sans. and P. *jeeb*, is the tongue. See **GABBLE**.

JACK, *s. 1.* used as a diminutive of John; G. *jog*; M. G. *jugg*; S. *geog*; Scot. *Jock*, from G. *ug*; I. *og*, young, meaning, like L. *juvencus*, a young male or lad; O. E. *yoke*, a young girl. *Bob* and *Peggy*, a boy and girl, had originally no affinity with Robert and Margaret. See **JOHN** and **GILL**.

2. A mechanical instrument; G. *gack*, from *ga*, to go, to move; D. *gick*; Isl. *jack*; T. *jack, gach*; S. *geoc*, a quick motion.

3. A coat of leather or mail; Swed. *jaka*; D. *jakke*; B. *jakke, kajakke, skeke*; T. *jacke, schacke*; It. *giacco*; F. *jaque de maille*: Isl. *stickia*, from G. *skya*, to cover, to defend, was used in the sense of L. *sagum*. See **SKY**.

4. Leather thickened by boiling, and used for flasks or water-proof boots; Sp. *zaque*; Syriac *zac, zica*.

5. A young pike. See **HAAK** and poor **JACK**.

6. An ensign, a signal, a mark at bowls; G. *tiag*; T. *zeige*; Arm. *jack*; W. *jaccwn*, from G. *tia*; T. *zeigen*, to show. See **TOKEN**.

JACK-A-DANDY, *s.* a silly conceited fellow. See **DANDIPRAT**.

JACK-ADAMS, *s.* a blockhead, a stupid fellow; T. *hans dum*, Jack a dunce.

JACKANAPES, *s.* an impertinent troublesome fellow, a monkey, an ape.

JACK-A-LENT, *s.* a starved helpless fellow; *Jack of Lent*.

J A I

JACK-KETCH, *s.* a hangman, for *Jack Hitch*; or perhaps S. *ceocs*, that strangles. See to **CHOKE**.

JACK-PATCH, *s.* a paltry knave. See **PATCH**.

JACK-PUDDING, *s.* a merry andrew, a buffoon; B. *jan potazie*; T. *hans wurst*, signifying a fellow with a pudding or sausage. During the Saturnalia it was usual to exhibit emblems of an obscene worship introduced from Egypt. In Germany they were made of leather; but those who continue to amuse the vulgar, under that name, are no longer permitted to exhibit them. The Phallic dance is supposed to have been the origin of Greek comedy; B. *jan*; It. *zanni*; L. *sannio*, are generally confounded with John. See **ZANY**.

JACK-SAUCE, *s.* a conceited impudent fellow; *saucy*.

JACK-SPRAT, *s.* a conceited fellow, a coxcomb. See **SPRAT**.

JACK-BOOT, a large hunting boot. See **JACK**.

JACK-DAW, *s.* a bird, formerly called *cadaw*. See **CHOUGH** and **DAW**.

JACKAL, *s.* a kind of wild dog; Turk. *chekal*; P. *shughal*.

JACKET, *s.* a short coat, a waistcoat; dim. of **JACK**, a military coat; F. *jaquette*.

JADE, *v. a.* to weary, tire, fatigue; apparently from G. *ga*, to go, to drudge, or S. *getheowian*; *gethoniade*, hacked about, done up, subdued; G. *thy*, service; *thw*, to do.

JADE, *s. 1.* from the verb; a horse or mare worn out by labour; anciently *yaid, yeoud*; Scot. *yad*.

2. An idle wench, a saucy girl; Scot. *jute*; Isl. *jöde*, apparently the feminine of *jod*; Swed. *gosse*; I. *gossain*; *ios*, a boy.

3. For agate. See **JET**.

JAGG, *s.* a denticulation, a point, the head of an arrow; G. *tegga*; Swed. *tagg*; Isl. *taggar*; D. *tagge*; T. *zacke*. See **TACK**, **TAG**, **DAG** and **ZIGZAG**.

JAIL, *s.* a place of confinement; F. *geole*; Sp. *jaula*, a prison, a cage. See **GAOL**.

J A W

JAKES, *s.* a house of office, a sink; *L. jactio*; *L. ejactio*.
 JALAP, *s.* a purgative root, found at *Xelapa* in S. America.
 JAM, *v. a.* to confine, wedge in; *G. hama, hava*; *Swed. hamma, gahamma*; *T. gehaben*.
 JAM, *s. 1.* a conserve of fruit, jelly; *A. jama*.
 2. A child's frock; *P. jamu*, a gown worn by the *Mahometans* in India.
 JAMB, *s.* the upright post of a door; *Sp. jamba*; *F. jamb*; *It. gamba*; *T. gampe*, corresponding with *zāpēn*; *W. gommach, commach*; *Arm. camba*; *I. gambeen*, a limb, a leg. See HAM.
 JANGLE, *v. n.* to bicker, to snarl, to show the teeth in anger; *T. zankelen*; *B. jangelen*; *F. jangler*; *B. jank*; *T. zank*, a grin, grimace, dispute, quarrel; *G. tan*; *T. zan, zahn*, a tooth.
 JANIZARY, *s.* a Turkish soldier; *P. and Turk. jengi cheri*, new soldier. *Jengi, yenge*, is our young or new; and *yenge doon*, the new world, is the P. name for America.
 JANNOCK, *s.* a cake of oatmeal or barley baked before the fire. See ANNOCK.
 JANTY, *a.* gay, showy; *F. gentil*.
 JANUARY, *s.* the first month of the year; from *L. janus*, supposed to be *G. ion*; *Trojan, iona*, the sun.
 JAPAN, *s.* fine varnish, varnish work; resembling what is made in the island of *Japan*.
 JAR, *v. n.* to disagree, snarl, sound harshly, rage; *Isl. jærga*; *Swed. järga, kærga*, to contend, to scold; supposed by some to have affinity with *L. jurgo* or *īgyn*.
 JAR, *s. 1.* from the verb; harsh sound, discord, strife.
 2. To one side, oblique. See AJAR.
 3. An earthen or stone vessel; *It. ghiara, giarra*, from *L. gloria*; *Sp. jarro*; *F. jarre*; *A. ziarr*. See GRAY BEARD.
 JARDES, *s.* a swelling on the hind leg of a horse; *F. jardes*, from *jarret*, the hough. See GARTER.
 JARGON, *s.* gibberish, unintelligible talk; *F. jargon*; *Sp. gerigonga*; *It. zergo, gergo, gergone*; perhaps from *yaqu*.
 JAS-HAWK. See EYAS.
 JASMIN, JESSAMINE, *s.* a very fragrant flower; *P. and Hind. jasmun*; *L. jasminum*; *F. jasmin*.
 JASPER, *s.* a beautiful dark green stone; *A. and P. jushul yash*; *Heb. jasaph*; *lāshu*; *L. jaspis*.
 JAVEL, *s.* a mean fellow, a hireling, a varlet; *Scot. jevil, gavel*; *G. fal, falur, venal*, produced *T. feil*; *B. veil, geveil*, sale or hire; *T. feile, veile doehter*, a harlot, a hireling.
 JAVEL, *v. a.* to bemire, to jable, to wet. See DABBLE.
 JAVELIN, *s.* a kind of spear, a half-pike; *G. gaflack, javlin*; *F. javelot*; *Sp. javalin*. See GAFF.
 JAUNDICE, *s.* a distemper of the liver, accompanied by a yellowness of the skin; *F. jaunisse*; *jaune, jaulne*, yellow, from *G. gul*; *S. geolow*; *It. giallo*.
 JAUNT, *s. 1.* an excursion, a short journey; apparently from ancient *Yend*; *S. gan*, to go. See to WEND.
 2. The felly of a wheel; *F. jante*.
 JAW, *s.* a bone inclosing the teeth, the chawbone; *P. jawah*; *T. kau*; *F. joue*. See CHEEK and JOLE.

J E T

JAW, *v. n.* from the noun; to talk saucily; a vulgar expression formed from the *jaw*, like Gabble, from *gab*, the mouth.
 JAY, *s.* a bird called a hickholt; *F. geai*; *L. B. gaja*; *It. gazzuolo*; *Sp. graia*; *L. graculus*.
 JAZEL, *s.* a precious stone of a blue colour; from *azul*, blue. See AZURE.
 JALOUS, *a.* emulous, suspicious in love; *F. jaloux*; *It. geloso*, from *L. zelus*.
 JEAR, *s.* an assemblage of tackle. See GEER.
 JEAT, *s.* a fossil of a fine black colour. See JET.
 JEER, *s.* a scoff, a jest; *G. gar*; *B. cheer*, correspond with *L. scurra*; but our word is perhaps *It. giuocare*, from *L. jocus*.
 JELLY, *s.* a coagulated fluid. See GELLY.
 JENETING APPLE, *s.* *F. janeton*, from its being ripe at *St Jean* or midsummer. See JOHN APPLE.
 JENNET, *s.* a small Spanish horse. See GINNET.
 JEOPARD, *v. a.* to put in danger; from *T. gefarde*; *B. gevvaard, gefahrde*; *Scot. jepart*; *G. fiaur*; *Swed. jara*; *S. feorh*, fatality.
 JERK, *s. 1.* a rod, a switch; perhaps from the verb; but *Scot. gert*, a switch, is *T. gerte*, for *geruitha*, a rod.
 2. From the verb; a sudden spring, a shock, a blow, impetus.
 JERK, *v. a.* 1. to strike with a quick sharp blow; *S. geræcan*, from *ræcan*, to reach, signified, like *L. tango*, to touch and to strike; *Swed. ryck*; *D. ryk*; *S. recen*, a jerk, a blow, any thing sudden. See YERK.
 2. To define, examine, correct; *S. gerecan*, from *recan*, to reckon.
 3. To accost, to address; *S. gereccean*, from *reccean*, to converse.
 JERKER, JERGUER, *s.* a person who examines and checks accounts. See to JERK.
 JERKIN, *s.* a short coat, a jacket; *B. jurke*, apparently for *geroke*. See ROCKET and FROCK.
 JERKIN, GERKIN, *s.* a small hawk; dim. of *ger* or *gier*. See GEFALCON.
 JERSEY, *s.* fine wool combed by an instrument so called. The word was formerly *gearnsey*. See YARN.
 JERUSALEM, *s.* the city of refuge; *Heb. Jaresalam*; *'Iērūsālēm*, from *A. and Heb. salam*, safety, salute.
 JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *s.* the sunflower artichoke, from *S. America*; *It. girasole*.
 JESS, *s.* the leather slip by which a hawk is held and tossed off into flight; *It. getto*; *F. jet, geckte, gectes*, from *L. jacto*.
 JEST, *s.* any thing ludicrous, a joke, a sarcasm; *Sp. and Port. chiste*; *It. cioco, gioco, giuoco*, from *L. jocus*.
 JESUS, *s.* the Redeemer; *Heb. Jeshu*; *'Iēsū*; *L. Jesus*, the Saviour.
 JET, *v. n.* to shoot out, to jut forward, intrude, strut; *F. jettier*; *It. gettare*, from *L. jacto*.
 JET, *s. 1.* from the verb; a spout or shoot of water.
 2. A black fossil; *γαύρων*; *F. jayet*; so named from a river in Lycia, where it was found.
 JETSON, *s.* goods thrown from a shipwreck; from *jet* and *G. sion*; *D. sæn*, of the sea. See FLOTSON.

J O U

JEWEL, *s.* a gem, a name of fondness; *F. joyau, joyelle*; *It. gioiello*; *B. juveel*, from *L. gaudia*. See **GAUDE**.

JEWS' HARP, *s.* a very simple musical instrument, common throughout Asia, and supposed to be brought into Europe by the Jews. It is called by the Goths the mouth harp.

JIBBER, *v. n.* to talk unintelligibly; dim. of **JABBER**.

JIG, *s.* a light dance; *It. giga*, from *G. gigia*; *T. geige*, a violin.

JIGUMBOB, *s.* a trinket, a knickknack. See **GIG** and **BOB**.

JILT, *s.* a woman who deceives a man in love; *G. gilia*; *T. gellen*, to seduce. See to **GULL**.

JINGLE, *v.* to clink, to correspond in sound. See **TINGLE**.

JOB, *v. 1.* to strike, to drive in; *E. chop*, like *Scot. chap, chope*, was used in this sense, as well as to cut with a blow.

2. To exchange, buy and sell, transfer, turn over. See **CHOP**, an exchange.

JOB, *s.* from the verb; *1.* a bargain, a business undertaken for selfish ends.

2. A stroke of work, a blow, a stab.

JOBBERNOWL, *s.* a blockhead, a numskull; *G. geip*; *T. gauf, gaffe*; *B. jobbe*, nonsense, and *nol* for *noddle*, the head.

JOCKEY, *s.* who rides or deals in horses; John Hostler seems to have been a name generally given to one who had the charge of stables; and Jackie or *jockey*, a lad who gave the horses exercise, signified afterwards a dealer in them. See **JACK**.

JOG, JOGGLE, *v. a.* to push, to shake. See **SHOG**.

JOHN, *s.* a man's name; *Heb. Johanna*; *L. Johannes*, is our scriptural name; but *Sans. and P. juwan* correspond with *L. juvenis*, signifying a young man. See **JACK**.

JOHN DORY, *s.* a fish. See **DOREE**.

JOHN APPLE, *s.* an apple ripe at St John's day. See **JENETING**.

JOIST, *s.* a beam or rafter; from *L. juncus*.

JOLE, JOWL, *s.* the cheek, the face; *G. kial*; *S. ceol*; *Scot. chol*; *Arm. javeelle*. See **JAW**.

JOLLY, *a.* cheerful, social, plump, fat; *It. gioiato*; *L. gaudialis, jovialis*.

JOLLY BOAT, *s.* a yawl; *D. and Swed. julle*; *Phrygian, Iuas*; *L. gaulus*. See **YAWL**.

JOLT, *s.* a violent shock; *F. joute*. See **JOSTLE**.

JOLTHEAD, *s.* a dolthead; *B. jool, dool*, dull.

JONQUIL, JONQUILLE, *s.* a species of daffodil; *F. jonquille*; *It. gionco giglio*; *L. junci lilium*.

JORDEN, JURDEN, *s.* a chamberpot; *W. dur dyn*, properly *lester a zurdyn*; *Arm. dourden*, human water; *O. F. jar*, urine. See **DER**.

JOSTLE, *v. a.* to push or run against; frequentative of **JOUST**.

JOT, *s.* a point, a tittle; *iota*; *M. G. gota*; *S. iota*. See **DOT**.

JOURNAL, *s.* a diary, a daily paper; *F. journal*; *It. giornale*; *L. diurnal*.

J U N

JOURNAY, *s.* what belongs to a day, travel by land for one or more days; *F. journé*; *L. diuersus*.

JOUST, *v.* to run in the tilt, to attack with the lance at full speed, to shock; *L. B. diuastare*; *T. diuasten*, from *L. hasta*, which produced *L. B. josta*; *F. joust*; *T. jost, jutech*; *It. giostra*, a blunt spear used at this exercise.

JOVLER, *s.* a name for a hound; *G. guler*; *F. geuler*. See **HOWL**.

Joy, *s.* gladness, exultation, pleasure; *F. joie*; *It. gioia*; *Romance, gaug*, from *L. gaudium*.

JUBILEE, *s. 1.* a shout of exultation, joy; *L. jubilum*, from *Heb. Jehovah eli*; *A. and P. Alah Alah*, is the war cry or appeal to God; *ālāh*.

2. A festival of rejoicing at certain prescribed periods; *L. jubileus*, from *Heb. jubil*, remission of debts.

JUG, *s.* a drinking vessel with a gibbous belly; *S. ceac*; *T. kauch*; *naūas*; *L. B. caucus, cyathus*; *Scot. coag*.

JUG, *v. a.* to stew, to cook with spices; *P. jucha*; *Pol. jucha*.

JUGGLE, *v. n.* to play tricks by slight of hand; *T. gesuck*, magic, *γένει*, produced *gaucklen*; *B. guigelen, gocken*, to enchant, and also to fool in the sense of our *Gawk*; but *F. jongler*; *It. giocolare*, from *L. focus*, to play mountebank tricks, apparently produced our word.

JUGGLER, *s.* from the verb; one who juggles, a player of tricks, a cheat; *It. giocolere*; *F. jongleur*; *T. gauckeler*; *Swed. gycklare*; *B. guycheler*.

JUICE, *s.* the sap of plants and fruits, the fluid in animal bodies; *Sans. joos*; *F. jus*; *S. jugo*; *It. succo*; *L. succus*.

JUKE, *v. n.* to perch, roost, settle; *L. jugor*; *F. jucher*.

JUKE, *s.* the neck of any bird; *L. jugum*.

JULAP, JULEP, *s.* a liquid form of medicine; *P. gulab*, from *gul*, a rose, and *ab*, water; *L. B. julaepium*.

JUMART, *s.* an animal absurdly supposed to be produced from a male ass and a cow; *F. jumart*, from *A. hummar*, a red ass, which is held in disrepute as degenerate.

JUMBLE, *v. a.* to mix confusedly; *B. schommelen, wommelen, wemmen*; *Scot. wamble*, from *Isl. wamla*, to move about, to stir round.

JUMP, *v. a. 1.* to leap, skip, jolt; *Swed. gumpa*; *T. and B. gumpen*; *M. G. jupan*; *G. skumpa*, to skip; *Isl. and Swed. gump*, the hip.

2. To join, to tally, to fit; *G. ymfā*; *Swed. ympa*; *S. ymbfon*. See **GIMP** and to **IMP**.

JUMP, *s. 1.* from the verb; a leap, a bound.

2. A pair of stays; formerly *jub* and *gippo*; *F. jape*; *T. and B. juppe*; *It. giubba*; *A. joobu*. See **JUPPON**.

JUMP, *ad.* from the verb; properly, fitly, nicely.

JUNCATE, *s.* a cheesecake, delicacies made of cream; *L. B. juncate* was a rush basket, in which cheesecakes, curds and fruits were brought to Rome from the country, and called *gioncata*; *F. joncheé*.

JUNK, *s.* a kind of ship used in the East; supposed to be Chinese *yong*, the sea, and *shuen*, a boat; *P. and Malay, chong*.

J U R

JUNK, *s.* an old rope; It. *gionco*; F. *jonche*; L. *juncus*, apparently from being made of rushes in former times.

JUNTO, *s.* a cabal, a faction, a party; It. *junto*; L. *junctus*.

JUPPON, *s.* a short close coat, a petticoat; F. *jupon*. See JUMP.

JUPITER, *s.* L.; P. *deu puedar*; Sans. *dewa patara*; Zemmering.

JURY, *s.* a set of men sworn to declare the truth on such

J U T

evidence as shall be given before them; F. *juré*, from L. *juro*.

JURY MAST, *s.* a temporary mast; F. *jouré*, temporary, *de jour en jour*, or from L. *juvare*.

JUST, *s.* a mock fight on horseback. See Joust.

JUSTLE, *v. a.* to push, drive against, shock; from Joust.

JUT, JUTTY, *v. n.* to shoot out, to project; F. *jetter*; It. *gettare*, from L. *jacto*; but Isl. *juta*, yta; S. *utian*, to put forth, extend, are from G. *uta*. See OUT and BUT.

K

K E E

K BELONGED to the Greek as well as to the Gothic alphabet; and has before all the vowels one invariable sound; as Kaw, Ken, Kill. In our present pronunciation K is silent before N; we say, nee, nife, nob, for knee, knife, knob. K is sometimes substituted for G hard in words derived from the Gothic; and the Saxons, like ourselves, frequently use the Latin C in its stead; as Cling, Cloth, Child.

KALE, *s.* a potherb, a kind of cabbage, a soup made with greens; G. *kal*; P. *kal*; Scot. *kail*; W. *cawl*; Arm. *cawl*. See COLE.

KALI, *s.* a marine plant, soda, barilla; A. *kali*. See ALKALI.

KAM, *a.* crooked, awry, bent; P. *khami*; Arm. and W. *camm*; I. *cam*; *kim cam*, like zig zag, is merely a repetition of the word. See CAMBER.

KAW, *s.* a bird called a daw; T. *kaw*; B. *kaauw*. See COUGH.

KAW, *v. a.* from the noun; to cry like a daw.

KAYLE, **KEALE**, **KITTLE**, *s.* a nine pin; Swed. *kægla*; D. *kegle*; T. *kegel*; F. *quille*.

KECK, *v. n.* to heave the stomach; T. *kecken*; B. *kuchen*, a different pronunciation of Cough, signified also to spit or spue.

KECKS, **KECKSHY**, *s.* hemlock, dried stalks of plants. See KEX.

KECKY, **KEXY**, *a.* resembling kex.

KEDGE, *v. a.* to drag, to pull; B. *getoogen*. See to TOW.

KEDGER, *s.* from the verb; a towing anchor.

KEDLACK, *s.* the herb called mercury, but sometimes charlock; S. *cedeleak*.

KEEK, *v. n.* to look, to view slyly; G. *giazia*, *geiga*, from *eya*, *auga*, to eye; T. *gucken*; Swed. *kika*; D. *kyge*; Scot. *keek*; F. *guigner*, from which *guignon*, an evil eye, bad luck. See to PEEP.

KEEL, *s.* the lowest timber of a ship; G. *kiol*; Swed. *köl*; D. *kiel*; T. *keol*; S. *cæle*; B. *kiel*; F. *quille*.

KEELHALE, *v. n.* to draw under the keel. See to HALE.

K E R

KEELSON, *s.* the wood next the keel.

KEEN, *a.* sharp, eager, severe; G. *kene*; S. *kene*; B. *koen*; Swed. *kön*; T. *kuhn*.

KEEP, *v. a.* to preserve, protect, maintain, retain, hold; S. *cepan*, apparently for *gehaben*, from *have*, to hold.

KEG, *s.* a small vessel, a cag; Swed. *kagge*; S. *ceac*; L. *caucus*.

KELL, *s. 1.* pottage. See KALE.

2. The omentum. See CAUL.

KELP, *s.* a salt extracted from *kali* or other sea weed.

KELTER, *s.* provision, preparation, outfit; T. *kelter* for *gekelter*, *behelter*, maintenance.

KEN, *v. a.* to know, to perceive; G. *kenna*; Swed. *känna*; T. *kennen*; S. *cennan*; B. *kennen*; M. G. *kunnan*. See to KNOW.

KENNEL, *s. 1.* a house for dogs; F. *chenil*; It. *canile*, from L. *canis*.

2. The water course of a street; T. *kenel*; F. *chenel*; See CHANNEL.

KENNEL, *v.* from the noun; to be housed miserably, to lie like a dog.

KERCHIEF, *s.* a part of head dress, written coverchief by Chaucer; F. *courre chef*.

KERF, *s.* the crevice made by the passing of a saw. See to CARVE.

KERL, *s.* a man, a boor; G. *karl*; T. *kerl*. See CHURL.

KERMES, *s.* a drug, a worm found on the dwarf ilex, supposed formerly to be a grain, and used for dying; P. *kermez*, from *kerm*, a worm. See CRIMSON.

KERN, *s. 1.* an Irish foot soldier, a boor; I. *cearn*, contracted from *ceatharn*; W. *cadarn*; Arm. *cadiron*; Scot. *caterane*.

2. A hand mill; G. *kuern*; Swed. *quarn*; D. *quærn*; T. *quern*.

KERN, *v. 1.* to form into grains as corn, to granulate; Isl. *kierna*; T. *kernen*. See CORN.

2. To use salt in kern or unbroken. See to CORN.

KERNEL, *s.* the edible substance of fruit within a shell,

K I L

a glandular node in the neck ; S. *cyrnel* ; Isl. *kierne* ; F. *cerneau*. See to KERN.

KERNEL WORT, *s.* an herb called scrofularia. See WAX KERNEL.

KERSEV, *s.* a kind of woollen cloth ; Swed. *kersing* ; B. *karsaye* ; T. *kerschey* ; It. *carisea* ; Sp. *cariza* ; F. *carisée*.

KESTREL, *s.* 1. a flaggon, a flask. See COSTREL.

2. A kind of hawk ; L. *celer crepitula* ; F. *cresserelle*, *crecerelle*, *crecelle* ; Sp. *cernicalo* appears to be from *cerno*, to hover like the motion of shifting, from L. *cerno*. See CASTREL.

KETCH, *s.* 1. a decked boat, a kind of ship ; D. *kagskib* ; F. *caiche*, *quaiche*, *caique* ; B. *kaag* ; Swed. *kag* ; B. *kits* appears to be English ; G. *kuggr* is a kind of ship.

2. A hangman. See JACK KETCH.

KETTLE, *s.* a kitchen vessel to boil in ; G. *ketil*, a copper boiler ; M. G. *katila* ; Swed. *kettel* ; B. *ketel* ; S. *cezel* ; T. *kessel*, *kettel* ; L. *catillum*, dim. of *catinum*.

KEX, **KECKS**, *s.* hemlock, any plant with a hollow stalk of that kind ; W. *ceccys* ; F. *cigue* ; L. *cicuta*.

KEY, *s.* 1. an instrument to open a lock ; S. *aga* ; It. *chiave* ; F. *clef* ; L. *clavis*.

2. A wharf, a landing place ; G. *kui* ; Swed. *kya* ; T. *kay* ; B. *kaai* ; F. *quai*.

KEYS, *s. pl.* flowers or fruit, such as the cowslip or ash pods, which hang like bunches of keys ; T. *schlussel*, a key, is also applied to them.

KHAN, *s.* a chief, a lord or prince ; Tartar *kahan* ; P. *kahan*.

KIBE, *s.* a chilblain, a chap in the heel ; B. *keep hiel*.

KICK, *v. a.* to strike with the foot ; T. *kauchen* ; Sp. *caucear* ; L. *calcare*.

KICKSHAW, *s.* 1. a gay sight, a novelty, a trifling exhibition ; B. *kykschouw* ; Scot. *kick*.

2. A something, a fantastical dish. See QUELQUE CHOSE.

KID, *s.* the young of the goat ; G. and D. *kid* ; A. *gide* ; W. *gitten* ; L. *haedus*. See GOAT.

KIDDER, *s.* a huckster, an engrosser ; G. and Swed. *kyta* ; T. *kauten*, *cuyden*, to deal.

KIDNAP, *v. a.* to steal children, to decoy ; T. and B. *kind*, a child, and *nab*.

KIDNEY, *s.* 1. a gland in the reins ; G. *kuid*, the belly, and *nare* ; D. *nyre* ; T. *nier* ; S. *nær*, the reins.

2. Breed, race, alliance ; G. *kuidun* ; Swed. *quidun* ; S. *cwithen*, the womb ; which, like F. *ventre*, signifies a family.

KILDERKIN, **KIDDERKIN**, *s.* a small barrel, the fourth part of a hogshead. *Chalder* and *Chauder*, from L. *quatuor*, signified four, as in *Chaldron* ; and in the same way *firkin* is the fourth of a barrel.

KILL, in the name of places, is generally from *Cell*, L. *cella* ; I. *cyl*, a convent, a monastery ; but sometimes from Isl. *kyl* ; B. *kill* ; D. *keil* ; Scot. *kyle*, a creek or frith.

KILL, *v. a.* to deprive of life ; Isl. *kwella*, *quelia* ; S. *cuellan*, to stifle, to quell, signified to deprive of breath, to occasion death ; but G. *hel* ; Swed. *hæl*, *ihæl* ; D. *hiel* ; Sans. *kal* ; I. *cial*, was death, the tomb. G. *kilia*, to hurt, to injure, may have been adopted by the Irish, who distinguish between killed, hurt, and killed, dead.

KILLOW, *s.* a black mineral substance.

K I T

KILN, *s.* a stove for drying or burning ; S. *cyln*, *cylene* ; W. *cylyn* ; Swed. *kölna*, from COAL ; L. *culina*, an oven, a fire place.

KIMBO, *a.* crooked, arched, bent ; It. *ghembo* ; *καμβη*. See KAM and CAMBER.

KIN, *s.* kindred, relationship, the same general class ; P. *kun* ; G. *kyn* ; Swed. *kun*, *kyn* ; S. *cynn* ; I. *cine* ; *γνη* ; from G. *kinna* ; S. *cennan* ; *γνων*, seems to have been used as a dim. termination.

KIND, *s.* generation, race, nature, species, class ; Swed. *kynd* ; S. *cynd*.

KIND, *a.* benevolent, indulgent, tender ; supposed to be from KIND, generation, species, as Gentle, from Gens ; but G. *ynde* ; Swed. *ynde*, *gynde* ; T. *gunadig*, *gnadig*, signify gracious, benevolent, from G. *unna* ; Swed. *gynna* ; S. *geunnan*, to indulge, concede.

KINDLE, *s.* 1. to set on fire, inflame ; G. *kynda el*, *tinnda elld* ; S. *cyndelan* ; W. *cynne* ; L. *cendo* and G. *kynda* seem to be cognate.

2. To engender, to bring forth as rabbits. See KIN.

KINDRED, *s.* relationship, affinity, class ; G. *kyndrad* ; rad, line, order. See KIND.

KINE, *s.* cows ; S. *cuna*, plural of *cu*, a cow.

KING, *s.* a monarch, chief of the people ; G. *kong*, *kun-nung* ; Swed. *kung* ; S. *cyng*, *cyning* ; D. *conge* ; T. *koening* ; B. *konung*. The origin of the word has been sought for in P. *kahan*, *khan* ; W. *cun*, a chief ; in *keen*, eager, active, severe ; in *hun*, *chun*, a hundred, because supposed to be chosen by so many cantons. No notice seems to have been taken of G. and Swed. *gun* ; P. *jung*, the people, the army, battle, as the etymon. The term is now disused except in *gon-falon*, a military standard. It appears to be merely a different pronunciation of G. *kun*, *kyn* ; S. *cynn*, the tribe, the nation, and *cyne*, royal. Observe also that G. *thiod*, the people, produced *thiodan*, a king ; *drot*, the people, *drottin*, a dread lord, a sovereign ; and in the same way, G. *gunan*, *gunfan*, was a king or chief of the people. Among the Lombards *gunninge* signified the royal line. *Jungez kahan*, *Gengis khan*, means the warrior prince.

KINGDOM, *s.* the dominion of a king ; G. *kongdom* ; S. *cynedom*. See DOM.

KINGFISHER, *s.* a bird ; F. *aucyon pecheur* ; L. *alcyon piscator*.

KIRK, *s.* the church of Scotland ; *κυριακη*, belonging to the Lord ; G. *kyrk* ; D. *kirke* ; Slav. *cerkien* ; T. *kirche* ; Scot. *kirk*. See CHURCH.

KIRTLE, *s.* a gown, an upper garment ; G. *kyrtel* ; Swed. *kiortel* ; S. *cyrtel* ; I. *koorte*.

KISS, *v. a.* to salute with the lips ; G. *kyssa* ; D. *kysse* ; T. *kussen* ; S. *cossan* ; B. *kussen* ; Heb. *kushan* ; P. *kusitum* ; *κισσων* ; W. *cusan*. See BUSS.

KIT, *s.* 1. a small cask, a pail, a large bottle ; M. G. *kitte* ; B. *kit* ; S. *citte*.

2. A small fiddle, contracted from P. *kitar*. See CITHERN.

KITCHEN, *s.* a room used for cookery ; L. *coquina* ; It. *cucina* ; F. *cuisine* ; T. *kuche*.

KITE, *s.* a bird of prey, a paper bird ; S. *cyte*, *guth ha-foc* ; W. *cud*.

KITH, *a.* known, acquainted, part. of the verb to KEN ; M. G. *kyth* ; S. *cuih*, *cythe*.

KITTEN, *s.* 1. a child ; dim. of Kid. See KIDNAP and CHIT.

K N I

2. A young cat ; T. *kætgɪn*, dim. of CAT.
KIVE, s. a large tub ; F. *cuve* ; T. *kyfe* ; S. *cyfe* ; W. *ceusus*. See COOP.
KLICK, s. a small sharp noise, a glib use of the tongue ; dim. of CLACK.
KNAB, v. a. to bite with noise. See KNAF.
KNACK, s. 1. from the verb to KNOW ; knowledge, artifice, ingenuity, contrivance.
2. A sharp quick noise ; D. *knage* ; T. *knache* ; Swed. *knake* ; *knägga*.
KNAG, s. a hard knot in wood, a knob, an antler or point of a horn ; Isl. *knuk* ; Swed. *kno* ; D. *knast*, *knag*. See SNAG.
KNAP, s. fleeciness of cloth produced by fulling ; S. *knappa*. See NAP.
KNAP, v. to bite, snap, break with noise ; G. *gnya* ; Swed. *knäppa* ; B. *knappen* ; S. *gnyppan*, *gnafan*. See to GNAW.
KNAPSACK, s. a soldier's bag, originally a provision sack. See to KNAF. *Snapsack*
KNARÉ, s. a knot in wood. See KNURE.
KNAVE, s. a petty rascal ; G. *gnape* ; Swed. and T. *knape* ; S. *cnapa*, a court page, an armour bearer, and as such possessing a degree of rank ; but like Thane, a king's servant, and Thane, a common servant, it was used in a twofold sense. Minister, although now a title of eminence, signified originally an attendant, a waiter at table, a bond servant. Knave and Knight had nearly the same meaning ; G. *knæbbeija* ; Swed. *knöboja* and *knaja*, *knaka* signified to bend the knee, to obey. Thus T. *knab*, *knapp*, denoted an abject fellow, a pimp, a rascal. A card with the picture of a soldier, which we call the knave, is in German, *knecht*, or *underling*, and in French *valet* ; Scot. *jack*, which is G. *skalk*, a servant. See KNIGHT.
KNEAD, v. a. to mix dough with the fist ; G. *knudd*, from *knya* ; S. *cnædan* ; Swed. *knada* ; B. *kneeden* ; T. *kneien*, from G. *kno*, the fist. See NEAF.
KNEE, s. the joint between the leg and thigh ; G. Swed. and D. *knæ* ; T. *knie* ; B. *knee* ; S. *cneow* ; P. *zaru* ; L. *genus* ; F. *genou*.
KNELL, s. the bell rung at a funeral ; Swed. *knall*, *gnall*, from G. *gny*, *kny*, murmur ; S. *cnyll* ; W. *cnil* ; L. *nola*, a bell.
KNEW, pret. of the verb to KNOW.
KNICK, s. a sharp sound ; D. *knick*, dim. of KNACK.
KNICK KNACK, s. a contrivance, a gewgaw ; a jingle on KNACK, artifice.
KNIFE, s. an instrument to cut with ; G. *knifa* ; Swed.

K N U

knif ; D. *knev* ; S. *cnif* ; T. *gnippe*, *kneif* ; F. *canif* : *knœf*, to carve.
KNIGHT, s. an inferior title of honour between a squire and a baronet ; D. *knegt* ; Swed. *knekti* ; T. *knecht* ; S. *cnægt* ; I. *gnacht* ; F. *naquet* ; P. *nuokum*, a boy, a servant, a soldier, an armour bearer. In the latter sense it became a title of honour, although derived from G. *kneka* ; Swed. *knecta*, to submit, knuckle, obey. Whence T. *knecht*, a labourer, a stable boy. See KNAVE.
KNIT, v. to make stocking work, to knot, contract, join ; G. *knitta* ; Swed. *knyta* ; S. *cnytan* ; D. *knytte*. See KNOT.
KNOB, s. a protuberance, a globe, a head, a button Swed. *knubb* ; T. *knob*, *knöpfe* ; B. *knob* ; W. *cnub*.
KNOCK, v. to hit, strike, clash ; G. and Swed. *gnya*, *knacka* ; S. *cnucian* ; W. *cnoccio*.
KNOLL, s. a rising ground, a hillock ; Swed. *knöl*, *knula* ; T. *knoll* ; S. *cnol* ; W. *cnoll* ; Scot. *know*. See KNOB and NOLL.
KNOLL, s. to ring or sound as a bell. See KNELL.
KNOP, s. a tufted top, a knob ; Swed. *knapp* ; D. *knap* ; S. *cnæp*. See KNAF and KNOB.
KNOT, s. a complication, a cluster, a hard knob in wood, a difficulty ; G. *knult* ; Swed. *knut* ; D. *knude* ; S. *knotta* ; T. *knote* ; B. *knot* ; L. *nodus*.
KNOW, v. a. 1. to understand, recognise ; *γνῶ* ; G. *kunna* ; Swed. *kenna* ; S. *cnauan* ; Arm. *gnau* ; L. *noscō*, *novi*.
2. To converse with another sex, to possess, enjoy ; G. *na* ; Swed. *nå*, to approach, attain, have power over ; G. *kunna na* ; carnal knowledge of a woman ; but the word being anciently written *gn^a*, it possibly may be connected with S. *cnauan* ; G. *kunna*, to understand, and also to have power.
KNUB, **KNUBBLE**, v. a. 1. to beat with the fist or knuckles ; from G. *kno*. See NEAF.
2. To cudgel ; Swed. *knubba* ; T. *knuppen*, from Swed. *knubb* ; T. *knuppel* ; B. *knuppel*, a cudgel.
KNUCKLE, s. 1. a joint of the fingers ; D. *knokkel* ; B. *knockle* ; S. *cnucle* ; T. *knöchel* : It. *nocolo*.
2. From KNEE ; the knee joint of veal ; G. *knuka* ; D. *knoge* ; T. *knoche* ; W. *cnuch*, a joint.
KNUCKLE, v. n. from the noun ; to bend the knee, submit, obey.
KNURE, s. a knot in wood ; G. *knutr* ; D. and T. *knor*. See KNOT.
KNURL, s. a small knot in wood ; Swed. *knorl*, dim. of KNURE.

L

L A C

L is a liquid consonant which preserves the same sound in English. It is always doubled at the end of a monosyllable; as fall, still, well; except after a diphthong, as fail, steal, nail: But in terminating a word of more syllables, it is written single; as channel, tendril, cabal. **L**, when preceding e final, is sounded faintly after it; as bible, title, cable. In several of the Gothic dialects, particularly in Saxon, at the beginning of words, when strongly aspirated, it became hl, sounding like the Welsh ll in the same situation. There is a disposition in most languages to suppress l in the middle of words, or pronounce it as a vowel. The French have fauve, maudit, for fulvus, maledictus; the Italians fiamma, chiaro, piano, for flamma, clarus, planus; and in English, balk walk, talk, are pronounced bauk, wauk, tauk; while the Belgians write oud for old, and hout for holt. The French sometimes change it into r, as orme for ulmus, titre for titulus. Latin puer, on the contrary, became puella, agerius, agellus; and the Goths used fior as well as fio to express the number four; but the Portuguese almost confound the two letters, for they write branco for blanco, and milagre for miracle.

L is used to denote a pound sterling; from *L. libra*; *F. livre*; in the same way that *S.* is a shilling, and *D. L. denarium*, a penny.

LA, *int.* an expression of assent corresponding with *So*, So indeed; of surprise, O dear! and also an exclamation to excite attention. See *Lo*.

LA, LA, *ad.* so so; *S. la la*.

LABEL, *s.* a narrow strip of writing fixed to any thing, a tape or riband; *F. lambel, lambeau*; *Swed. lapp*; *T. lappe*. See *LAP*.

LAC, *s.* a kind of varnish, a wax formed by the *coccus lacca*; *Sans. and Hind. lakh*; *A. look*; *F. laque*. See *LACE*.

LACE, *s.* a string, a fine thread curiously wrought, a texture of gold, silver, or tinsel, a gin, a snare; *F. lace, lacet*; *Sp. lazo*; *It. laccio*, from *L. laqueus*.

L A D

LACE, *v. a.* 1. to furnish with lace, to fasten with a string.

2. To beat with a lace or cord. See *LASH*.

LACED MUTTON, *s.* a whore; an attempt to pun on *L. muto*.

LACK, *s.* want, need; *Swed. lack*; *D. lake*; *T. laecke*; *B. laak*; *W. llwg*.

LACK, *v. n.* to suffer want; *G. lacka, laka*; *Isl. laa*; *Swed. lacka*; *S. lecan*, to diminish, deprive of means, leave destitute.

LACKER, *s.* a kind of varnish, made from turmeric, resembling *lac*.

LACKEY, *s.* a footboy; *Swed. lackej*; *D. lackei*; *B. lakkey*; *F. laquais*; *It. lache*. *Swed. lacka*; *T. lacken*, to run, are supposed to be from *Leg*; but *G. lega, laka*, signified to hire. See *LOON*.

LAD, *s.* a boy, a youth, stripling; *M. G. laud, lauth*; *S. leode*, a rustic, are apparently from *leod*, the people; but *T. laed, laet, led, ledig*; *Swed. ledig*, single, unmarried, are supposed to be from *G. lausa, lata, leisa*; *S. letan, lesan*; *T. lassen*, to loose, free, manumit; and our Lads and Lasses are invariably understood to be young unmarried persons. *T. laten, lassen*; *L. B. lati, lidi, lassi, lazzi, latones*, were freed servants, not engaged either to a feudal lord or in marriage; and *G. letelingi, leisinghi*, corresponded with *λέτων, λύση*, from *λύω*, to free. See *LASS*.

LADDER, *s.* a frame made of steps; *S. hlædder, lædra*; *T. leiter*; *B. ladder*, from *G. leid, led*, a way, and *ra*; *Swed. ra, rad*; *Scot. rung*, a range, a step.

LADE, *s.* a conduit, a water course; *G. liduwag*; *S. lade*; *T. leyde*. See *LODE*.

LADE, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to throw out water; *S. hladan*.

2. To freight, to burden; *S. hladan*. See *LOAD*.

LADE, *s.* a large spoon, a small bucket; *S. hlædle*, from the verb.

LADONE, *s.* a thief; *It. and Sp. ladrone*; *L. latro*.

LADY, *s.* a title of respect, a woman of rank; from *G. lof*; *S. leof, hlaf*, eminent, exalted, and *dia, diga*, a

L A N

female; G. *lafda*; Isl. *lofde*; S. *hlaefdiga*, *hlaefdig*, *hlaefdia*. See **LORD** and **DAUGHTER**.
LADY, applied to any noun, alludes to the holy virgin; as *Lady day*, *Lady's* slipper, *Lady cow* or *chafer*.
LAG, *a.* coming behind, slow, sluggish. See **SLUG**.
LAG, *v. n.* to move tardily, to stay behind; M. G. *latgan*, *laggan*; S. *latigan*. See **LATE**.
LAG, *s.* the lowest class, the fag end, he who comes last.
LAID, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of the verb to **LAY**; G. *lagd*.
LAIR, *s.* a dwelling, a residence, the couch of a boar or wild beast, a shelter for cattle; G. *ligr*; B. *legger*; Swed. *läger*; T. *lager*; D. *lejer*. See **LEAGUER**.
LAIRD, *s.* a possessor of land or manor; the Scot. pronunciation of *Lord* in its G. sense.
LAKE, *s.* a large inland water, a *plash*; *λάκης*; L. *lacus*; F. *lac*; S. *lac*, *lagu*; It. *lago*; G. *aa*, *ach*; S. *each*; L. *aqua*, water. See **LOUGH**.
LAKE, *s.* a middle colour between ultramarine and vermillion; Sans. *lakhee*. See **LAC**.
LAM, *v. a.* to beat, bang, strike; G. *laga um*, to lay about, to beat; M. G. *liggwan*. See **BLOW**.
LAMB, *s.* a young sheep; G. Swed. S. *lamb*; T. and B. *lamm*; D. *lam*.
LAMB'S LETTUCE, *s.* a species of valerian, corn salad; Sp. *lampa*, *lampana*, from L. *lapsana*.
LAMB'S WOOL, *s.* a name given to beer flavoured with fruit; S. *lempa ol*, soft ale.
LAME, *a.* crippled, imperfect, weak; G. *lam*; Swed. *läm*, *lam*; B. *lam*; P. *leng*; whence *Timur leng*, lame Timur, Tamerlane.
LAMENTINE, *s.* a kind of fish. See **MANATEE**.
LAMMAS, *s.* the first of August, St Peter's day, when offerings were made to the church; S. *hlaefmasse*, *hlaemmesse*; G. and Swed. *lama* signified a contribution; L. *laf*, a residue. See **GULE**.
LAMP, *s.* a light made of oil or spirits; Syr. *lampid*; *λαμπτής*; L. *lampas*; G. *liom*; S. *leoma*, flame.
LAMPASS, *s.* a lump of diseased flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth; F. *lampasse*, *lampas*, a tongue, and also a swelling of that appearance, from L. *lambo*.
LAMPOON, *s.* personal slander; L. B. *lamba*, from L. *lambo*, signified the tongue, and, like *lingua*, calumny: F. *lampon* was a drunken song; Swed. *kip* is slander, *läpgeld*, a fine for defamation. See to **LAP**.
LAMPREY, *s.* a kind of eel; F. *lamproie*, from L. *lam-petra*.
LANCE, *s.* a long spear, a lancet; L. *lancea*; Arm. *lance*; F. *lance*; It. *lancia*; Isl. Swed. B. *lans*; *λόγχη*. G. *langskiept*, long-shaft, was also a spear.
LANCE, *v. a.* from the noun; to pierce, to cut open, to bleed with a lancet; F. *lancer*.
LANCEPESADE, *s.* an assistant corporal; F. *lance pesade*, *ans-pesade*, from T. *lans* *spitzer*. See **LANS CORPORAL**.
LANCH, *v. a.* to cast as a lance, to dart forward, to shoot a vessel from the stocks into the water; F. *elancer*.
LAND, *s.* 1. earth, ground, a country, a region; G. *land* in all dialects.
2. A castle, a house, a feudal possession; G. *lan*; Swed. *län*; Scot. *land*.
3. Urine, lie; S. *hland*, *hlong*, from *leah*, *loh*, water. See **LUNT** and **LIE**.
LANDGRAVE, *s.* a German title. See **GREVE**.

L A S

LANDLADY, *s.* the mistress of an inn. See **LANDLORD**.
LANDLOPER, *s.* a landsman, a clodhopper, a name given by sailors to a person who lives on shore; G. *land-laupr*; B. *landlooper*. See to **ELOPE**.
LANDLORD, *s.* 1. the lord of a manor, the owner of land.
2. From **LAND**, a house; the master of an inn; Swed. *landwrd* and *huswård* are synonymous.
LANDSCAPE, *s.* a prospect of a country, the shape of the land; G. *landskapa*; B. *landschape*.
LANE, *s.* a narrow way through fields, an alley; Swed. *lana*; B. *laan*, *laen*; Scot. *loan*, signifying, apparently, at first a passage for cattle from the fields to the stable.
LANERET, *s.* the male of the lanner hawk.
LANIARD, *s.* a small cord for fastening the shrouds and stays in a ship; F. *laniere*, supposed to have been originally of hair or wool, from L. *lana*.
LANK, *a.* slender, languid, meagre; S. *klanc*, *lænig*; B. *lenk*, *slenk*. See **LEAN**.
LANNER, *s.* the female of the lanneret, which is a small hawk for quails or other birds averse to rise on the wing; L. B. *lannarius*; F. *lanier*, supposed to be from L. *laniena*; or from *lana*, because its feathers have a woolly appearance.
LANS CORPORAL, *s.* a soldier acting for a corporal; G. *läns*, of accommodation or loan, was applied also to a temporary service in the church; G. *läns præster*. Corporals formerly carried a pike, called *spitz* by the Goths; whence T. *lans spitzer* corrupted into It. *lancia spezzada*; F. *lanspeçade* or *anspesade*.
LANSQUENET, *s.* 1. a country fellow, a militia man; F. from T. *lands knecht*; but sometimes used for *lanse knecht*, one armed with a lance. See **KNIGHT**.
2. A game at cards among the peasantry of Tyrol.
LANT, *v.* to urine as a horse, to stale. See **LAND**.
LANTERN, *a.* long, thin, lank; from *lean* or *lank*.
LAP, *s.* a fold, flap, strip, a garment that covers the thighs; G. T. D. B. *lap*; Isl. *laf*; S. *läppa*; Swed. *lapp*.
LAP, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to become double, to wrap round.
2. To lick up; *λαπτεῖν*; L. *lambo*, F. *lamper*, *laper*. Arm. *lapa*, to use the tongue; but Isl. *lepid*; Swed. *läppja*; D. *labe*; S. *lappian*, seem to be from *lip*.
LAPIS LAZULI, *s.* blue marble. See **AZURE**.
LARBOARD, *s.* the left hand side of a ship; *bakbord* is the word used in the G. dialects, which, pronounced *Babord*, in French, seems to have been understood as *basbord*, the low bord, and hence B. *langer*; T. *lerk*, the left and the lower side. See **STARBOARD**.
LARCENY, *s.* a petty theft; F. *larcin*; L. *latrocinium*. See **LADRONE**.
LARGESS, *s.* a bounty, gift, a present; F. *largesse*; L. *lægitas*.
LARK, *s.* a small singing bird; S. *laferce*, *lawerk*; B. *leunrik*, *larck*; T. *lercke*; D. *lerke*; Swed. *lärka*; Scot. *lavrock*. Isl. *lava* is also a lark, apparently from *lofa*; S. *hliðian*, to rise; and *ærwack* is the early riser.
LARUM, *s.* alarm, a piece of clockwork to rouse one from sleep at a certain hour; Swed. and D. *larm*; T. *lærm*, apparently from G. *luidr*, *lur*; Swed. *lur*, a loud sound, a trumpet; O. F. *loure*. See **ALARM**.
LASCAR, *s.* a term for an Indian sailor; A. *askar*, *al askar*; Hind. *lascar*, properly a gunner.

L A U

LASH, *s.* 1. the thong of a whip, a cord, a scourge, a satire; *L. laqueus*; *It. laccio*; *F. lacs*. See **LACE**.
 2. A tie, a binding, a knot; *It. lascio*; *F. lesse*; *B. lasch*; *L. ligatio*.
LASS, *s.* a girl, a young unmarried woman; *G. lothska*, a girl; *Swed. lōska*; *S. leas*, free, single. See **LAD**.
LAST, *a.* hindmost, utmost, latest; *T. letzt*; *S. last*; *B. laast*; *λαῖτης*.
LAST, *v. a.* to continue, endure, to be late in procedure; *M. G. latjan*; *S. lastan*.
LAST, *s. l.* the mould on which shoes are formed; *G. and T. leist*; *Swed. lāst*; *S. laste*, from *M. G. lāst*, the foot.
 2. A load, a weight, a dry measure; *G. lads, ladst, last*; *Swed. list*; *T. last*; *S. hlæst*; *F. lest, leth*; *Sp. lastre*. See **LOAD**.
 3. The latest, the end; *T. letzt*. See **LATE**.
LASTERY, *s.* tinge, hue, a red colour; *G. litur*; *Swed. let*, colour; *Isl. lita*, to colour; *Scot. litster*, a dyer.
LATCH, *s.* a moveable catch for a door, a lock; *G. las*; *Swed. las*; *B. las*.
LATCH, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to fasten with a latch.
 2. To smear, to anoint; from *L. litus*. See **LECH**.
LATCHES, LASKETS, *s.* lines in a ship to brace the bonnets to the courses. See **LASH**.
LATCHET, *s.* a fastening, a shoe-string; *It. leagaccia*; *F. lacet*. See **LACE**.
LATE, *a.* 1. contrary to early, tardy, slow, long delayed, far in the day, night or year; *G. lat*; *Swed. later*; *S. lat, læt*; *B. laet*.
 2. Latest in any place, office, or character. See **LAST**.
 3. Deceased, defunct; *S. lete*: *G. lata*, to die.
LATH, *s. l.* a long thin piece of wood; *L. lata*; *F. late*; *S. latta*; *T. latte*; *B. lat*; *W. lluth*.
 2. The portion of country subject to a particular court. *S. laih* is a congregation; but *S. leth*, apparently contracted from *G. lagthing, lathing*, a judicial convection.
LATHE, *s.* a machine for turning by a pole or lath.
LATHER, *s.* the froth of soap and water; *G. laudr*; *Swed. lōder*; *S. lather*: *laver* was anciently used in the same sense; *F. laveure*, from *L. lavare*.
LATTEN, *s.* iron tinned over, brass; *A. latun*; *Isl. laatun*; *B. latoen*: *It. ottone* is a composition of copper, zinc and calamine.
LATTER, *a.* the last of two, modern; for *later*, the comparative of *Late*.
LATTICE, *s.* a window of lath or grate-work; *F. lattis*. See **LATH**.
LAVEER, *v. a.* to change the direction frequently in a course. See to **VEER**.
LAVER, *s. l.* a sea plant, a species of alga; *L. laver*.
 2. A washing vessel; *F. lavoir*, from *L. lavare*.
LAUGH, *v.* to make that noise which sudden mirth excites; *G. hlæja*; *Swed. le*; *S. hlæhen*; *T. and B. lachen*; *Scot. lach*. *G. hlæja* signified originally to rejoice. See **GLEE, GLAD, BLITHE, BLISS**.
LAUGHTER, *s.* the act of laughing; *G. hlatur*; *D. latter*.
LAVISH, *a.* profuse, prodigal, wasteful; from *Lave*, *L. lavo*.
LAUNCE, *s.* a sea term when the pump sucks; *G. luens*; *Swed. lāns*; *D. lāns, lens*, exhausted.
LAUNCH, *s.* a ship's boat, a pinnace; *Sp. and Port. lancha*. See **LANCH**.

L E A

LAUNDRESS, *s.* a woman who washes, irons or gets up linen; *It. lavandera*; *F. lavandiere*, from *L. lavo*.
LAVOLTA, *s.* an old Italian dance; *F. la volte*, from *L. volutatio*. See **WALTZ**.
LAW, *s.* statute, decree, edict; *G. la, lag, log*; *Swed. lag*; *D. lov*; what is laid down, a statute, pact, corresponding with *T. gesetz*, our *Assize* and *Set*; but *F. loi* is from *L. lex*. *G. bilaga*, however, produced *F. bel, beau*, legal; so that *beau pere* is literally Father-in-law.
LAWN, LAWND, *s.* open, smooth ground between woods; *Scot. land*, supposed by some to be *Isl.* and *Swed. lund*, a grove; but *L. B. lānda* signified an uncultivated spot, and like *F. lande*; *It. lānda*, appears to be *G. landeida*, bare or waste land.
LAX, *s.* a salmon, properly when ascending rivers; *Swed. and S. lax*; *T. lachs*; *B. lass*; *It. laccia*, from *G. leika*; *Swed. leka*; *S. lacan*; *T. laichan*, to spawn, to brim.
LAX, *v. a.* to deposite, place, apply, impute, put down, allay, calm; *G. lāga, leggia, la*; *Swed. lāga, lāgga*; *D. legge*; *S. lecgān, legān, logian*; *T. legen*.
LAY, *pret. of the verb to LIE*.
LAY, *s. l.* from the verb; what is laid down, a deposit, a wager.
 2. A bed, a row, a stratum. See **LAYER**.
 3. Ground laid down in grass or left for pasture; *S. leag*.
 4. A song; *G. liod*; *S. lioth, lej*; *T. lied, leich*; *B. lied*; *Scot. leid*; *F. lay*; *It. lai*; *W. llais*; *I. laoidh*; *G. lio, hliod*; *A. luh, luhja*; *Sans. lue*, the voice. Scandinavian authors suppose that there was formerly a *G.* verb *loa*, to sound, which produced our words *Loud, Larum, Lay*, and also *Lug*, the organ of perceiving sound, the ear.
LAY, *a.* not clerical, belonging to the laity or people; *F. lai*; *λαϊδε*; *L. laicus*, from *λαϊς*.
LAYER, *s.* a bed, a stratum; from **LAY**, to place; *Swed. lāger*; *T. lāger*; *S. leger*.
LAYSTALL, *s.* a dunghill, from *lay*, to place, and *stall*, a station.
LAZAR, *s.* a leper; *A. and P. al azar*, sick, afflicted with sores, *Lazarus*.
LAZY, *a.* unwilling to work, sluggish; *G. losk*; *Swed. loski, lāse*; *T. lāsseg*; *B. losigh, luyje*, apparently from *G. leisa*, to loose, relax; or sometimes from *lata*; *M. G. latjan*; *Swed. latja*, to be slow, sluggish. See **LOOSE** and **LATE**.
LE, a *G.* diminutive termination, apparently for *Lille*; *Swed. lille* contracted from *little*. *G. barnillo*, a little child; *S. meoule*, a little maid.
LEA, LEE, LAYLAND, *s.* land belonging to different proprietors, lying in contiguous ridges without being inclosed; *L. B. lee*, from *L. latus, latitudo*.
LEA, *s.* unploughed land, meadow; *S. ley*; *T. lee*; *Scot. lea*. See **LAY**.
LEAD, *s. l.* a soft heavy metal; *G. lad*; *Isl. lod*; *D. lode*; *S. lād*; *T. lot*; *B. loot*. See **LOAD**.
 2. Guidance, direction; *G. leid*; *Swed. led*; *S. lade*, a way, from the verb. See **LODE**.
LEAD, *v.* to guide, conduct, entice; *G. leida*; *Swed. leda*; *S. lādan*; *D. lede*; *B. leiden*; *T. leiten*.
LEAF, *s.* the foliage of a tree or plant, the petal of a flower, the folding part of a table, a part of a book consisting of two pages; *G. lauf*; *Swed. lōf*; *D. lev*; *T. laub*; *S. leaf*.

L E A

LEAGUE, *s.* 1. a distance of nearly three English miles; L. *leuga, leuca*; It. *lega*; F. *lieue*. The origin of the word is doubtful. G. *rast*; Russ. *wrest*, signify a league, or literally a place of rest; and *λέγειν*, to rest, may have produced league. S. *leag*, from G. *laga*, to lay, is also a place, a station, corresponding with F. *lieu*.

2. A combination, confederacy, alliance; F. *ligue*, from L. *ligo*.

LEAGUER, *s.* 1. a confederate, an ally; from **LEAGUE**.

2. A military position, a camp, a siege; Swed. *läger*; T. *läger*; D. *leyr*, from G. *laga*, to lay. See **SIEGE**.

LEAK, *s.* a fissure which lets in and out water, a dripping; G. *lack*; Swed. *lake*; S. *hlece*; D. *læk*; B. *lek*; It. *lecca*, from *lag, lak*, water. See **LAKE**.

LEAN, *v. n.* to incline, rest against; D. *læne*; Swed. *ldna*; S. *linian, hlinian*; T. *leinen*; B. *lenen, lehnen, leunen*, from G. *liggiu, ligan*, to lie, recline.

LEAN, *a.* meagre, weak, frail; S. *læne*; G. *lin*; Swed. *len*; T. *lin, ling*, correspond with L. *lenis*, and are supposed to be from G. *hlæna*; Swed. *leena*, to dissolve; L. *macer*, dissolved, melted away, produced our word *meagre*.

LEAP, *s.* a jump, a bound; G. *laup*; Swed. *lopp*; S. *hleap*; B. *loop*; T. *lauf*.

LEAP, *v.* to jump, bound, rush, run; G. *leipa*; Swed. *löpa*; S. *hleapan*; B. *loopen*; T. *lauffen*.

LEAP-YEAR, *s.* bissextile, every fourth year, when February has an additional day, from **LEAP**, to exceed. See **ELEVEN**.

LEARN, *v.* to get knowledge, to improve; G. and Swed. *læra*; D. *lære*; S. *leornian, laran*; T. *lernen*.

LEAS, LESOWES, *s.* pasture land; S. *læswe*; L. B. *lesua*, cognate with our *Lea*, to which was added; G. *ætts*; S. *æs*, feed, pasture; whence S. *lesian*, to graze.

LEASE, *v. a.* 1. to let out by lease; G. *lea, lia, leysa, lata*; D. *leye*; S. *lata*; T. *lassen*; F. *laisser*, to cede, permit. See to **LET**.

2. To glean; G. *lesan*; S. *lisan*; T. *lesen*; B. *lesen*; *λιγεῖν*, to collect. See to **GLEAN**.

LEASE, *s.* 1. from the verb: a deed of tenure.

2. Falsehood, treachery; G. *læ, leis*; T. *lds*; S. *leas, leasunge*; whence *Lese Majesty*, rather than from L. *læsus*.

LEASH, *s.* 1. a thong, a cord, a tie; L. *ligatio*; F. *liasse, lisse, laisse*; It. *lascio*; Scot. *leich*. See **LASH**.

2. A sportsman's term for three, which require a leash or tie to keep them together; but brace signified a clasp or two.

LEASING, *s.* falsehood, deceit, treachery; G. *lesung*, from **LEASE**.

LEAST, *a.* smallest; G. *litest, litset*; S. *läst*, the superlative of *lit*; S. *lyt*, small, little, corresponding with *λιγεῖν*.

LEASY, *a.* loose of texture, flimsy, slight; S. *leas*, deficient, loose, seems to have been confounded with L. *laxus*; F. *lasche, lache*. See **SLEASY**.

LEATHER, *s.* the dressed hide of an animal; G. *leder*; Swed. *läder*; S. *lether*; D. *laedur*; B. *leder, leer*; T. *leder, louer*; L. *lora*; G. *lid* is a cover. See **HIDE**.

LEAVE, *s.* permission, consent, liberty; G. *leifi*; Swed. *lif*; D. *lov*; S. *lefe, leaf*; T. *laub*, from G. *lia*; Swed. *lea*, to concede, grant.

LEAVE, *v. a.* to forsake, quit, depart, relinquish, suffer

L E G

to remain, concede, bequeath; G. *leifa*; Swed. *lefwa*; S. *lafan*; *λιγεῖν*.

LEAVEN, *s.* dough fermented, yeast for raising bread; F. *levain*, from L. *levo*.

LECH, LETCH, *v. a.* to smear over, anoint; from L. *litis*; but sometimes confounded with F. *lecher*, to lick.

LICHEN, *s.* a whoremaster; T. *lecker* corresponded with L. *ligurius*, a lover of dainties, and signified also a libidinous person; B. *lack*; Arm. *lic*, lust, lewdness, are from G. *leika, laga*. See **LAX**, a spawning fish and **LICKERISH**.

LEDGE, *v.* to lay, place, lodge, deposit; G. *leggia*; M. G. *laggan*; S. *lecgan, legian*.

LEDGE, *s.* from the verb; a layer or stratum, a ridge, shelf, moulding or coping.

LEDGER, *s.* a book that lies on a merchant's counter. See **LEGER**.

LEE, *s.* 1. pasture ground. See **LEA**.

2. Dreg, sediment; F. *lie*; Arm. *li*; Port. *lia*; L. *liquia, reliquia*. See **LEES**.

3. The side opposite to the wind; G. *ly*; Isl. *hle*; Swed. *lä*; D. *la*; S. *hleo*; B. *ly*; T. *lee*; Isl. *hlifa*, to cover, to shelter. Lee shore, denotes that the wind blows on a vessel from the sea towards the land.

LEECH, LEACH, *s.* a medical man, a surgeon; M. G. *lek, leikeis*; T. *leck*; S. *lece, lece*; G. and Swed. *lækare, læknare*; Sclav. *likær*, apparently from G. *laka*, to diminish, and called in L. B. *minutor*, a blood-letter; S. *lecan*, to diminish, make small; *læcefinger*, the little finger. See to **LACK**.

LEECH, *s.* a kind of small water serpent, a blood-sucker; S. *lece, lyce*, from its use in benefiting health, by drawing blood.

LEEK, *s.* a pootherb; G. *lauk*; Swed. *lk*; D. *laeg*; S. *leac*; T. *lauch*; B. *loock*; Heb. *leach*, signifying an herb generally, as Hemlock, Charlock, Garlick.

LEER, *v. n.* to look obliquely or insidiously; Isl. *hlera*; Swed. *lura*; T. *luren*.

LEES, *s.* dregs, sediment; pl. of **LEE**; Sp. *lias*; but in Northumberland, Lays, Lagga, are used in this sense, from Lay, to deposit.

LEKE, *v.* to lose, an old word, from G. *liusa*; B. *liezen*; Swed. *lisa*.

LEET, COURT-LEET, *s.* a manorial court. The origin of the word is disputed; but, G. *lia*; S. *lihan*, produced T. *lechen, lehen*, to invest with feudal authority; of which *lecht, leht*, is the third person of the present tense.

LEEWARD, *s.* the direction to which the wind blows; B. *lyward*. See **LEE**.

LEFT, *pret. and part. of the verb to LEAVE*.

LEFT, *a.* that is opposite to the right; *λεύσθεντος*; L. *læva*, is the left hand; but B. *lefts*; T. *links*, seem to be cognate with *λιγεῖν*, and *linquo*, our verb to leave or set apart; what is left for unclean purposes. In the East, to touch food, or salute with the left hand, is an abomination. The Goths and Danes call it *vanster, venster*, defective, offensive, sinister.

LEG, *s.* the limb between the knee and the foot; G. *legg*; Swed. *leg*; M. G. *lithgus*; It. *lacca*; G. *litha*, signifies to bend. See **LIMB**.

LEGACY, *s.* a bequest; L. B. *legatio*, from L. *lego*.

LEGEND, *s.* an inscription on coins or medals, a memorandum, an incredible story; L. B. *legenda*, from L. *lego*.

L E V

LEGER, *s.* what remains in a place; as a *leger ambassadør*, a resident, a book placed in a merchant's counting house; *T. leger*; *B. legger*, from *G. leggia*; *S. leggan*; *T. legen*.

LEGERDEMAIN, *s.* slight of hand; *O. F. legier de main*; *It. leggiero de mano*.

LEISURE, *s.* convenience of time, freedom from business; *F. loisir*, from *L. otior*; but *Swed. lisa*; *D. lise*, loose, unemployed, free, are used in the same sense.

LEMAN, **LEVEMAN**, *s.* a gallant, a mistress, a sweetheart; *S. Lewemon*, a loved person; from *Lieve* and *Man*, a person, male or female.

LEMON, *s.* an acid fruit, a citron; *Sans. limu*; *A. It. Sp. Port. F. T. limon*.

LEND, *v.* to grant, let out to use; *G. and Swed. lana*; *S. lenan*; *T. lehen*; *B. leenen*; *M. G. leihwan*. See **LOAN**.

LENGTH, *s.* full extent; *T. langheit*, longhood.

LENT, *pret. and p. pass. of to LEND*.

LENT, *s.* forty days of abstinence in spring; *S. leneten, lenet fast, lang tid*; *B. lent*; *T. lentz, glent*. *G. hlanda*; *Swed. lena*, to mitigate, to dissolve, denoted spring, and the season of lent or lean tide, which corresponds with *F. tems maigre*. See **LEAN**.

LEOD, in the names of persons or places signifies the people; *G. lyt*; *Swed. lyde*; *T. leut, lut*; *S. leod*.

LEOPARD, *s.* a spotted beast of prey; *P. pars*; *L. pardus*, to which *Pliny* prefixed, *leo*, a lion. The Latins supposed it to be the female panther.

LERE, *s.* learning, doctrine, a lesson; *G. lær*; *Swed. ldr*; *S. lære*; *B. leer*. See **LORE**.

LERRY, *s.* from **LERE**; a lesson, a rebuke.

LESOWES, *s.* pasture land. See **LEAS**.

LESS, as a termination, signifies void, empty; *G. laus*; *Swed. los*; *B. loos*; *S. leas*: *G. endelaus*, endless; *M. G. lauscuithrans*, empty guts, from *G. leisa*, *lata*; *S. lesan*, *letan*, to loose, free, dismiss.

LESS, *a.* smaller, in a lower degree; *S. lær*, contracted from *G. litser*, the comparative degree of *G. lit*; *Swed. lite*; *S. lyt*, little.

LESSES, *s.* the dung of beasts left on the ground, leavings; *F. laissées*, from *G. lata*; *T. lassen*; *F. laisser*, to leave, let go.

LEST, *conj.* that not, for fear that; *S. les the*; *S. lær, les*, our less, corresponded with *L. minus*; and *L. quo minus*; *F. à moins que*, is our lest that. See **UNLESS**.

LET, *v.* to permit, leave, relinquish, hire out; *G. lia, leta*; *Swed. lata*; *S. lætan*; *B. laaten*; *T. lassen*; *F. laisser*; *G. blodlata*, to let blood.

LET, a diminutive termination, as *Hamlet*, *Cutlet*, *Pullet*, from *G. lit*. See **LITTLE**.

LETT, **LETT**, *s.* a hindrance, impediment; from the verb; apparently cognate with *Late*, as hinder, to impede, is from *Hind*.

LET, *v. a.* to hinder, to impede; *G. letta*; *S. lettan*; *B. letten*.

LETTER, *s.* a written message, an alphabetical character, a printing type; *L. litera*; *It. lettera*; *F. lettre*: *G. leitir* was used nearly in the same sense, from *lesa*, to say, to read; whence *Scot. leit*, speech.

LEVANT, *s.* the East, the Mediterranean coast; *F. levant*, the sunrising, from *L. levo*.

LEVEE, *s.* a morning visit, a meeting at court, a lady's toilet; *F. lever*, the time of rising, from *L. levo*.

L I E

LEVEL, *s.* a state of equality, a plain, an instrument used in building; *O. F. level*; *S. læfel*; *L. libella*, dim. of *libra*.

LEVER, *s.* a mechanical power, a balance; *F. levier*; *L. levator*.

LEVERET, *s.* a young hare; *It. leprettia*; *F. lievret*, from *L. lepus*.

LEVY, *s.* the act of raising men and money for the public service; *F. levée*, from *L. levo*.

LEWD, *a.* 1. popular, vulgar, lay, not noble or clerical; *S. lewd*, from *leod*; *G. lyt, lyd*, the people.

2. Lustful, libidinous, obscene; *G. lægt*; *hross aægt, equa prurit*: *L. libidus*; *W. llawd*, have the same meaning. See **LECHER**.

LEY, as a termination in the names of places generally *S. lega*, a place, a field; but sometimes a burial ground, from *G. leij*; *Swed. lege*. See **LEA** and **LOW**.

LIABLE, *a.* subject to; *O. F. liable*, from *lier*; *L. ligare*, to bind, oblige.

LIARD, *a.* roan, hoary, gray; *F. liard*; *It. leardo*; *Scot. liart*; *L. B. hardus*, a roan horse, from *G. lios*, white, and *ræd*, red.

LIB, *v. a.* to cut off, to geld; *G. leipa*; *T. luppen*; *B. lubben*; *Scot. lib*. See **GLIB**, **LUB** and **LOP**.

LIBEL, *s.* 1. a defamatory publication, a lampoon; *L. libella famosa*; *F. libelle*.

2. A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court; *L. libellus*.

LICH, *s.* a corpse, a carcass; *G. lijk*: *Swed. lik*; *S. lice*; *T. leiche*; *P. lash*. See **FLESH**.

LICK, *v. a.* 1. to take up with the tongue, to lap; *λαγω*; *L. lingo*; *M. G. laigwan*; *D. licke*; *S. licken*; *B. licken*; *T. lecken*; *F. lecher*; *It. leccare*; *P. luhja*; *Heb. lahac*; *L. lingua*, the tongue.

2. To beat, to strike, to wound; *G. leggia*; *M. G. liggan, bliggwan*; *S. leggan*. See **LAM** and **BLOW**.

LICKERISH, **LICKEROUS**, *a.* greedy, tempting the appetite, luxurious, lecherous; *S. licera*; *T. lecker*; *Swed. lecker*; *It. leccardo*; *F. licard*. See **LECHER**.

LICORICE, *s.* a sweet root; *L. B. liquoritia*; *It. ligoritia*; *γλυκία*.

LID, *s.* a cover, membrane of the eye; *G. lid*; *Swed. led*; *T. tied*; *S. hlid*.

LIE, *s.* water impregnated with soap or alkali for washing; *G. and T. laug*; *B. loog*; *S. leah*; *Swed. lut*; *Sclav. lug*; *L. lixivium*; *It. liscia*; *F. lessive*.

LIE, *s.* a falsehood, fiction, deception; *G. lygi*; *Swed. lög*; *D. lagn*; *T. liege*; *S. liga*; *G. læ*, fraud.

LIE, *v. n.* 1. to tell a lie; *G. linga*; *B. liegen*; *T. luggen*; *S. ligan*.

2. To rest, remain, recline, consist; *G. liggia*; *Swed. ligga*; *S. ligan*; *T. liegen*; *B. leggen*.

LIEF, *ad.* willingly; *B. lief*. See **LIEVE**.

LIEGE, *s.* a lord, a sovereign, a subject, feudal connexion or obligation; *F. liege*; *It. ligio*; *L. B. ligius*, from *L. ligo*, to bind.

LIEGER, *s.* a resident ambassador. See **LEGER**.

LIEU, *s.* a place, station, stead; *L. locus*; *G. lage*; *S. lege, loh*; *F. lieu*; *Arm. leu*; *W. lle*.

LIEVE, *a.* loving, willing, affectionate; *B. lieve*, from *leeven*, to love.

LIEUTENANT, *s.* a second in rank, a deputy, one who acts for another; *F. lieutenant*; *It. locotenente*; *L. locum tenens*.

L I M

LIEUTENANCY, *s.* the office of a lieutenant; Lieutenantship is a barbarous word.

LIFE, *s.* animated existence, the state of being alive, the human body; G. *lif*, *lib*; M. G. *loibos*, supposed to be cognate with *λειψε*; Swed. *lif*; S. *lyf*; D. *liv*; T. *leben*; B. *leven*. See to **LIVE** and **BODY**.

LIFT, *v.* 1. to heave, raise up, elevate, exalt; G. *lopta*, anciently *lofa*, from *uf*, up; S. *hlifian*; Swed. *lyfta*; D. *laefle*; T. *listen*; L. *levo*; F. *lever*.

2. To steal; *ληστε*; L. *clepo*; M. G. *hliftus*, theft, from *hlifian*; G. *hlifa*; Swed. *lifa*, to cover, conceal, protect.

LIFT, *s.* 1. a roof, a cover, a cloud, the sky; supposed to be from *Lift*, the air; but G. *lobt*, *loft*; Swed. *loft*; S. *lyft*, may be from G. *hlifa*; Swed. *lifa*, to cover.

2. The air, wind, breath; Swed. *luft*; S. *lyft*; T. *luft*; B. *lucht*; Scot. *lift*; G. *lugu*, air. See **LUFF**, **LUNGS** and **LIGHTS**.

3. The act of lifting, an effort. See to **LIFT**.

LIGHT, *s.* the medium of sight, a luminous body, brightness; M. G. *luihad*; S. *liht*, *lehti*; T. *licht*; Hind. *loch*; *λύχνος*; L. *lux*; Arm. *leweich*; W. *llwynch*; I. *loichead*. See **LOW**.

LIGHT, *a.* 1. bright, clear, luminous; S. *liht*.

2. Active, nimble, airy, trifling, not heavy; G. *lett*; Swed. *let*, *ldtt*; S. *liht*; T. *leicht*; B. *leicht*; L. *levis*.

LIGHT, *v.* 1. to descend, meet with, hit upon; G. *ligta*; T. *leigten*; S. *lihtan*, to descend: Isl. *liota*; Swed. *ljuta*, to fall upon, seem to be from *lot*, chance.

2. To ignite, kindle, direct by a light. See **LOW**.

LIGHTER, *s.* a kind of large boat used to lighten ships; Swed. *liktare*; F. *alleger*.

LIGHTS, *s.* the lungs, the organs of respiration; Isl. *lykta*, to inhale air, to breathe, to smell; Swed. *lucht*; D. *lugte*, breath, apparently cognate with *Lift*, the air. See **LUNGS**.

LIKE, *a.* resembling, even, equal, smooth, agreeable, pleasing; G. *lyk*; Swed. *like*; B. *lyk*; T. *lich*; S. *lic*, signify, in the first two dialects particularly, similar, equal, pleasing, just, good, proper, fitting; G. *e*, *ein*; Swed. *en*, one, simple, similar, may have produced *eika* and *alika*, corresponding with *ik*, from *ī*. See **LIKING**.

LIKE, *v.* to approve, find agreeable, to be pleased with; G. and Swed. *lika*; M. G. *leikan*; S. *licean*; B. *lyken*; Isl. *lika*, to prove, make good.

LIKELY, *a.* well favoured, good looking, probable.

LIKING, *s.* a state of probation, a trial, inclination, good condition, plumpness.

LILACH, *s.* a flowering shrub; F. *lilas*; Sp. *lila*, from P. and Sans. *leelal*, for *neel lal*, blue red.

LIMB, *s.* a member of the body, a branch; G. *lima*, plur. *limber*; Swed. *lem*; S. *lim*: G. *litha*, to bend; *lith*, a joint or limb.

LIMB, *s.* an edge, a border; L. *limbus*.

LIMBER, *a.* from **LIMB**; flexible, easily bent, pliant.

LIMBO, *s.* a word used by the Romish church to denote a place where the souls of some persons, particularly unchristened children, are supposed to be confined until the day of judgment; It. *limbo*; L. B. *limbus*, from *limes*.

LIME, *s.* 1. calx of stone; G. *lim*; Swed. *lyjm*; T. *leim*; S. *lime*; L. *limus*.

2. The lime or linden tree. See **LINDEN**.

3. A small lemon; Sans. *lemo*; Hind. *limu*; F. *lime*; Sp. *lima*.

L I N

LIMBER, *s.* 1. a large kind of hound; F. *limier*; L. B. *levinarius*, from L. *lepus* and *venare*. Chaucer used the term for a bloodhound.

2. A scoundrel, a deceiver, a whore; G. *laemadr*, from *lae*, fraud; Scot. *limmer*, a strumpet.

LIMN, *v. a.* to colour, to paint, to take a likeness; L. *lumino*; F. *entaminer*.

LIMP, *a.* limber, vapid, pliant, weak; S. *lempa*; T. *limp*.

LIMP, *v. n.* to walk lame, to halt; S. *lempan*. See **LAME**.

LIMPET, *s.* a sea shell; *λιμές*; L. *lepas*; F. *lepas*.

LIN, *v. n.* to desist, cease, leave off; Isl. and Swed. *linna*; S. *alinnan*, *blinnan*, apparently from G. *lia*, *letna*; S. *lætan*, to relinquish.

LINCHPIN, *s.* iron pin of an axletree; G. *luns*; Swed. *lunta*; D. *lunds*; B. *lins*; S. *lynis*; Scot. *lint*, an axle, a roller.

LINDEN, *s.* the lime tree; Swed. D. S. *lind*; T. *linde*, from G. *linda*, to bind. The inner bark was used for thread or cordage called *Bast*, which also signified to bind. The shade of this tree is said to have been anciently preferred for the seat of rule and justice.

LINE, *s.* a slender string, a cord extended, extension in length, a limit, a verse, a rule, order, pedigree, progeny, the 12th of an inch; L. *linea*; F. *line*.

LINE, *v. a.* 1. to form in line.

2. To cover the inside, to place inwardly; Isl. and Swed. *linna*, from G. *inni*; Swed. *inne*, the interior; Isl. *linnung*, the lining of a robe.

LINEAGE, *s.* from line, progeny, race, pedigree; F. *lineage*.

LINEN, *s.* cloth made of flax or hemp; S. *linen*, from A. *lain*; *λινόν*; L. *linum*; G. *lin*; T. *lein*, flax.

LING, a diminutive termination formed by joining our two diminutives *le* and *ing*.

LING, *s.* 1. heath, brake; G. *ling*; D. *lyng*; B. *leng*; Swed. *ljung*, from *ljunga*, to flame. See **LOW**.

2. Salted *haak*, poor Jack; Swed. *länga*; B. *leng*. See **LEAN**.

LINGAM, *s.* the phallus; Sans. *ling*, the emblem of **Ma-hadeva**.

LINGER, *v.* to remain, to hesitate; from Isl. *leingi*; S. *ling*. See **LONG** and **LOUNGE**.

LINGER, **LINGET**, *s.* the ling or heath finch.

LINGET, *s.* a small mass of metal. See **INGOT**.

LINGO, *s.* language, speech, tongue; Port. *lingoa*, from L. *lingua*.

LINING, *s.* the inner covering; Isl. *linung*. See to **LINE**.

LINK, *s.* 1. a thing connected, part of a chain; G. *lyck*; Isl. *lænk*; Swed. *lank*; D. *lanke*; T. *gelenk*. See **LOCK**.

2. A torch of pitch; G. *luggn*, *lunt*; *λύχνος*. See **LUNT**.

LINN, *s.* a pool, a torrent; G. *lind*; Isl. *lin*; S. *hlynnna*; Scot. *lyn*.

LINNET, a small singing bird; L. *linaria*; F. *linot*; S. *linetwige*, from its feeding on flax seed.

LINSTOCK, *s.* a staff or stick with a match at the end, to fire cannon. See **LUNT**.

LINT, *s.* flaxen substance, linen scraped; S. *linet*; Scot. *lint*; L. *linteum*.

LINTEL, *s.* the headpiece of a door frame; F. *lintial*; L. *limentalis*.

L O A

LION, *s.* a fierce animal; Heb. *lani*; L. *leo*; *λέων*; It. *leone*; F. *lion*; Isl. *leon*; Swed. *lejon*; T. *löwe*; W. *llew*.
LIP, *s.* the outer part of the mouth, the edge of a wound or aperture; P. *lub*, *lib*; Hind. *lub*; D. *laebe*; S. *lippe*; Swed. T. B. *lip*; L. *labia*; F. *lippe*.
LIRICONFANCY, *s.* lily of the valley; L. *liriconallis*.
LISP, *v. n.* to speak imperfectly; Swed. *lespa*; D. *lespe*; B. *lespen*; T. *lispen*; S. *nlispen*.
LIST, *s.* 1. a roll, a catalogue; G. *lest*, *list*, from *lesa*, to speak, to read; *λίξει*; D. *liste*; F. *liste*, and common to all European languages.
2. The border of a web, a strip of cloth, a fillet; L. B. *lista*; Sp. and It. *lista*; F. *lice*, *lisiere*; Swed. *list*; B. *lisse*; L. *licium*.
3. A place for athletic exercise; It. *lizza*; F. *lice*; Sp. *lizza*, a field of battle, a plain or smooth place, arena; Sp. *lixar*, *alizar*, to make smooth or even, from L. *levigare*.
4. Desire, anxiety, eagerness; G. *lyst*; Swed. *list*; S. *lyst*. See **LUST**.
LIST, *v. 1.* to desire, to choose; G. *lysta*; S. *lystan*, corresponding with *λέων*.
2. To enter on a list or roll, to engage soldiers.
3. To give attention, to hearken. See **LISTEN**.
LISTEN, *v.* to hearken, give attention; S. *hlistan*; D. *lyste*; G. *hlaust*; W. *clust*, the ear; *κλίων*, to hear.
LIT, *pret.* of the verb to Light.
LITHE, **LITHESOME**, *a.* flexible, limber, pliant, smooth; G. and S. *lith*; T. *lit*, *lide*; M. G. *lithus*, from G. *lida*, *litha*, to bend.
LITTER, *s.* 1. a sedan, a bed of straw for animals, things strewed about; L. *lectica*; F. *litiere*.
2. The young of one litter or bed.
LITTLE, *a.* diminutive, small, not much; G. *litill*; S. *lytel*; B. *luttel*, contracted sometimes into G. and Swed. *lille*: from G. *litt*; Swed. *lite*; S. *lyt*; Sans. *les*, small, few. G. *lit*, *litser*, *litst*, little, lesser, least, corresponding with *ἰλάτης*, *ἰλάσσων*, *ἰλάχιστος*.
LIVE, *v. n.* to be in life, to exist, remain; G. *liva*, *liba*; S. *lifian*, *libban*; Swed. *lefwa*; D. *leve*; B. *leven*; T. *leben*, supposed by some to be cognate with G. *lifa*, to remain, to endure, to be left; but G. *lia*, to grant, to give, may have been prefixed to *βίω*; L. *vivo*. See **LIFE**.
LIVELONG, *a.* tedious, durable, lasting out; Scot. *lee lang*, from G. *lifa*; Swed. *lefwa*; B. *blyven*, to remain, continue.
LIVER, *s.* one of the entrails; Isl. *lifer*; Swed. *lefwer*; D. *lever*; T. *leber*; S. *lifer*; *חַזְקָה*.
LIVERY, *s.* 1. the act of giving or taking possession; F. *livrée*, from L. *libero*.
2. The freemen of London, a dress for servants of distinguished persons.
LIVRE, *s.* a French pound, about tenpence sterling. From L. *libra*.
LIZARD, *s.* a kind of legged serpent; F. *leizard*; L. *lacertus*.
L. L. D. a doctor of laws; L. *legis legum doctor*.
Lo, *interj.* see, behold; S. *lo*, *la*; T. *lo*, *la*, the imperative of the verb to *look*, was used to call attention, corresponding with Hind. *loo*; P. *loong*.
LOACH, *s.* a fish called groundling; F. *loche*; L. *lotus*, from frequenting streams.

L O I

LOAD, *s.* 1. weight, burden, freight, lading; G. and Swed. *lada*; S. *hlad*; T. *laden*; Hind. *lad*; I. *lade*; W. *llwith*.
2. A measure of grain. See **LAST**.
3. The leading vein in a mine. See **LODE**.
LOADSMAN, *s.* a pilot. See **LODE**.
LOADSTAR, *s.* the north star, a guide for mariners. See **LODE**.
LOADSTONE, *s.* the magnet, a compass to steer by. See **LODE**.
LOAF, *s.* a mass of bread; G. *lef*, *laxif*, *hlaif*; Isl. *leif*; Swed. *lef*, *lof*; M. G. *hlaibs*; T. *laib*; S. *hlaf*; L. B. *leiba*; G. *hlef*; Swed. *lempa*, a mass of dough, apparently from G. *lofa*, *lopta*; S. *hlifian*, to raise up, corresponding with L. *levo*, which produced our word *leaven*. Some however suppose it to be cognate with our *Lop*, *Lopper*, to concrete. G. and Swed. *bulla* signified a round loaf; and hence F. *boulanger*, a baker.
LOAM, *s.* a fat tenacious earth; S. *laam*; T. *leim*; L. *limus*.
LOAN, *s.* any thing lent; G. *tan*; Swed. *ldn*; S. *hlæn*, mutual accommodation or security, a feudal tenure, a pledge; from G. *tea*, *ta*; Swed. *lega*, to transfer, interchange. See **BAIL**.
LOATHE, *v. a.* to abhor, dislike, detest; G. *liota*; Swed. *lyda*; T. *leidan*; B. *lyden*; S. *lathian*.
LOB, *s.* a sluggard, an earthworm. B. *lug*, *loom*; Swed. *lom*; Isl. *hloma*, to slow.
LOBBY, *s.* an opening before a room, an arbour, a shed; T. *laube*; S. *leafe*, foliage, a shade. See **LEAF**.
LOBSTER, *s.* a well known shellfish; S. *lopuster*, from *loppe*, a locust, a grasshopper, literally a leaper; Port. *locusta*; L. *locusta marina*.
LOCH, *s.* a lake, and, in Scotland, an arm of the sea. See **LAKE** and **LOUGH**.
LOCK, *s.* a fastening for a door, a clasp, a link, catch, buckle, ring, ringlet; Sans. *uluq*; G. *lok*; Swed. *lock*.
LOCK, *v.* to fasten by a lock, to clasp, grapple; G. and Swed. *luka*; S. *lucan*.
LOCKRAM, *s.* a kind of coarse linen; L. *laxum granum*. See **GROGRAM**.
LODE, *s. 1.* a way, direction, course; G. *lod*, *leid*; D. *lood*; T. *lade*; S. *lade*. See to **LEAD**.
2. For **LADE**; a conduit.
LODGE, *v.* to place, reside, inhabit; F. *lager*, from L. *locare*, which corresponds with S. *logian*; M. G. *laggan*, to lay, to place.
LOFT, *s.* what is high or elevated, the upper floor of a building; G. *loft*; Swed. *loft*; B. *luif*. See to **LIFT**.
LOFTY, *a.* high, sublime, elevated, haughty, proud; from the noun.
LOG, *s.* 1. a knot, a link, a computation; Isl. G. *lik*, *lock*, a knot, a link; D. *lokke*; Swed. *lycka*, *logg*, and thence *loggia*, to estimate.
2. A piece of wood, a block, a blockhead; G. *log*, *lag*, what is laid or placed, like Post from L. *positus*, produced B. *logge*, heavy, lumpish. See to **LAY**.
LOGLINE, *s.* a line with knots fastened to a piece of board for measuring a ship's way; Swed. *logglina*; D. *lokkelin*; F. *ligne de loch*.
LOGWOOD, *s.* a wood used in dyeing; from *Lago* or *La-guna*, a town on the bay of Campeachy.
LOIN, *s.* the back of an animal; L. *lumbus*; It. *longia*; F. *longe*; W. *llwyn*; Hind. *lung*; S. *lend*.

L O P

LOITER, *v. n.* to linger, to idle away time; *B. leuteren*, from *G. latur*; *Swed. later*; *T. latter*, tardiness. See **LATE**.

LOLL, *v. l.* to lean idly upon, rest against; *B. luyligen*, from *luy*, lazy, and *ligen*, to lie; *luylak*, a sluggard.

2. To hang out the tongue; *T. loellen*; *B. lullen*, to suck with the tongue.

LONE, *a.* private, solitary, single.

LONG, *a.* having length, slow, tedious; *G. lang*; *S. long*; *L. longus*; *F. long*; *It. longo*.

LONG, *ad.* in length, continuation, proximation, conjunction, side by side; *G. lang*; *T. lange*; whence *T. langen*; *S. gelangen*, to belong. See **ALONG**.

LONG, *v. n.* to think the time long, to desire earnestly; *Swed. langa*; *S. langian*.

LOO, *s.* a game at cards introduced at the palace of *Loo*.

LOOBY, *s.* an awkward soft fellow, a clown; *Isl. lubbe*; *B. lobbes*, a low idle fellow; *W. llabe*, a clown.

LOOF, *v.* to bring near the wind; *B. loeven*; *Swed. lof*; *B. loef*; *F. lof, aulof*. See **LUFF**.

LOOF, *s.* the hand, the palm; *Hind. lup*; *G. lof*; *M. G. lofa*; *Swed. lofwe*, anciently *laf*, *labbe*, *loge*, *luca*; *Scot. luff*; *W. llaw*; *I. lamh*. See **GLOVE**.

LOOK, *s.* sight, appearance, air of the face; *G. aug*; *T. lug*; *S. loc*; *Arm. lug*; *W. llygad, lug*; *L. lux*; *Sans. loch*; *Hind. luk*, the eye.

LOOK, *v.* from the noun; to see, view, examine, watch, appear; *S. locian, alucan*; *B. lonken*; *T. lugen*; *P. loong*; *Hind. loo*; *λέων*.

LOOM, *s. l.* a weaver's frame, a member, an article; *G. lom*; *S. loma*, cognate with **Limb**.

2. A sea fowl; *Swed. lom*; *D. lum, loom*; *F. lumme*, from *Isl. hloma*, to be stupid or torpid.

LOOM, *v. a.* to exhibit a distant view, to appear like a ship far off at sea; *Isl. lioma*; *S. lioman*, from *G. liom*; *A. lam*, sheen, glimpse; *geleoma*, to gleam.

LOON, *s. l.* a country servant, a hireling; *G. launur*; *Swed. lönér*; *S. lun, lean*; *Scot. loun*, from *G. laun*; *T. lohn*, wages, hire. *G. legohion* was a hired house servant, a lackey; from *lega*, hire.

2. A scoundrel, a skulker, a filcher; *G. launur*; *Swed. ln*. See **PURLOIN**.

3. Humour, disposition; *G. lun*; *Swed. luna*; *D. lune*; *T. laune*.

LOOP, *s. l.* a window, a hole in a tower to look through; *G. luff, lugg, glugg*. See **LOOK**.

2. A loop knot, a running knot, a noose, a small ring; *G. laup*; *B. loop*, running.

LOOPHOLE, *s.* an opening to run through, a hole to look through. See **LOOP** and **HOLE**.

LOORD, *a.* heavy, stupid, sluggish; *G. latur, laur*; *B. loerd, luyart*; *T. loerd, loerman*; *Sp. lerdo*; *F. lourd*; *Arm. lourt*, heavy, stupid, sluggish. The quartan ague was formerly called the *lourd* or *lurdane*.

LOORY, *s.* a beautiful species of small parrot; *Malay, noory*; *Sp. loro*.

LOOSE, *a.* unbound, detached, lax, free, wanton, wild; *G. laus*; *Swed. lös*; *T. los*; *S. leas*; *B. los*; *D. toes*; *λύεις*; but sometimes confounded with *L. laxus*; *F. lache*.

LOOSE, *v.* to unbind, relax, set free; *G. leisa*; *M. G. lausjan*; *S. lysan, lesan*; *Swed. lösa*, corresponding with *λύειν*, *λύειν*.

LOP, *v. a.* to cut off, amputate; *G. leipa*; *Swed. lipa*;

L O U

S. lopa, to leap, denoted also a sudden manner of cutting, “ *leipa berk af triam*,” to lop the bark from trees; *G. lia*, however, was a falchion. See **LIS**.

LOP, *s. l.* what is lopped from trees; *T. lup*.

2. A flea, a leaper; *Swed. loppa*; *S. loppe*. See **LOBSTER**.

LOP, LOPPER, *v. n.* to run together, to coagulate, to concrete, to clot; *G. laupa*; *Swed. lupa*, to run together; whence *Isl. hlaup*; *D. lobe*; *T. luip*; *B. lebbe*, curds; and *Runnet* is from *Run*, to coagulate. See **BLUBBER**.

LORD, *s.* a title applied to the Almighty and to a nobleman; *S. hlaford, laueord*, apparently from *G. lōfa*; *S. hlifian, lōfian*, to elevate, exalt, extol, and *G. vard*; *S. ward, weorth*, dignity, honour, estimation. *S. leof*, a lord, seems to have been confounded with *lufian, leofian*, to love, to be faithful. *S. scip hlaford* was the master or chief of a ship. *G. lavard*; *Isl. lāward*, however, had a different origin as supposed; *G. la, lad*, signified land, and *vard*, a possessor or warden; which produced our *Lord* of a manor, and *Scot. laird*, a land-owner. *F. leude*, a seigniory, was a corruption of *Allodium*. See **LADY**.

LORDANE, *s.* a worthless stupid person; *F. lourdin*; *Scot. lurdane*. See **LOORD**.

LORDSHIP, *s.* title of a nobleman, a domain, a manor. See **SHIP**, quality.

LORE, *s. l.* doctrine, learning, a lesson; *G. lær*; *Swed. lara*; *S. lær*. See **LEERE**.

2. Loss, distress; *Swed. lora*; *S. lore*; *B. loor*. See **LORN**.

LOREL, *s.* a sluggish dull fellow, a losel. See **LOORD**.

LORIMER, LORINER, *s.* a bridle cutter; *F. lormier*, from *L. lorum*.

LORIOT, *s.* a yellow bird; *F. loriot*, from *L. auratus*; *L. B. galgulus*.

LORN, *a.* deserted, forsaken, lost. See **LORE**, **LOSE** and **FORLORN**.

LOSE, *v.* to suffer loss, to miss, to fail; *M. G. liusan*; *S. leasan, losian*; *D. lijse*; *Swed. lisa*; *G. lora*. See **LORN**.

LOSEL, *s.* a dull sluggish fellow; from *lose* or *lazy*. See **LOREL**.

LOT, *s.* chance, fortune, portion, quota; *G. lut*; *Swed. lött*; *S. hlot*; *T. loos*; *B. and F. lot*; *Arm. laot*; *It. lotto*, a game of chance. See to **LIGHT**.

LOTE, LOTOS, *s.* a kind of tree; *L. lotus*.

LOUD, *a.* noisy, sounding; *G. and S. lud*; *D. lyd*; *Swed. liud*; *T. laut*; *G. hlyda*, to hear.

LOVEAGE, *s.* water parsley; *F. leveshe*; *B. lavas*; *L. B. levisticum, ligustica*.

LOVE, *s. l.* the passion between the sexes, courtship, affection; *G. lub, love*; *S. luva*; *Swed. luf*; *T. liebe*; *B. lief*; *P. loob*; *Hind. lou*; *L. lube, libido*.

2. At play, counting nothing in the game; *S. laua, lafe*, void, destitute.

3. A kind of mourning ribbon; from being worn by widows, as *S. lafe*, void, desolate, signifies a widow, a relict. See to **LEAVE**.

LOVE APPLE, *s.* a tomato; *L. solanum pomum amoris*.

LOUGH, *s.* a lake, a body of water; *G. laug*; *Swed. log*; *T. luch*; *S. lagu, luh*; *W. llwch*. *Isl. lauga, loga*; *S. lygeæ*, a river; and the original meaning of the word seems to be water. See **LAKE**.

L U G

LOUIS D'OR, a F. gold coin, value twenty shillings sterling, with the head of Louis.

LOUNGE, *v. n.* to idle, to linger ; Swed. *lunsa, lunka* ; T. *luntchen, lungeren*.

LOUR, *v. n.* to frown, to appear dark or gloomy, supposed to be Swed. *lura* ; B. *looren* ; T. *lauren*, to look insidiously ; but there seems to have been a L. verb. *luro*, as *luror* is discolour. See **LURID**.

LOUSE, *s.* a small body animal ; G. and Swed. *lus, luus* ; T. *laus* ; B. *luys* ; S. *lus* ; Arm. *louese* ; W. *llau*.

LOUT, *s.* a clown, a serf ; D. *lowt*, subjected, enthralled ; T. *loete* ; B. *loet*, a clown.

LOUT, *v. n.* to stoop, to bow awkwardly, to submit, bend, obey ; G. and Swed. *luta* ; S. *hlutan*.

LOW, *a.* near the surface, deep, abject, poor, mean, cheap ; G. Swed. T. B. *lag* ; S. *legh* ; D. *law*. See to **LAY**.

Low, *v.* to bellow like an ox ; S. *hlowan* ; B. *loeyen*. See to **LAY**.

Low, *s.* flame, light, blaze ; M. G. *lauh* ; G. *log* ; Swed. *läga* ; D. *lue* ; T. *loh* ; B. *laeye* ; A. *luhub* ; Sans. *luo, lookh*, of which Light, Link, Lunt, Loom, Blow, Blight, Blaze, Blast, Blink, Flame, Flash, Flare, Glow, Gloss, Glass, Glaze, Glare, Glance, Gleam, Glimpse, Glisten, seem to be cognates. The *loge* or *loke* of the Goths, Sans. *Lookh*, was the God of flame.

Low, LOE, *l.* in the names of places, signifies a burying ground, a barrow or smooth sloping mound ; G. *hlaiu, hlef* ; S. *hlaw, lone* ; Scot. *law*.

2. A station, a residence, a farm ; D. *loe* ; S. *log, loh* ; B. *loo*. See **LAIR**.
3. A grove ; G. *lo* ; Slav. *log* ; T. *lo, loh* ; B. *loo* ; L. *lucus*.

LOWER, *v. l.* to lessen, bring low.

2. To frown, to appear dark or gloomy. See **LOUR**.

LOYAL, *a.* faithful to the sovereign, submissive to the law, legal ; F. *loyal* ; Sp. *leal* ; It. *leale*, from F. *loi* ; It. and Sp. *le* ; L. *lex*.

LOZENGE, *s.* a figure in heraldry, a medicinal cake of that form, a rhomb, from *λοζής* and *γερία*.

LUB, *v. a.* to geld, emasculate ; B. *tubben*. See to **LIB**.

LUBBARD, LUBBER, *s.* a stout lazy fellow ; B. *tuyaard*. See **LOB**.

LUCK, *s.* chance, accident, fortune ; G. *lucka* ; Swed. *lycka* ; D. *lykke* ; B. *luk* ; T. *gluch* ; λάχη, λόγχη ; Sans. *la, lik*.

LUFF, *s.* the air, the wind ; G. *lugu* ; Swed. *loge, luft* ; B. *loef, logt, lucht* ; D. *luft* ; S. *lyft*. See **LOOF** and **LIFT**.

LUG, *v.* to drag, pull with violence ; Swed. *lugga* ; D. *luge* ; S. *läccan, luggian, geluggian*. See to **PLUCK**.

LUG, *s. l.* a small fish, a kind of worm ; B. *log* ; D. *loey* ; Scot. *lug*.

2. The ear ; Scot. *lug*. See to **LISTEN**.
4. From the verb ; a pull.

L Y

LUGGAGE, *s.* any cumbrous package, from *lug*, to draw, or perhaps for *loadage*.

LUKEWAEM, *a.* moderately warm, indifferent, wanting zeal ; S. *wlæc* ; B. *loauwig* ; T. *law* ; Scot. *len* ; D. *lunk* ; perhaps breathwarm. See **LUNGS** and **LIGHTS**.

LULL, *v. a.* to compose to sleep, allure ; Swed. *lulla* ; D. *lulle* ; L. *lallo* : It. *cantar lalla*, to sing lullaby.

LUMBER, *s.* gross unassorted stuff, useless furniture ; T. *lump* ; B. *lomp*, any thing ugly or tattered, a rag, a good for nothing fellow.

LUMP, *s.* a small mass, the whole piece ; B. *lomp, klomp* ; D. and Swed. *klump*, are apparently cognate with our **Lopper**, from Swed. *löpa*, concrete. See **LOAF**.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, *s.* a piece, a morsel ; B. *lutje*. See **NUNCHION**.

LUNGS, *s.* the organs of respiration ; Swed. *lunga* ; D. *lunge* ; T. *lunge* ; S. *lungen* ; B. *long* : G. *lugu*, air. See **LIGHTS**.

LUNT, *s. l.* a match cord to fire great guns ; Swed. T. and B. *lunt*. See **LOW**.

2. Urine, lie ; Swed. *lut*. See **LAND** and **LANT**.

LUPINE, *s.* a kind of pulse with a variety of flowers ; A. *loubye* ; L. *lupina* ; F. *lupin*.

LURCH, *s.* a forlorn state or condition ; B. *loer* ; T. *loertsch*, a losing throw at dice. See **LORE**.

LURCH, *v.* to shift, play wily tricks, act insidiously ; B. *loeren*. See to **LURK**.

LURCHER, *s.* from the verb ; a poacher, a kind of dog.

LURE, *s.* an enticement, a bait ; the figure of a bird to entice hawks ; Swed. and T. *luder* ; B. *loore* ; T. *leurre* ; It. *lodro* ; Sp. *lura*, flesh. F. *appas*, a charm, a bait, was from L. *pasco*. See **BAIT**.

LURID, *a.* gloomy, dismal ; L. *luridus*.

LURK, *v. n.* to lie in wait, to watch, act insidiously ; Swed. *lura* ; T. *lauern* ; Scot. *lure*. See to **LURCH**.

LUSCIOUS, *a.* immoderately sweet ; supposed to be from γλυκύς ; A. *luzeez*, is used precisely like our word.

LUSH, *a.* having a deep colour ; It. *liscio* signifies colour ; but properly smoothing of the skin. G. *litsk* is coloured. See **LASTERY**.

LUSK, *a.* slothful ; G. *losk*. See **LAZY**.

LUST, *s.* carnal desire, unlawful or exorbitant inclination ; G. *lost* ; Swed. *lust* ; T. and S. *lust*, from G. *ust, ast*, love.

LUSTY, *a.* hearty, jovial, jolly, of good cheer, vigorous ; G. *lostog* ; Swed. B. and T. *lustig*.

LUTE, *s.* a stringed musical instrument ; A. *alaud* ; Sp. *laud* ; T. *lut*.

1. as a termination in the names of places, is **Lea** or **Lee**, a field, a pasture ; or S. *leag* ; L. B. *lega*, a place.
2. A termination by which a substantive becomes an adjective, is contracted from *like* ; as **beastly** for **beast like**, **manly** for **manlike** ; G. *thalik* corresponds with τηλίκος ; L. *talis*, the like, such.

M

M A C

M HAS in English an unvaried sound by the compression of the lips, as mine, tame, camp ; and it is never mute. In the Celtic dialects, M, B, F, V, were subject to general intermutations. The Goths also substituted M for V frequently ; and thus the Latin *verus* and *merus* appear to have been originally the same word. M, or Me, appears to have had nearly the same formation, meaning and use, in Gothic, with the prefixes *be*, *ve* and *ge*, to denote adaptation or intensity. Thus from *eat* we have *meat* and *bait*, food ; the Gothic *auk*, *eyk*, increase, our *eke*, seems in this way to have produced our much and mickle ; and the Gothic *inna*, to enter, served to form the word *mine*, a subterraneous entrance, *mien*, a mouth, a countenance, and *mint*, money. Malt was from *ealoth*, ale.

MAB, s. a name given to the Queen of the Fairies ; Heb. W. and Arm. *mab*, a child or any small animal ; I. *bacib*, *badhbh*, *maeib*, a fairy. G. *vif*, *veib*, a woman, may have been pronounced *meib*, by the usual mutation of *v* into *m* ; and *alf veib*, a female *elf*, was a fairy.

MAC, s. a son ; G. *maug* ; T. *mag*, *mac* ; S. *mag* ; I. *mac* ; W. *maccwy* ; Malabar *magun*, a son, a male child ; G. *may*, *magd*, a daughter, a maid ; *mag*, a relation. G. *magi*, was also an embryo ; whence S. *mægth*, a progeny, race, tribe. The *Medes*, S. *mathas*, *mægthas*, the *Mattiaci* of Germany and England, appear to have had their names from this extensive root. See **MAN**.

MACARONI, s. 1. a kind of pastry ; *macaroon*, a bakery ; It. *macarone* ; Heb. *mahha* ; Arm. *macha*, dough, paste.

2. An affected illiterate person, who speaks a vulgar dialect, such as was used by Mertino Cocco, in a burlesque poem on pastry called *Macaronia*.

MACAROON, s. F. *macaron*, a kind of biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs and butter. See **MACARONI**.

MACAW, s. the name of a species of cockatoo, and also of a tree brought to the West Indies from Macao.

MAZE, s. 1. a heavy blunt weapon, a club of metal, borne before magistrates as an ensign of authority. *Mæz* ;

M A D

L. *massa* : Sp. *maza* ; It. *mazza* ; F. *massue* ; S. *mace*. See **STAFF**.

2. The inner rind that covers the nutmeg ; Sans. and P. *bazh* ; L. *macis* ; F. *macis* ; It. *macis*.

MACERATE, v. a. to steep, to soak, infuse, make lean ; L. *macero*.

MACHINE, s. an engine, coach, vehicle ; *maxara* ; L. *macchina* ; F. *machine*.

MACKAREL, or **MACKEREL**, s. 1. a sea fish flaked with different colours ; L. *macularia*, from *macula*, a spot ; F. *maquereau* ; T. *mackarell*.

2. A bawd ; F. *maquerelle*, from L. *moechor*, to commit adultery.

MACKAREL-GALE, s. a brisk wind during which *mackarel* are readily taken ; a term with fishermen.

MACROCOSM, s. the world, the universe ; F. *macrocosme*, from *macro* and *cosme*.

MACTATION, s. the killing of beasts for sacrifice ; L. *mactatio*, from *macta* and *tio*.

MACULA, **MACULATION**, s. spot, stain, pollution ; L. *macula* : G. *mal* ; T. *mahl*, *makl*, a speck, a stain, appears to be the original word.

MAD, s. a worm ; G. *madka*, *maaka* ; D. *madike* ; B. *made* ; T. *made* ; M. G. *matha*. This name, as well as *moth*, seems to be formed from G. *meida*, to divide, cut, and signifies an insect. It was applied to an earthworm, and to a mite.

MAD, a. disordered in mind, enraged, furious ; M. G. *mod* ; S. *maad*, *gemaad*, angry, enraged, confounded with G. *oed* ; S. *vod*. See **WOOD**.

MADAM, s. an address paid to a gentlewoman, a title ; F. *madame* ; It. *madonna*, from L. *mea domina*.

MADCAP, s. a wild thoughtless person, from *mad*, and *cap*, the head. See **CAP**.

MADDER, s. a plant much used in dying ; Arm. *madre* ; T. *maddar* ; S. *maddir* ; B. *meed*, meadow red. See **WOODROOF**.

MADE, pret. and part. of the verb to **MAKE** ; it is contracted from *maked*.

M A I

MADEFY, MADIDATE, *v. a.* to wet, to moisten ; *L. mādefacio.*

MADGE-HOWLET, *s.* the white owl ; *Sp. mādo* ; *T. mitz, miats* ; *It. micio*, a cat ; *Scot. mewt* ; *F. machette*, from its mewing cry, called also the cat owl.

MADRIGAL, *s.* a kind of pastoral song ; *F. madrigal* ; *It. mandriale*, from *mañales* ; *L. mandra*, a stall for cattle, a fold ; to which *gal*, a song, has been added to form our word. See **GAL**.

MAEVE, *a.* famous, renowned, celebrated, noble ; *Sans. māha* ; *P. mīh* ; *Chald. mar* ; *G. meir, mār* ; *T. mere* ; *S. mer, māre* ; *Swed. mār* ; *W. maur* ; *I. mor*, great. It formed a part of many celebrated names, such as *Chlodomer, Marcomer, Merovicus*. The Gothic *mār* ; *S. mār*, may sometimes be formed from *ædra, æra* ; *S. are*, honour ; whence *alædra*, honourable, worshipful. See **ALDERMAN**.

MAFFLE, *v. n.* to stammer, stutter, hesitate ; *F. moufler*, from *moue*, the mouth. See **MUFFLE**.

MAGAZINE, *s.* a storehouse, armory, repository ; *A. makhzan* ; *F. magazin*.

MAGE, *s.* a magician, one of the Magi ; *P. majūs, mugh* ; *μάγος* ; *L. magus*, a follower of Zoroaster, a worshipper of fire. See **MITRE**.

MAGGOT, *s.* a small worm, grub, embryo, fancy ; *G. madka, maaka* ; *Swed. matk* ; *D. madike* ; *B. māai* ; *S. mogthe* ; *W. mageod* ; *Scot. mawk* ; *O. E. mough*, a worm. The *B. bolworm*, and *F. ver coquin*, are both used metaphorically, like *maggot* with us, to denote whim or caprice. See **MOTH** and **MAD**.

MAGI, *s. pl.* wise men, Persian philosophers. See **MAGE**.

MAGISTRATE, *s.* one vested with public authority ; *L. magistratus* ; *It. magistrato* ; *F. magistrat*.

MAGNESIA, *s.* a white powder, very gentle purgative. *Μαγνεία*, the name of the country where it was found.

MAGNET, *s.* a stone that attracts iron, iron ore, steel ; *μαγνητικός* ; *L. magnes*, from *Magnesia*, where it was first known.

MAGNIFY, *v.* to make great, extol, praise ; *L. magnifico*.

MAGPIE, *s.* a black and white bird, easily taught to pronounce words ; met. a talkative person ; *L. maculosa pica*. It was formerly *magat pie* ; *L. maculata pica*.

MAHOMET, a man's name ; *A. Muhammad*, the praised.

MAID, *s.* a virgin, a female servant ; *Sans. moogha* ; *P. made, madeen* ; *Heb. amath* ; *G. may, māy, mār, meijd* ; *S. mai, māgd* ; *B. māgd, meid* ; *T. magd*, a daughter, the feminine of *mac* or *mag*, a son. From the same root we have *Meg, Madge, Margery, Molly*, women's names. *Maiden*, like lady, signified the holy virgin, when forming the names of plants and insects.

MAIDENHEAD, MAIDENHOOD, *s.* virginity, from *maid*, and *head* or *hood*, state, condition.

MAIDMARIAN, *s.* a name given originally to a female who represented the Queen of May, perhaps a corruption of *F. Mai reine* ; but it now signifies a man dressed like a woman, who plays tricks at morris dances, and may be *μωρός* ; *L. morion*, a buffoon.

MAJESTY, *s.* grandeur, dignity, power, sovereignty, elevation, a royal title ; *L. majestas*, from *μέγες*, great.

MAIL, *s. l.* armour, properly of iron network ; *L. mācula* ; *F. maille* ; *It. maglia*, corresponding with *G. mal* ; *T. mahl* ; *Swed. malja*, a division, a link. See **MESH**.

2. A letter-bag ; *B. maal* ; *T. malhe* ; *F. male* ; *Sp.*

M A L

mala, perhaps from *μελύς*, or *G. male*, a knapsack. See **WALLET** and **BUDGET**.

MAIM, *s.* a privation of some essential part, lameness, a hurt, a defect ; *G. mai*, from *maitan*, to mutilate, and *vam*, defect, may have been used to form our word. *Arm. mehaina* ; *I. maidham*, have the same significance ; *G. vam* was also pronounced *mam*, which in *O. F.* was *maimis*.

MAIN, *a. l.* great, chief, principal ; *F. magne* ; *L. magnus* ; *μέγας*.

2. Powerful, mighty, forcible ; *G. megin* ; *S. mage, megende*, from *G. meiga*, to have power, to be able. See **MAY** and **MIGHT**.

MAIN, *s. l.* the gross, the chief part, sum total. See the adjective.

2. Power, might, strength, force, continuity, the ocean, the continent ; *G. megn, magn, manne* ; *S. megne, mægn* ; *T. megin* : *G. megin land*, the main land ; *meigin sæ*, the ocean.

3. The chief point on which a game or match depends. The player at hazard names the *main* or *point* against the chances.

4. A channel, duct or conduit ; from *Swed. mana* ; *T. menen* ; *F. mener*, to conduct, lead.

MAINPERNABLE, *a.* bailable ; from *mainprenable*, from *Main-prize*.

MAINPRIZE, *s.* a deliverance on bail ; *F. main prise*, from *L. manu prehensio*. It means the delivery of a person arrested into the hands of a friend, who is security for his reappearance when required for trial.

MAINTAIN, *v.* to support, uphold, keep ; *F. maintenir* ; *It. mantenare* ; *Sp. mantener*, from *L. manu tenere*.

MAJOR, *a.* greater, elder, senior, chief ; *L. major*. See **MÆRE**.

MAJOR, *s.* a senior officer in the army, a term in logic signifying the chief proposition ; from the adjective.

MAIZE, *s.* Indian wheat. The name by which it is known to the natives of Brazil and Cuba, whence it was brought into Europe.

MAKE, *s.* form, structure, disposition ; from the verb.

MAKE, *v.* to form, create, produce, conduce, force ; *Swed. maka* ; *T. machen* ; *S. macian* ; *B. maken*, from *G. meiga*, to have power or efficiency.

MAKE, *s.* a companion, husband, wife, a fellow, a second in command ; *G. make* ; *Swed. make* ; *S. maca, gemaca* : *D. mage*, from *G. mag*, a relation, a connexion. See **MATE**.

MAL or MALE, as a prefix, signifies evil ; *L. male* ; *F. mal*.

MAL, in forming the names of towns, signifies a convention of the people for judiciary or other purposes ; as *Maldon, Maling, Melton* ; *G. mal, mel* ; *Swed. māl*, a regular fixed time or place ; *W. mael*, a market. See **MEAL**.

MALADY, *s.* a disease, distemper, sickness ; *F. maladie*, from *L. male*. See **BALE**.

MALAPERT, *a.* saucy, impudent ; probably from *mal* and *pert*.

MALAXATE, *v. a.* to knead to softness ; *μαλάσσω*

MALE, *a. of the sex that begets young* ; *L. masculus* ; *F. masle, māle*.

MALE, *s. a he, the he of any species*. See the adjective.

MALKIN, MAULKIN, *s.* a mop, a scarecrow ; *G. moll, moal* ; *S. mal* ; *Swed. mull* ; *B. mul*, cinders, ashes. *Malkin*, perhaps from *mal quen*, a cinder wench.

M A N

MALL, *v. a.* to beat, to strike with a mall; from the noun.
 MALL, *s.* 1. a wooden hammer; L. *malleus*; F. *mail*.
 2. A level ground for playing bat and ball. See PALL MALL.
 3. A public walk or promenade; G. *mal*; Swed. *mål*, a limit, a place set apart or inclosed, the boundary of a town.
 MALLARD, *s.* the male of the wild duck; F. *malart*, from *male*.
 MALLEABLE, *a.* extensible by hammering; F. *malleable*, from L. *malleus*, a hammer.
 MALLET, *s.* a little hammer, diminutive of *mall*.
 MALLOWS, *s.* an herb; *μαλάχη*; L. *malva*.
 MALMSEY, *s.* a kind of sweet wine; from the Greek, now Turkish, island *Malvasia*; It. *malvoisia*. The name is given to other sweet wines.
 MALT, *s.* barley prepared for brewing; Swed. *malt*; S. *mealt*; T. *malz*; B. *mout*; S. *aleoth*, from ALE.
 MALT HORSE, *s.* a term of reproach, a mean fellow. L. *mutillus* was corrupted into F. *moult*; W. *mollt*, castrated, from which we have our word mutton; and horse, consistently with the other terms used, at the same time, by Shakespear, might have been pronounced broadly without the aspirate. O. E. *moylt*, a gelding.
 MAM, MAMMA, *s.* a fond word for mother; A. *mam*; Heb. *mam*; P. *mama*; *μάμα*; L. *mamma*.
 MAMMET, *s.* a puppet, a dressed-up figure; Arm. and W. *mab*, *maeth*, a nursling. See MOPPET and MAB.
 MAMMOC, *s.* a shapeless piece; Sp. *machemiga*, a fragment, from *machar*; It. *maccare*, to pound or mash.
 MAN, *s.* a human being, male of the human species, one arrived at manhood, an individual; Sans. *manus*; G. *man*; S. *man*; Arm. *man*, a person, a human being, male or female; G. *man*; Swed. *man*; S. *mon*; T. *mann*; B. *man*; M. G. *manna*; I. *mo*, a male person. G. *madr*, *magdr*; S. *meth*, *mæg*, had the same signification; and all seem to be derived from G. *maga*, to acquire, beget, effect; S. *mahn*; D. *maa*; Swed. *formū*, power, ability, efficiency; Chald. *hou*, G. *ho*, is the masculine pronoun, our He, which, prefixed to *ma* or *mo*, may have formed the L. *homo*. Our *may*, *might*, *main*, *make*, *mac*, *maid*, are all cognates; and G. *manne*, *magn*, strength, was the S. and Isl. *mun*, *mund*, efficiency; which also signified the hand, in the same way that L. *manus* implied power and management. The L. *munio*, to fortify, appears to have had the same origin; and our Man of War is an armed machine, which is also of the feminine gender. *Avnē* and *vir* denote efficiency. In German and Scot. it appears, however, to have signified also a person, as formed from the G. *an*, one. *Man sagt*, one says, it is said; F. *on dit*.
 MAN, *v. a.* 1. to furnish with men.
 2. To fortify or strengthen; from the noun.
 MANAGE, *v. a.* to conduct, govern, train; M. G. *manugan*; S. *mangian*, signify to conduct business, to negotiate, to enter into details. But our word is from L. *manu agere*; F. *menager*; Sp. *manejar*; It. *maneggiare*, to handle, to take in hand.

MANATEE, *s.* a fish called the sea cow; Sp. *manato*; L. B. *manatus*, from its having fins like hands. See LAMENTINE.

MANATION, *s.* distillation, a gentle flow; L. *mano*, to flow.

M A N

MANCHE, *s.* a sleeve; L. *manica*; F. *manche*.
 MANCHET, *s.* a small loaf of fine bread; F. *michel*, from L. *mica*.
 MANCHINEEL, *s.* a tree in the West Indies which bears a poisonous fruit; Sp. *manzanilla*, the little apple.
 MANCIPATE, *v. a.* to bind, tie, enslave; L. *mancipo*.
 MANDAMUS, *s.* a kind of writ; L. we give orders.
 MANDARIN, *s.* a name given by the Portuguese to a Chinese commander or magistrate; from L. *mandare*.
 MANDATE, *s.* a command, order, charge, commission; L. *mandatum*.
 MANDIBLE, *s.* the jaw; L. *mandibula*.
 MANDILION, *s.* a loose coat; F. *mandille*; It. *mandiglione*, diminutive of MANTLE.
 MANDRAKE, *s.* a somniferous plant; *μανδραγόνη*. It was used by the Goths in exorcism, and thence named *alrun*. See AROYNT.
 MANDUCATE, *v. a.* to chew, to eat; L. *manduco*.
 MANE, *s.* the hair on a horse's neck; G. *mæn*; Swed. *mahn*; D. *man*; T. *mahne*; B. *maen*; W. *mwng*; I. *mong*. It appears to be derived from G. *men*, a chain, clasp or collar, which, like *μανάκη*, may have obtained its name from resembling the moon. G. *mæn* signified also the vertebrae of the back.
 MANES, *s.* ghosts, shades; L. *manes*.
 MANGCORN, MUNGCORN, *s.* corn of several kinds mixed; G. *mainga*; Swed. *mångiga*; S. *mangian*, to mix. See MONGREL.
 MANGE, *s.* the scab or itch in cattle; L. B. *mentigo*; F. *mangeaison*, itching, from L. *mando*; F. *manger*; It. *mangiare*, to eat. Itch seems also to be derived from eat.
 MANGER, *s.* a trough to feed horses; F. *mangeoir*, from L. *mando*; F. *manger*; It. *mangiare*, to eat.
 MANGLE, *v. a.* 1. to press, to smooth linen; from the noun.
 2. To mutilate, to lacerate; G. *manga*; B. *manken*; T. *mangen*, *mangeln*; Swed. *mangla*, to divide, lacerate; Swed. *kotmanglar*, a retail butcher.
 MANGLE, *s.* 1. a machine to smooth linen; G. *manga*; T. *mang*; Swed. *mangel*; W. *mangul*; L. B. *mangonale*; *μάγγαρος*, originally a powerful warlike machine, but now signifying a calander or wooden roller.
 MANGO, *s.* an Indian pickle; Coromandel, *mængä*; Malabar, *mana*; Java, *manga*; perhaps from Sp. and Port. *manzana*, an apple. This, like other fruit, does not retain its flavour when pickled.
 MANGOSTEEN, *s.* a delicious fruit called *mangas tangas* at Java, and *mangastan* by the Malays. See MANGO.
 MANIAC, *s.* a person raging mad; *μανία*, madness, fury, from *μῆν*, the moon.
 MANIFEST, *a.* plain, evident; L. *manifestus*, from *μένειν* and *φαίνειν*, to remain clear.
 MANIGLIONS, *s.* handles in gunnery; It. *maniglioni*, from L. *manica*.
 MANILLE, *s.* a bracelet; F. *manille*; It. *maniglia*, from L. *manica*. G. *men* signified a chain or collar. See MANE.
 MANIOC, *s.* an American root, called by the Brasilians *mandioca*. See TAPIOCA, CASSAVA and YUCCA.
 MANIPLE, *s.* a handful; L. *manipulus*.
 MANNA, *s.* a sweet drug; Arab, *mann*; Heb. *manna*, prepared bread. It is found on a species of tamarisk.

M A R

MANNER, *s.* method, mode, custom, habit, sort, kind : It. *maniera* ; F. *maniere* ; Sp. *manera* : F. *mener* ; Sp. *mancera*, *menear*, to have in hand, to conduct, from L. *manus*.

MANOEUVRE, *v.* to manage, to conduct with skill ; F. *manœuvrer* ; L. *manu operor*.

MANOR or **MANOUR**, *s.* the residence of a lord, over which he holds jurisdictions ; F. *manoir* ; L. B. *manerium*, from L. *maneo*.

MANSE, *s.* a parsonage house ; L. *mansio*.

MANSLAUGHTER, *s.* the act of killing a man without previous malice ; G. *van* ; Swed. *wan* ; S. *van* ; Scotch, *mank*, signify properly deficiency ; but seem to have produced G. *mæn* ; Swed. *men* ; S. *man*, evil. G. *vanholt* is applied to any injury or lameness happening to cattle through the carelessness of those who had charge of them. Our word, however, may be the simple expression for homicide without malice prepense.

MANTEL, *s.* a cloak, blind or mask, a board to cover part of the fire-place. See **MANTLE**.

MANTLE, *s.* a kind of cloak ; G. *mattul* ; S. *mæntil* ; Swed. *mantel* ; T. *mantel* ; L. B. *mantellum* ; Arm. and W. *mantell* ; P. *mandyas* ; *parðv*.

MANTLE, *v.* 1. to cover, cloak ; from the noun.

2. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure, to revel, to expand luxuriantly ; a word taken from falconry ; Sp. *mantones*, *manteles*, denotes the feathers of a hawk's wings ; It. *manto*, *mantello*, the coat of a horse, or plumage of a bird.

MANTUA, *s.* 1. a woman's gown ; F. *manteau* ; Sp. *manto*, a mantie.

2. A silk made at *Mantua*.

MANUAL, *a.* performed by the hand ; L. *manualis* ; F. *manuel*.

MANUBIAL, *s.* taken as spoils in war ; L. *manubialis*.

MANURE, *v. a.* to dung, to enrich ; but properly to cultivate ; F. *manœuvrer*, from L. *manu operor*, to labour or practise with skill. It signifies improvement of land in general.

MANY, *a.* several, numerous, divers ; G. *mang*, *meing* ; Swed. *mång* ; T. *manage*, *manch* ; D. *mange*, and written in Saxon with very numerous variations. The root is G. *ma*, much, and *enig*, some or any ; and hence also F. *maint* ; Romance and W. *mank*, with the same signification. The G. and S. *manga*, *mangen*, to mix, are derived from *mang*, many.

MAP, *s.* a delineation of a country ; L. *mappa*, a table-cloth, and thence a table of contents, an index. The word is now common to all European languages for a geographical picture.

MAPLE, *s.* a tree called the sycamore maple ; S. *mapel*, *mapul*, contracted from *masboll*. See **MAZER**.

MAR, *v. a.* to foil, defeat, derange ; Sp. *marrar* ; It. *smarrire*, are derived from B. *marren* ; S. *merran*, *myrran*, *amirren*, to deviate, turn away, hinder. The root seems to be G. *ra*, right, straight, which, with the negative prefix, becomes *ura*, wry, wrong : *yrra*, Swed. *irra* ; T. *irren* ; L. *erro*, to err, to go wrong, to hinder.

MARBLE, *s.* a fine hard stone, a little ball made of that stone ; F. *marbre*, from L. *marmor* ; *mármol*.

MARCASSITE, *s.* a bright fossil, mundic ; Sp. *marquesito* ; F. *marcassite*. The defences of the wild boar are called *marques* in venery ; from which, in maturity, the animal is called *marcassin* in French ; S.

M A R

meares swin : and this fossil has its name from resembling a boar's tusk.

MARCESCENT, *a.* fading, withering ; L. *marcescens*.

MARCH, *s.* 1. the third month ; L. *Martius* ; F. *Mars* ; T. *Mertz*, and common to all European languages. *Aesfōð*, the ploughing season, from *ās* ; G. *aria* ; S. *ærian* ; L. *aro*, to plough, seems to have had M prefixed in forming this name.

2. The limit of a field or country ; P. *marz* ; G. *mark* ; T. *march* ; F. *marche* ; W. *mars*, a boundary, of which L. *margo* is cognate ; whence our ancient *Mercia*. See **MERE**.

3. A military movement, a regular solemn gait, a journey of soldiers ; P. *marz* ; G. *mark* ; Swed. *merk* ; T. *mark* ; S. *mearc* ; F. *marche* ; W. *mars*, a degree, measure, boundary ; G. *markga*, to go regularly ; *merkga* ; I. *meirgham*, to follow a standard or signal. See **MARK**.

MARCHIONESS, *s.* the wife of a marquis ; It. *marchesa*. See **MARQUIS**.

MARCH-PANE, *s.* a kind of sweet bread ; T. *marzipan* ; F. *masse pain*, corrupted from L. *massa panis*.

MARCID, *a.* withered, lean, clung, pining ; L. *marcidus*.

MARE, *s.* an oppression in sleep, called the night-mare or incubus ; G. *mær* ; Swed. *mara* ; D. *mare* ; T. *mare*, a nymph or female elf, was a phantom supposed to inhabit the air and excite the fancy. Thus S. *windu mær*, the wind-mare, was echo.

MARE, *s.* the female of a horse ; Chald. *meri* ; G. *mer* ; S. *mære* ; D. *mær* ; B. *merrie*, have the same signification with our word ; but G. *mare* ; T. *mar* ; Arm. *march* ; W. *march* ; I. *marc*, mean a horse.

MARESCHAL, *s.* the chief of an army. The etymology of our *mære*, great, or of *mare*, a horse, prefixed to G. *skalk*, a superintendent, signified either chief of the household, or master of the horse ; D. *marskalk* ; T. *marschalk* ; Swed. *marskalk* ; It. *marescalco* ; F. *maréchal* : in the two last languages, the name is applied both to a field-marshal and a farrier.

MARGARITE, *s.* a pearl, a daisy ; P. *marouaryd* ; S. *merregrot* ; *mergveitn* ; L. B. *margarita*, sea grain.

MARGRAVE, *s.* a German title ; T. *margraf*, warden of the marches. See **MARCH** and **REEVE** or **GREVE**.

MARINE, *a.* belonging to the sea ; L. *marinus* ; F. *marin*.

MARISH, *s.* a bog, a fen ; G. *mær*, moisture ; S. *merse* ; B. *maersche* ; T. *marsch* ; F. *marais*. See **MARSH** and **MOOR**.

MARISH, *a.* boggy, swampy ; for *moorish*.

MARK, *s.* a token, sign, assignation, impression, proof, standard, the sum of 19s. 4d., a foreign weight of eight ounces ; G. *mark* ; Swed. *mark* ; S. *mearce* ; T. *mark* ; B. *mercke* ; D. *mærke* ; Arm. *marc* ; W. *marc* ; I. *marg* ; F. *marque* ; It. *marca*. See **MEBE**.

MARKET, *s.* from *mark*, an assignation ; a marked place or time for sale or purchase ; G. *markad* ; Swed. *markud* ; S. *market* ; D. *market* ; T. *markt* ; L. *mercatus* ; F. *marché* ; It. *mercato*.

MARL, *s.* a kind of fat clay for manure. *Marg* or *mergel*, in this sense, is common to all the Gothic dialects ; L. *marga* ; W. *marl* ; I. *marla* ; F. *marl* and *marn*. *Marrow* and *smear* are from the same root.

MARLINE, *s.* small cords of hemp dipped in pitch, used for fastening the sails to the ropes ; B. *marling* ; D.

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merlinger; F. *merlin*; Sp. *merlin*, perhaps from G. *mior*, slender, and *line*; or *moer*, grease. See SMEAR.

MARMALADE, *s.* a conserve of quinces; P. *marmelo*; Port. *marmelo*, a quince; Port. *marmelada*; Sp. *marmelada*; L. *melimelum*, quinces boiled up with sugar and spices; but the name is given by us to a conserve of bitter oranges.

MARMOSET, *s.* a small animal resembling a monkey; Arm. *mormousa*, the sleeping mouse; F. *marmouse*: it sleeps during the cold season. See MARMOTT.

MARMOTT, *s.* L. B. *mura montis*; L. *mus alpina*; Sp. *marmota*; F. *marmott*. See MARMOSET.

MARQUE, *s.* a license of reprisals at sea; from *mark*, a signature.

MARQUEE, *s.* an officer's tent; A. *marqud*, a couch or pavilion.

MARQUETRY, *s.* inlaid work in wood; F. *marqueterie*, marked, variegated.

MARQUIS, *s.* a title next below a duke; F. *marquis*; It. *marchese*; L. B. *marchio*; from *marches*, the borders. See MARGRAVE.

MARRIAGE, *s.* the act of joining man and woman for life; L. B. *maritati*, *maritagium*; F. *marriage*; It. *maritaggio*, from L. *marito*.

MARROW, *s.* 1. an oily substance in bones, the quintessence; Heb. *mara*, *beria*; Isl. *moer*; W. *mer*, fat; Swed. *mærg*; T. *marck*; S. *merewe*; D. *marw*, grease. See SMEAR.

2. A mate, an associate; G. *magur*. See MAKE.

MARS, *s.* iron, the God of War, and a planet named after him. 'Ares' signified iron and war, to which the Latins prefixed M in forming this name. Armenian, *ares*, virility, energy.

MARSH, *s.* a bog or fen. In forming the names of places it is written sometimes *mars* and *mas*. See MORASS.

MARSHAL, *s.* the chief officer at arms, one who regulates rank; O. F. *marscale*. See MARESCHAL.

MART, *s.* 1. a place of public traffic; contracted from *market*.

2. A letter of reprisal; corrupted from *markt*, signed. See MARQUE.

MARTEN, *s.* 1. a species of swallow; F. *martinet* or *martelet*, the St. Martin or March bird.

2. A large kind of weasel; Swed. *mard*; S. *mearth*; L. *marte*; F. *marte*, *marte*, apparently G. *morud*, dark brown.

MARTIAL, *a.* warlike, military, like iron; L. *martialis*. See MARS.

MARTINET, **MARTLET**, *s.* a species of swallow. See MARTEN.

MARTINGAL, *s.* a strap used to curb a horse. Sp. *martingala*; F. *marlingale*, from G. *mar*, a horse, and *threing*; S. *thwang*; T. *twing*, *twingle*, a constraint, stricture, pinch. See MARE and THONG.

MARTYR, *s.* one who suffers death for the sake of religion or truth, a sacrifice; *μάρτυς*, a witness.

MARVEL, *s.* a wonder; F. *merveille*; L. *mirabulum*, from *miru*, to admire.

MARY, *s.* a woman's name; A. and Chald. *mara*, a woman; G. *mær*, a maid.

MAS, a periodical termination, appears to have been contracted from G. Swed. T. S. *mal*, *mals*, the time fixed for paying wages, rent or other contribution. It afterwards became confounded with *mass*, a religious ceremony; whence *Lammas*, *Martinmas*.

M A T

MASCULINE, *a.* male, virile, like a man; L. *masculus*; F. *masculin*.

MASH, *s.* 1. a mixture, a drench for a horse; *μάζη*; L. *mistio*; S. *misung*; T. *mischung*; D. *mask*; Swed. *mæsk*, a mixture of grain or malt, either for brewing or medicine.

2. Maceration, bruising, kneading; Arm. *macha*; F. *macher*, to break with the teeth; Sp. *machacar*, *majar*, to pound in a mortar, from L. *macero*.

3. The space between the threads of a net. See MESH.

MASK, *s.* a disguise, a subterfuge, a festive entertainment where people are disguised; Sp. *mascara*; It. *mascara*; F. *masque*, from A. *maskh*, transforming, changing; *maskhara*, a person disguised, a player, a buffoon.

MASLIN, *s.* a mixture; from MASH. See also MISCELLANY.

MASON, *s.* a builder, particularly in stone. M. *μάχαρες*, produced L. B. *machio*, *machionis*, a house-builder; F. *macon*. Mexico is said to have been so named, by Spanish sailors, from having stone houses. See FREE MASON.

MASS, *s.* 1. the Romish service; G. *mess*; L. B. *massa*; Sp. *misa*, and common to all Christian languages. See MESS.

2. A lump of dough, something bulky or solid; *μάζα*; L. *massa*; F. *masse*. See MACE.

MASSACRE, *v. a.* to butcher indiscriminately, to slaughter; F. *massacer*, from L. *mactus* and *sacrare*. T. *metzger* is a butcher, from G. *meita*, *meissa*, to cut.

MASSICOT, *s.* calcined ceruss; It. *massa cotta*, baked dough; F. *masicot*.

MAST, *s.* 1. the upright post in a ship which supports the sail; G. *maest træ*, the biggest tree; Swed. *mastrae*, *mast*; D. *mast*; B. *mast*; S. *mæst*; T. *mast*; F. *mast*, *mât*, *maestre*; Sp. *mastil*. See MOST.

2. T. *mast*; S. *mæste*; Arm. *mess*; W. *mess*; I. *mass*, the fruit of glandiferous plants. The word is formed, like meat, from G. *eta*; T. *essen*; L. *edo*, to eat.

MASTER, *s.* the chief of any place or thing; G. *maestur*, *meistur*, *mestur*, from *mæst*; S. *mæst*, greatest, chief. T. *meister*; Swed. *mästare*; B. *meester*; D. *meester*; W. *meister*; I. *maisder*; It. *mastro*; F. *maistre*. L. *magister* is cognate in sense and formation with our word, being derived from *μάγιστρος*, greatest, most.

MASTICATE, *v. a.* to chew; *μαστίχω*.

MASTICH, *s.* a gum, and the plant producing it, a cement; *μαστίχη*; L. *mastiche*; It. *mastico*; F. *mastic*.

MASTIFF, *s.* a large dog; F. *mestif*; Scot. *mastiche*, from G. *maest*, greatest, and *tæve*; T. *tiffe*, a dog. F. *matin*, *mastin*, is also contracted from G. *maest hund*, the great dog. See TIKE.

MASTLIN, **MESSLIN**, *s.* mixed corn. See MASLIN.

MAT, *s.* a texture of sedge, rushes, straw or cords; L. *matta*; S. *meatta*; T. *matte*; D. *matte*; W. *matt*; I. *mata*; F. *natté*; apparently from G. *meit*, *meis*, interwoven, reticulated; *mailan*, to intersect. See MESH.

MATACHIN, *s.* a buffoon dance; It. *matachino*; Sp. *matachin*; It. *matto*, a fool. See to MATE.

MATADORE, *s.* a slayer, a murderer, the name of a chief card at the game of *hombre*; Sp. *matador*. See MATE, to kill.

MATCH, *s.* 1. a splinter that catches fire, the wick of a candle; *μίκη*; L. *myxa*; It. *miccia*; F. *meche*, dried fungus used for tinder.

M A U

2. A pair, a marriage, an exertion between two equal parties, a mateage ; G. *magdsk*. See MATE and MAKE.

MATE, *s.* a companion, fellow, husband, wife, partner in command, a second ; G. *mægd*, *maegt* ; B. *maat* ; Isl. *mat*, are from G. *mæga*, a connection, a relation.

MATE, *v. a.* 1. to match ; from the noun.

2. To confound, astonish, confuse, overcome ; P. *mat*, confused, astonished, is used at the game of chess, when the piece called the *shah* or king is unable to move ; and it resembles Sans. *mat*, *mud*, drunk. G. *mæda* ; Isl. *maat* ; Swed. *moed*, *matt* ; T. *mat* ; Sp. *mate* ; F. *mat*, are also used like the P. word, though they signify languid, fatigued, exhausted ; but Sp. *matar*, to kill, from A. *mata*, dead, is a word common among the Malay and South Sea islanders ; and F. *mat*, applied to colour, is a dead colour.

MATERIAL, *a.* corporeal, essential, important, momentous ; L. *materialis* ; It. *materiale* ; F. *materiel*. See MATTER.

MATERIALS, *s. pl.* constituent parts, substances.

MATERNAL, *a.* motherly, kind, fond ; L. *maternalis* ; F. *maternel*.

MAT-FELON, *s.* an herb called by botanists *centaurea nigra* ; W. *madefelon*, from S. *mæth veilon*, meadow violet.

MATH, *s.* a mowing, a meadow ; S. *mæth*. See MEAD.

MATHEMATICS, *s. pl.* the science of numbers and magnitude ; *μαθηματικός* ; L. *mathematicus*, a man of learning, from *μάθημα*, discipline.

MATHES, *s.* camomile ; S. *mægethe*. We give the name now to the *adonis autumnalis*. See MAYWEED.

MATHMULLEN, *s.* the herb *verbascum* ; from *math*, a meadow, and *mullen*.

MATHON, *s.* a meadow crop ; from MATH.

MATIN, *a.* morning ; F. *matin* ; L. *matutinum*, from *matu* *inīs*, aurora.

MATINS, *s. pl.* morning prayers ; from MATIN.

MATRASS, *s.* a chemical glass vessel ; F. *matras*, from being shaped like an ancient javelin ; L. *matara*, and therefore called a bolt head.

MATRICE, *s.* the womb, a mould to cast in ; L. *matrix*, from *mater*, a mother.

MATRON, *s.* a married woman, a mother ; L. *matrona*.

MATROSS, *s.* an artillery soldier ; from L. *matara*, a kind of javelin. See MATRASS.

MATTER, *s.* 1. body, substance, dimension, business ; G. *mattur*, strength, substance, might ; L. *materia* ; W. *mater* ; It. *materia* ; F. *matière*.

2. Pus, sordes, corruption ; F. *matière* ; It. *materia* ; W. *madra* ; I. *mathair*, appear to originate in the foregoing etymon ; but they may be confounded with *maturatio* for suppuration, or perhaps formed from G. *eitir* ; S. *ater*, venom. See ATTER.

MATTOCK, *s.* a pickaxe, a kind of hoe ; S. *mattuc* ; W. *matog*, from G. *matt*, strength, might, and *hoga*, a hoe.

MATTRESS, *s.* a kind of quilt to lie on ; L. *matta rasa* ; It. *matrazzo* ; F. *materas*, *matelas* ; W. *mattras*, a smooth mat.

MATURE, *a.* ripe, digested ; L. *maturus* ; It. *maturo*.

MAUDLIN TANSY, *s.* an herb employed as a vermifuge. See MAD, a worm, and TANSY.

MAUDLING, *a.* half drunk ; from *muddle*, to drink. See MEAD.

MAUGRE, *prep.* in defiance or spite of ; F. *malgre*, from L. *mala gratia*.

MAUL, *s.* a heavy wooden hammer. See MALL.

MAUND, *s.* a basket ; Arm. *man* ; W. *manced* ; F. *manne* ;

M E A

T. *maun* ; S. *mand* ; B. *mand*, a basket, a measure for grain ; possibly from G. *annat*, rustic contribution. See ANNATES and HANAPER.

MAUNDER, *v. a.* to grumble, mouth, murmur ; from G. *mund* ; T. *mund*, the mouth. See MUNS.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY, *s.* the Thursday next before Easter ; L. *mandati*, *dies mandati* ; Sp. *jueves de mandato*. On that day the King of France was wont to wash the feet of some poor men, in obedience to the *mandate* that we should love one another. A kind of gift on that occasion was called a Maunday.

MAUSOLEUM, *s.* a pompous funeral monument. Coptic *mhau* is a monument, and *solsel*, to ornament ; A. *mazal* for *mazār*, a tomb ; L. *mausoleum*, is supposed to be the tomb of *Mausoleus*.

MAUTHUR, *s.* a maid ; S. *mæth* ; M. G. *mæthur* ; B. *modur*, a different pronunciation of maid.

MAVIS, *s.* a kind of thrush ; F. *mauvis*, from L. *maculosa avis*, the speckled bird, called also in F. *grive*, gray bird ; It. *malvicio*, from L. *viscus*.

MAW, *s.* the stomach, particularly of animals ; P. *magh-deh* ; G. *maga* ; S. *maga* ; Swed. *mage* ; T. *magen* ; B. *meghe* ; D. *mawe*.

MAWKISH, *a.* squeamish, sickish at the stomach ; G. *mavge* ; D. *mane*, nausea ; from MAW and WOE.

MAWMISH, *a.* 1. foolish, lumpish, deformed. See MOM. 2. Nauseous ; from *maw*, the stomach ; wawmish.

MAXIM, *s.* a general principle, a leading truth, an axiom ; L. *maximum* ; F. *maxime*, the greatest or chief.

MAY, *aux. verb* ; *pret.* might ; G. *ma*, from *meiga*, to have power ; Swed. *ma* ; S. *mage* ; T. *möge*.

MAY, *s.* the fifth month, the gay season ; L. *maius*, according to Ovid, had its name from being dedicated to the *majores* or ancestors of the Romans. But as used among the Goths and Celts, it is probably G. *mah*, power, vigour, from *meiga*, to have power, denoting the month when vegetation was most active. T. *may* signifies the opening buds of plants.

MAYOR, *s.* the chief magistrate ; L. *major* ; F. *maire* ; Arm. *maer* ; W. *maer* ; I. *maor*. See MAERE.

MAYWEED, *s.* wild camomile ; S. *maiwe*. See MATHES.

MAZARD, *s.* the jaw ; L. *maxillaris* ; F. *machoire*, the jaw.

MAZE, *s.* a labyrinth, perplexity ; perhaps from L. *meo* and *sinu* ; S. *mase*, a whirlpool ; but more probably from the verb.

To **MAZE**, *v.* to confound, confuse, astonish. It was formerly written *mate* ; which see. But B. *missen* is used to denote fluctuation, error, perplexity. See to MISS.

MAZER, *s.* a drinking cup ; G. *mausur* ; Swed. *masar* ; B. *maeser* ; T. *maser* ; Scot. *maser* ; W. *masarn*, the birch or maple tree, and a cup made thereof. This kind of cup was called *maser bol*, and the tree *mas boller*, which was corrupted into *mapul*. See MAPLE.

ME, *pron.* the oblique case of I ; G. *meij* or *mik* ; T. *mich* ; D. *mij* ; Sans. *me* ; Hind. *mugh* ; *mi* ; L. *me* ; Arm. *me* ; W. *mi* ; I. *me*. The P. *am* and *mera* have the same signification with *me*, and *men* is mine.

MEACOCK, *s.* a timid or uxorious man ; G. *mygia*, to humiliate ; Swed. *mek*, silly ; D. *myg*, submissive. See MEEK and GAWK.

MEAD, *s.* 1. a kind of wine ; Sans. *mud* ; A. and Heb. *moodum* ; *μιδ* ; G. *miod* ; Swed. *mioed* ; D. *miod* ; S. *medo* ; B. *meede* ; T. *meth* ; W. *medd* ; I. *meadh* ; Russ. *miodh* ; Polish *miód* ; Dalmatian *meod* ; hydromel, or any fermented liquor. The Sans. word seems to be formed from *mwo*, honey. See MTHREGLIN.

M E D

The G. *honigtaer*, honey tears, was the drink of the Gods, which may have been the *nectar* of the Greeks. See MEATHE.

2. A meadow; S. *mæd*, *mæth*; T. *mad*; what is mowed. MEADOW, *s.* a field of natural grass kept for cutting; S. *mædwe*, from T. *mad*; S. *meathe*, mowed. See MATH and Mow.

MEAGER, *a.* lean; G. *megur*, *mior*; T. *mager*; Swed. *mager*; S. *mæger*; B. *mager*; L. *macer*; F. *maigre*; It. *magro*.

MEAK, *s.* a hook for cutting peas; Isl. *maa*, to mow, to reap, and *hæk*, a hook.

MEAL, *s.* 1. corn flour; S. *mela*, *mælawæ*; Swed. *mjöel*; B. *neel*; D. *meel*; T. *mehl*; Arm. *mal*, from G. *mal*, a division; *mala*, to reduce into small particles; L. *molo*; W. *malu*, to grind; P. *maliden*.

2. A regular repast; G. *mal*; Swed. *mål*; S. *mæl*, *mal*; T. *mal*; B. *maal*, a division of time or space, a particular period, the regular hour of eating.

MEAN, *s.* a medium, any thing used in order to produce some end; P. *miyanu*; G. *midan*; T. *mittan*; *mîr*; L. *medium*; Sp. *mediano*; F. *moyen*. It signifies something brought between to effect the purpose; and G. *medal*, the middle, is also a mean.

MEAN, *a.* 1. middle, middling, indifferent, ordinary; from the noun.

2. Low, vulgar, plebeian, common, vile; S. *mæne*; T. *mein*, *gemein*, from the same root with *meng*, the crowd, populace, multitude. See MANY.

MEAN, *v. a.* to intend, design; A. *muune*; Hind. *mana*; *μνών*; Arm. *menna*, to signify, indicate; but our word more probably is G. *minna*; Swed. *minna*; S. *mænan*; T. *meinen*; B. *meenen*; D. *meene*, to have in mind; from G. *inna*, to intend.

MEASE, *s.* a quantity, particularly of herrings, signifying 500; T. *mase*, *maass*; I. *maois*; T. *niot*; S. *mete*; B. *maat*; L. *modius*. See to METE and MEASURE.

MEASLES, *s.* an eruptive disease; T. *masel*; B. *mazelen*; D. *meisling*; Arm. *mezell*; F. *mezel*, leprosy. T. *mase*; L. *maculosus*, signify spotted; but G. *missli*, *mislitur*, discolour, may be the etymon.

MEASURE, *s.* a dimension, proportion, standard of quantity, a mean, an expedient, cadence in verse, time in music, degree, limit; H. *mesurah*; L. *mensura*; F. *mesure*; It. *misura*; W. *mesur*, *medur*; Arm. *musur*; T. *mase*; I. *meas*. L. *modus* is a mean, manner, medium, and a measure, corresponding with the F. W. and our own word. It. *mesura* is also mediocrity. See MEAN and METE.

MEAT, *s.* food, flesh to be eaten; G. *mat*; Swed. *mat*; D. *mad*; S. *mete*; Arm. and W. *maeth*; from G. *ata*, *etia*, to eat. See BAIT.

MEATHE, *s.* drink, beverage. See MEAD.

MECHANIC, *s.* an artificer; *μηχανικός*; L. *mechanicus*; It. *meccanico*.

MEDAL, *s.* a piece struck on some extraordinary occasion, an ancient coin; T. *medel*; It. *medaglia*; F. *medaille*; L. B. *metallia*; W. *mall*. It seems to have the same root with our *mite*, a piece of money, and *meed*, a reward.

MEDDLE, *v. n.* to interpose; G. *medal*, the middle or medium, produced D. *meddele*; Swed. *meddela*; B. *middelen*, to use a mean or interference, corresponding with the verb to mediate.

MEDIATE, *v.* to intercede, interpose; L. B. *medio*, to

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place in the middle, from L. *medium*. See MEDIATION.

MEDIATION, *s.* intercession; L. *mediator*. See MEDIATE.

MEDICAL, *a.* medicinal; L. *medicabilis*. See MEDICINE.

MEDICINE, *s.* a remedy, physic; L. *medicina*; F. *medecine*; L. *medeor*, to heal, is from *medium*, a mean; and M. G. *midga*; Swed. *medel*; T. *mittel*, signify a mean, middle, remedy and medicine.

MEDIN, *s.* a measure; *μέδινα*; L. *medimnus*.

MEDITATE, *v. a.* to muse, plan, contrive, contemplate; L. *medito*; F. *mediter*.

MEDIUM, *s.* a mean, middle state or place; L. *medium*.

MEDLAR, *s.* the name of a species of hawthorn and its fruit; S. *mæd*, from being used to make mead, a kind of liquor; *μετρία*.

MEDLEY, *s.* a mixture, miscellany; G. *medal*; Swed. *medel*, among, mingled; confounded with L. B. *miscello*, *mistello*; F. *melser*, *mélér*, *meteler*, from *μερίων*; L. *misceo*, to mix. See MELL.

MEDULLA, *s.* pith, marrow, the heart of a plant; *μεντολή*; L. *medulla*.

MEED, *s.* reward, gift, recompense; G. *met*, *metur*, *μετί*; S. *med*; T. *myde*, value, consideration, estimation, reward; I. *miadh*, honour; *μερίς*, wages, compensation.

MEEK, *a.* soft, gentle, placid, submissive; P. *mekka*; G. *miuk*; Swed. *miuk*; D. *myge*, submissive, humble, soft, mild.

MEER, *s.* a laké, a boundary. See MERE.

MEET, *v.* to encounter, to come face to face, to join; G. *mota*; Swed. *mota*; S. *metan*; B. *moetan*; T. *moten*; D. *moede*, to assemble, to come together from opposite directions, to encounter, oppose.

MEET, *a.* fit, proper, suitable; G. *meti*; Swed. *mått*; S. *mæte*, in measure, in estimation, proper, regular, estimable. See METE.

MEGRIN, *s.* a disorder in the head; *μηχερία*; F. *migraine*.

MEINE, *v.* to mingle, to mix; *μερίων*; S. *mengen*. See MANGCORN.

MEINY, *s.* family, retinue, servants; F. *mesgne*, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling. See MESNE.

MELANCHOLY, *s.* a kind of insanity, a gloomy temper; *μέλαν*, black, and *χολή*, bile; L. *melancholia*; F. *mélanolie*.

MELIORATE, *v. a.* to improve, better; from L. *melior*, better.

MELL, *v. a.* to mix, mingle. Chaucer uses *ymell*; Swed. *imellan*, in this sense, meaning among, from G. *medla*, the middle, contracted into *mille*; Swed. *mella*; but our word seems to partake of F. *meler*, *meseler*, from L. *misceo*; L. B. *miscello*, to mix. See MEDLEY.

MELLIFEROUS, *a.* producing honey; from *μέλι*; L. *mel*.

MELLOW, *a.* 1. soft, full, ripe, mature; *μελιός*; L. *me-dullosus*; F. *moelleux*. F. *mol*, from L. *mollis*, is also used in the sense of mellow; Swed. *mjäll*.

2. Drunk. See MUDDLE.

MELODY, *s.* music, harmony of sound; *μελοδία*, element of song; L. *melodia*; F. *melodie*.

MELON, *s.* a fruit and plant; *μῆλον*; L. *malum*; F. *melon*.

MELT, *v.* to make or become liquid; G. *metla*; Swed. *metla*; S. *mettan*; *μέλδω*. See SMELT.

MEMBER, *s.* a limb, a clause, a person belonging to a society; L. *membrum*; F. *membre*.

MEMBRANE, *s.* a kind of web or skin to cover some

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parts of the body, a pliable texture of fibres; L. *membrana*.
MEMOIR, s. a record, a short account of any transaction; L. *memoria*; F. *mémoire*, recollection, memory.
MEN, s. plural of **MAN**.
MENACE, s. a threat; L. *minatio*; F. *menace*.
MENAGE, s. a collection of animals; F. *mesnage*, *ménage*; Arm. *mesna*, a dwelling, the live stock of a farm; from L. *mansio*.
MEND, v. to repair, grow better; L. *emendo*, from *menda*, a fault.
MENDACITY, s. falsehood, lying; L. *mendacium*.
MENDICATE, v. a. to solicit charity; L. *mendico*.
MENIAL, a. servile, mean, low, domestic; from **MEINY**.
MENOLOGY, s. a register of months; from *μένη*, the moon, and *λόγος*, speech.
MENSAL, a. belonging to the table; from L. *mensa*, a table.
MENSTRUAL, a. monthly, every month; L. *menstrualis*.
MENSURABLE, a. measurable; L. *mensura*, measure.
MENT, a termination first used by Latin authors about the beginning of our era, and generally adopted in It. F. and Sp. It has been supposed to be L. *mens*, *mentis*; and in sentiment, judgment, that sense might seem natural: but *excrementum* and *sepinentum* cannot in any way imply mind. Our etymon is L. *ens*, *entis*, being; to which *m* was prefixed to avoid the hiatus which would be produced by the junction of two vowels.
MENTAL, a. intellectual, of the mind; from L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.
MENTION, s. a recollection, a recital, memorandum; L. *mentio*; F. *mention*.
MEPHITES, s. noxious exhalations; L. *mephitis*, from *μαφήσις*.
MERACIOUS, a. neat, strong, pure, clear; L. *meracus*, from *merus*.
MERCAT, s. a market, trade, commerce; L. B. *mercatus*. See **MARKET**.
MERCENARY, s. one retained for pay; L. *mercenarius*; F. *mercinaire*.
MERCER, s. a dealer in silks and stuffs; L. *merx*; F. *mercier*; It. *mercario*.
MERCHANT, s. a person who trades; L. *mercator*; It. *mercante*; F. *marchand*, from the same root with market.
MERCURY, s. the messenger of the gods; met. sprightliness, quicksilver.
MERCY, s. clemency, compassion, unwillingness to punish; L. *misericordia*; F. *merci*.
MERE, a. simple, pure, neat, true, very; L. *merus*.
MERE, **MEE**, **MER**, in the beginning, middle or ends of words, signifies 1. a lake or river, from G. *mær*, water; S. *mere*; T. *mer*; B. *meer*, a lake.
2. A boundary or limit; from G. *mera*, *mær*; S. *mera*; Swed. *maere*, from G. *ra*, a row, a line. See **MARCH**.
MERETRIOUS, a. alluring, whorish; L. *meretricius*.
MERIT, **MERITORIOUSNESS**, s. desert, claim, right; L. *meritum*, a reward, a recompense; F. *merit*.
MERLIN, s. a kind of hawk; L. B. *merillus*; T. *merling*; F. *emerillon*; It. *meriglione*, the female musket hawk, supposed to be from L. *merula*: but Isl. *maer* and *maes* are applied to denote a small bird or sparrow. See **TITMOUSE**.

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MERLING, s. a kind of fish; L. *merula*; F. *merlan*.
MERMAID, s. a fabulous sea-woman; from G. *mar*; L. *mare*, the sea, and *maid*.
MERRY, a. 1. laughing, gay, jovial; T. *mere*, *mer*, jocund, sensual, wanton; S. *myreg*; I. *mearh*. The origin is obscure; but S. *mære*, great, celebrated, produced *mersion*, to celebrate, to rejoice; *mernung*, gladness, mirth, fame, celebrity. The Saxons applied this word in the sense of gay, pleasing; and *Eden* was called the merry garden. See **MÆRE**.
2. Great, brave, celebrated, gallant. See **MÆRE**.
MERRY ANDREW, s. a buffoon, a droll; from *merry* and G. *ganter*; Swed. *ganke*; D. *ganter*; Scot. *gend*, a mocker or jester.
MERRYTHOUGHT, s. a forked bone of a fowl; from *merry*, great, chief, and G. *thot*, a couple or transom; L. *clavicularia*.
MERSION, s. the act of plunging in water; L. *mersio*.
MESSEEMS, v. *imperf.* It seems to me.
MESH, s. the space between the threads of a net; G. *meis*; D. *maske*; S. *max*; T. *maschen*; B. *maesch*; W. *masg*, from G. *midla*, *meida*, *meisa*, to divide. See **MAIL**.
MESNE, or **MESN**, the tenure of one who holds a manor from a superior, and has tenants of his own; F. *mesgne*, from L. *mansio*. See **MEINY**.
MESPRISE, s. contempt; perhaps for *misprise*, if not from *miss* and L. *specio*, to behold amiss, to despise.
MESS, s. 1. a dish, food, or society eating together; P. *meza*; G. *mesa*; S. *mese*; F. *mess*; L. *mensa*, a table, a dish. M. G. *mats*; T. *mas*; Sclav. *meszo*; Russ. *masso*; Sp. *mueso*, food, were derived, like *meat*, from *eat*: S. *metsian*, to feed.
2. A mash, a mixture; met. a confusion, perplexity. See **MASH**.
MESSAGE, s. advice sent, an errand; L. *missus*; F. *message*.
MESSIAH, s. the Christ; A. *Mesiah*; Heb. *Messia*, the anointed.
MESSIEURS, s. my sirs; F. plural of *Monsieur*.
MESSUAGE, s. a house or tenement; L. B. *messuagium*, from L. *mansio*.
MET, pret. and part. of the verb to **MEET**.
METAL, s. minerals, such as gold, silver, and iron; Heb. *metil*; μέταλλον; L. *metallum*; It. *metallo*; F. *metaille*; W. *metel*. The four principal ores seem to have derived their names, among the Goths, from their different colours. Gold, *gull*, yellow; silver, *lios*, *liover*, white, synonymous with ἄργυρος; *blei* or *bley*, lead, from *bla*, blue, livid; iron, G. *iarn*, from *iar*, black: G. *blacka*; Swed. *black*, also signified iron fetters; but perhaps from *belaga*, *blacka*, to lay up, to confine. See **BLACK HOLE**.
METE, v. to measure; Heb. *middah*; μέτρον; L. *metior*; G. *metra*; Swed. *mæta*; S. *mæthian*; B. *meetan*; T. *messen*. The Gothic word signifies also to estimate.
METHEGLIN, s. honey and water mixed; μέλιον γλυκίων, sweet drink. See **MEAD**.
METHINKS, v. *imperf.* It appears to me. See to **THINK**.
METHOD, s. order, way, manner; μέθοδος; L. *methodus*; F. *methode*.
METRE, s. measure, verse; μέτρον; L. *metrum*. See **METE**.
METTLE, s. courage, sprightliness; T. *muthwillie*, mut-

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will; B. *moedwill*, animation, frowardness, from G. *mod*; T. *muth*, the mind. See *Moody*.

MEW, *s.* 1. a coop, a cage; but properly a receptacle for hawks changing their feathers, and a place for changing carriages, horses and whatever belonged to the chase. L. B. *muta*; It. *muta*; F. *mue*, from L. *muto*. See *MUE*.
2. A sea fowl; S. *mæw*; T. *mowe*; B. *meeuw*; W. *mew*; F. *mouelle*, from its cry. See to *MEW*.

MEW, *v.* to cry like a cat; Isl. *miaua*; D. *mawe*; T. *mauen*; W. *mewian*; F. *miauler*.

MICHE, *v. n.* to be idle, hid, concealed; S. *mæctan*, to neglect, to be careless, *mithan*, to skulk: but the word appears to be T. *mauchen*, to conceal. See *MUGGER*.

MICKLE, *a.* much, great; G. *mickel*; Swed. *mickel*; S. *micel*. See *MUCH*.

MID, **MIDDLE**, **MIDST**, *a.* between, among, the half; Sans. *muddh*; G. *mid*; Swed. *mid*; S. *midd*; L. *medius*; *μέσος*.

MIDDLE AGES, *s.* the decline of the Roman empire; beginning with the fourth, and ending with the thirteenth century.

MIDGE, *s.* a gnat, a fly; P. *mije*; Sans. *mukkhee*; *μύγα*; L. *musca*; D. *myg*; S. *myge*; B. *mug*; Swed. *mygg*; T. *mucke*; F. *mouche*; Sp. *moschetta*.

MIDRIFF, *s.* the diaphragm; G. *midrif*; S. *medhrife*; from *mid* and *hrife*, the belly, a wrapper.

MIDWIFE, *s.* a person who delivers women; G. *mit*; D. *mid*, for *vit*, knowledge, wisdom, corresponding with F. *sage femme*, and Scot. *cannie wife*. G. *met* signifies skill, art; but B. *maia* is the Greek name for a midwife; A. *qabila*, skilful.

MIEN, *s.* countenance, look, air, manner; G. *mynd*; Swed. *mynd*, *mine*; D. *mine*; F. *mine*; Isl. *mena*. See *MUNS*, *MOUTH* and *MINE*.

MIGHT, *pret. of MAY*.

MIGHT, *s.* power, force; G. *maht*, *magt*; S. *maght*; D. *magt*; Swed. *makt*, from G. *meiga*, to have power. See *MAY*.

MILD, *a.* gentle, soft, lenitive; G. *mild*; Swed. *milder*; S. *mild*; T. *mild*.

MILDEW, *s.* blight, a disease in plants, mouldiness; L. *melligo*; F. *mielot*, a kind of sweetish gum produced on plants by defective vegetation, has been confounded in English with *meal* and *mould*. S. *mildeaw*; D. *meeldug*; T. *mehlthau*, *millaw*, dusty dew or moisture.

MILE, *s.* a measure of 1760 yards; but with the Romans 1000 paces; F. *mile*; It. *miglio*, from L. *mille*, a thousand.

MILK, *s.* a white nutritious fluid by which females nourish their young; G. *milch*; Swed. *mjeolk*; D. *melk*; T. *milch*; B. *melk*; S. *milc*; I. *meilg*.

MILL, *s.* a machine for grinding; *μύλη*; L. *mola*; D. *mælle*; T. *mühle*; S. *myln*; Arm. *meill*; W. *melen*; I. *muilion*; F. *moulin*, from G. *mala*; L. *molō*, to grind. See *MEAL*.

MILLET, *s.* a plant and its seed; A. *mileb*; F. *millet*; It. *milgio*.

MILLINER, *s.* one who makes women's caps and sells ribbands, &c. O. E. *milloner*, supposed to have been originally a dress maker from *Milan*; but probably from G. *milla*; Swed. *mella*, to meddle, to divide, interfere, deal; venders of housings were called horse milliners. See *MELL* and *MONGER*.

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MILT, *s. 1.* the spleen; Isl. *millte*; Swed. *mjælte*; D. *milt*; S. *milt*; T. *miltz*; Arm. *melch*; It. *miltza*.
2. The soft roe of fish, from its milky appearance; D. *melken*; T. *milch*. F. *laite du poisson*.

MIME, *s.* a mimic, a buffoon; *μῖμος*; L. *mimus*; It. *mimo*; F. *mime*.

MINABET, *s.* a turret, pillar or spire; A. *meenar*; P. *minar*; F. *minaret*.

MINCE, *v.* to cut into small pieces, to relate with caution, to speak small and imperfectly; F. *mincer*; S. *minsian*. See *MINISH*.

MIND, *s.* intellectual power, opinion, sentiment, remembrance, attention, recollection; G. *mod*; Swed. *mod*, correspond with L. *animus*; and *minne*; Swed. *minne*; D. *minde*; S. *gemind*; Sans. *mun*; L. *mens*, signify properly memory; G. *inna*; T. *innen*, to hold internally.

MINE, *pron. poss. belonging to me, my own*; P. *mine*; G. *min*; Swed. *min*; S. *myn*; T. *mein*; F. *mien*; L. *meus*; It. *mio*.

MINE, *s.* a place where minerals are dug, a hole, a cavern; D. *mine*; T. *mine*; B. *myn*; Swed. *mina*; Arm. *mnyn*; W. *mwn*; I. *mein*; Sp. *mina*; F. *mine*; It. *mina*. See *MOUTH*, *MINT* and *MUNS*.

MINERAL, *s.* a hard fossil substance; F. *mineral*, from *mine*, as fossil from L. *fossa*.

MINGLE, *v. a.* to mix, to compound; G. *meinga*; S. *mengen*; B. *mengen*, *mengelen*; T. *mengen*, *manegen*; *μυρύω*. See *MANY*.

MINIATURE, *s.* a painting, a small picture in water colours; F. *miniature*; Sp. *miniatura*, from L. *minio*, to paint with minium. We have confounded this word with L. *minus*.

MINIKIN, *a.* small, diminutive, a very small pin; G. *min*, *minna*; B. *min*; T. *min*; W. *main*; *μένω*; L. *minus*.

MINIM, *s.* a dwarf, a small type, a short note in music; L. *minimus*.

MINION, *s.* a favourite, a creature of affection; T. *minion*, *mina*; B. *minnen*, *min*; F. *mignon*; Arm. *mig-non*, a darling; from G. *vin*, *min*, affection, friendship, love. The root appears to be G. *una*, to love. See *VENUS*.

MINISH, *v. a.* to make less, impair, cut off, hash; Swed. *miniska*, from G. *minn*; L. *minus*, small; F. *mincer*; *μινίσσω*; L. *minuo*.

MINISTER, *s.* a person employed in the government or church, an agent; L. *minister*; F. *ministre*, an attendant, servitor, waiter, assistant.

MINIUM, *s.* red lead, a mineral; L. B. *minium*; D. *minie*, from *mine*.

MINNOCK, *s.* an elf, an urchin, a mischievous child, a saucy girl; perhaps from G. *mein*; S. *man*, *myn*; Swed. *mehn*, perverse, wrong, and G. *ug*; I. *og*, a young person. See *MINX*.

MINNOW, or **MENNOW**, *s.* a very small fish; Sp. *mena*, from L. *minus*.

MINOR, *s.* one under age, the second proposition of a syllogism; L. *minor*.

MINSTER, *s.* a monastery, cathedral church; L. *monasterium*; T. *munster*; S. *minstre*.

MINSTREL, *s.* a musician. *Ἄulos*, a pipe, was added to *minister* in forming L. B. *ministrulus*, *menestralus*; Sp. *menestrel*, a performer of music. *Aulos* was afterwards omitted, and L. B. *menestrum*, *menetrum*, signi-

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fying a pipe, produced F. *menestrier*, a piper. *Alans* had the same signification.

MINT, *s.* 1. a place where money is coined. L. *moneta*, money, seems to be derived from G. and Swed. *mynd*, a mien, face or image; whence S. *mynetian*; B. *munten*; T. *muntzen*, to coin. The Eastern ruppee, known in Russia as ruble, is from Sans. *roop*; P. *roo*, a face; although now, through Mahometan superstition, that coin bears only an inscription. See **MINE**, **MISEN**, **MUNS** and **MONEY**.

2. A heap, a multitude. See **MOUNT**.

MINUET, *s.* a stately regular dance; F. *minuet*; It. *minuto*, from L. *minute*, nice, accurate, graceful.

MINX, *s.* a saucy perverse girl. See **MINNOCK**.

MIRACLE, *s.* a sight, wonder, some act that is contrary to human nature; L. *miraculum*, from L. *miror*; P. *mihra*, to see, to behold.

MIRADOR, *s.* a seeing place, a balcony; Sp. from L. *miror*; P. *mihra*, from *raa*, to see.

MIRE, *s.* 1. mud, wet dirt, filth; G. *myra*; Swed. *myru*; B. *moer*; T. *moder*, wet, dirt, mud.

2. An emmet; P. *mur*; G. *maur*; S. *miru*; Swed. *myra*; B. *mier*; W. *myr*; *μύρα*. See **PISMIRE**.

MIRROUR or MIRROR, *s.* a looking glass, a show, a pattern; A. *mirut*; L. *miror*. See **MIRADOR**.

MIRTH, *s.* laughter, joy, gladness; S. *myrthe*, merry-hood. See **MERRY**.

MIS, a prefix denoting failure or deviation in all the G. dialects; F. *mes*. See **MISS**.

MISANTHROPE, *s.* a hater of mankind; *μισθρόπος*.

MISCELLANY, *s.* a mixture, a composition of various things; L. *miscellanea*.

MISCHIEF, *s.* injury, damage, harm; contracted from *mis achieveance*, a misdeed.

MISCIBLE, *a.* mixible; from L. *misceo*.

MISCREANT, *s.* an unbeliever, a term of the greatest reprobation among Christians and Mahometans, a vile wretch; F. *mescrant*. The word is formed by prefixing the negative *mis* to L. *credens*, believing.

MISER, *s.* a sordid covetous wretch, who suffers from privations; L. *miser*.

MISLE, *v. n.* to rain in very small drops; properly to *mistle*, from *mist*.

MISS, 1. a contraction of Mistress applied to a young lady. Mistress is still pronounced Misses by the vulgar, who, to avoid the sound of our plural, contracted the word into Miss; but the original term is generally considered more respectful; B. *meisje*, a little girl or servant, is the diminutive of G. *mai*, *meidje*, a maid.

2. A failure; from the verb.

MISS, *v.* to go beside the mark, fail, escape, omit; G. *missa*; Swed. *missa*; T. *missen*; S. *missian*; B. *missen*, to deviate, to pervert, confuse; pret. G. *miste*; D. *mist*, our *mist* for *missed*. The root of this verb is G. *um*, *ym*, around, about; whence *yms*, *ims*, *ymis*, vacillation, deviation, change; *ymisa*, and *missa*, to go hither and thither, to err, to fail.

MISSAL, *s.* the mass book. See **MASS**.

MIST, *s.* a low thin cloud, fog, dimness; S. *mist*; B. *mist*; T. *mist*.

MISTLETOE, *s.* a plant that grows on trees, particularly the apple and ash; but perhaps never found on the oak naturally. The Druids, however, had probably contrived to cultivate it on that tree, and practised

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much religious mystery in gathering it. G. *mistletein*; S. *mystelta*; Swed. *mistelten*; T. *mistel*; G. *mistle*; S. *misl*, discolour, and G. *tein*, *ta*, a branch, was evidently the origin of the name. The Gauls called it *guy*, their corrupt pronunciation of L. *viscus*.

MISTRESS, *s.* a woman who governs, a sweetheart, a concubine. The feminine of Master.

MISY, *s.* a kind of mineral; *μίση*.

mite, *s.* 1. a small coin or particle; T. *meit*, *meid*, *medel*; B. *myte*; G. *mith*, small, minute, from *meida*; M. G. *maitan*, to divide, cut.

2. A small insect; D. *mide*; T. *made*; B. *migt*; F. *mite*, from its smallness, as the preceding word. It was also called *mal* in Gothic, which signifies, like insect, a particle or animalcula. See **MAD**.

MITIGATE, *v. a.* to alleviate, mollify; L. *mitigo*.

MITRE, *s.* 1. an episcopal crown; *μίτρα*; G. *mitur*; L. *mitra*; F. *mitre*. It was apparently a *tiara* worn by the priests of Mithras; from P. *mehr*, the sun; Sans. *Mahadeva*, the great God, the divinity of fire; *Mithridates*, from Chald. Heb. and P. *dat*, *dad*, justice.

2. The joining of boards by acute angles, resembling those of a mitre; a term used by carpenters.

MITTENS, *s. pl.* gloves without fingers; L. *manitia*; F. *mitane*, a glove.

MIX, *v. a.* to mingle, unite, join; *μίγειν*; L. *misceo*; T. *mischen*.

MIXEN, *s.* a dung heap, a compost; S. *mixen*, *meoxen*, from *muck*; sometimes confounded with *mixing*, a compost. Scotch *midding* is from *mow*, a heap, and *dung*; D. *moegding*.

MIZZEN, *s.* the mast in the stern of a ship; Swed. *mesan*; D. *mesan*, *besan*; B. *bizaan*; F. *basenne*; It. *mizzana*; Sp. *mezana*.

MIZZY, *s.* a bog, quagmire, swamp; Arm. *mouis*; W. *mize*. See **Moss** and **Moist**.

MOAN, *v. n.* to grieve, to lament; S. *mænan*, to express grief. It is probable that our word may be cognate with *woe*; as the Gothic transmutations of *v* and *m* were frequent.

MOAT, *s.* a canal or ditch made round a castle; Sp. *mota*; F. *motte*; L. B. *mota*, apparently from A. *ma*, *mao*; *μᾶ*; G. *moda*, *moa*, water; Swed. *ma*, *mad*, a marsh or fen.

MOB, *s.* 1. the populace; contracted from **MOBILE**.

2. A woman's cap; B. *mop*, *moff*; Scot. *mabbie*. See **MUFF** and **HOOD**.

MOBILE, *s.* cause of motion, sphere, mob, rout; L. *mobile*; F. *mobile*.

MOCHA, *a.* a stone containing figures of trees; It. *pietra mosca*, from L. *muscosus*, the moss stone.

MOCK, *v. a.* to imitate, mimic, deride, deceive; *μοκάω*; F. *moquer*; W. *moccio*.

MODE, *s.* a form, fashion, way, state, appearance; L. *modus*; It. *modo*; F. *mode*; Sans. *mut*.

MODEL, *s.* a copy, pattern, representation, mould. From **MODE**.

MODERATE, *a.* temperate, sober, mild, reasonable; L. *moderatus*; It. *moderato*.

MODIFY, *v. a.* to shape, change the form or mode; F. *modifier*, from L. *modus facere*.

MODWALL, *s.* a kind of woodpecker; G. *meid* is wood, and S. *wigol*, from G. *ve*, *veg*, holy, consecrated; apparently a name given to birds of divination. See **WITWALL** and **HICKWALL**.

M O N

MOHAIR, *s.* a thread or stuff made of silky hair ; F. *mouaire, moire* ; T. *moor* ; B. *moor*, from P. *moo*, fine hair ; A. *mojacer, mushir*, hairy.

MORDER, *v. a.* to make crazy, to madden ; M. G. *moda*, crazy. See **MAD**.

MOIDORE, *s.* a Portugal gold coin in value 27 shillings ; L. *moneta de auro*.

MOIETY, *s.* the half, the one of two equal parts ; F. *moitié* ; It. *meta*, from L. *medietas*.

MOIL, *v. l.* to drudge, toil, labour ; G. *modila*, from *moed, mod* ; Swed. *möd, matt* ; S. *moethe* ; T. *mude* ; Scot. *muddle*, fatigue, trouble. See **MUDDLE**.

2. To daub, to sprinkle; to muddle, from *mud*, confounded with F. *mouiller*, to wet.

3. To stain, spot, paint ; T. *mallen*, from G. *mal* ; S. *mal*, a spot.

MOIST, *a.* wet in a small degree, juicy ; F. *moist* ; Arm. *mous*, from L. *madius*.

MOKY, *a.* dark, foggy, perhaps corrupted from *murky*. See **MUGGY**.

MOLE, *s.* 1. a natural spot on the skin ; T. *mahl* ; Swed. *mål* ; S. *mal* ; L. *macula*.

2. A false conception ; L. *mola* ; F. *mole* ; Sp. *mola*.

3. A small animal ; B. *mol*, contracted from *Moilewarp*.

4. A round pier or dike ; L. *moles* ; F. *mole* ; Sp. *muelle*.

MOLEST, *v. a.* to trouble, disturb, vex ; L. *molesto* ; F. *molester*.

MOLEWARP, *s.* a small animal called a mole. See **MOULDWARP**.

MOLLIFY, *v. a.* to soften, assuage, quiet, from L. *mollis* and *facere*.

MOLLY, *s.* a girl's name, generally used for Mary ; M. G. *mawilo* ; S. *meoule* ; Scot. *mull*, dim. of G. *mey*, a maid. The Goths used *illo* as a diminutive ; *barnillo*, was a little child. Maids of honour were anciently called the Queen's *mcys*. Mary, however, may have become *Maly*, from the usual intermutation of *r* and *l*. See **SALLY**.

MOLASSES, or **MOLASSES**, *s.* treacle, dregs of sugar ; Heb. *malatz* ; μίλτε ; It. *melazzo* ; F. *melasse* ; μίλη, honey, and μίλιστα, a bee.

MOLY, *s.* a kind of rue or wild garlick ; μόλυ ; L. *moly* ; but Tartar *mola* ; Swed. *mola* ; T. *melde*, is our orach.

MOME, *s.* a dull, stupid fellow, a mis-shapen cub, a blockhead. The word was anciently *mawn* ; B. *moon*. See **MOONCALF**.

MONDAY, *s.* the second day of the week ; *Mondag* in all the Gothic dialects ; from Moon and **DAY**.

MONEY, *s.* metal coined for public use ; S. *mynet* ; T. *muinitz* ; Swed. *mynt* ; Sclav. *mince* ; L. *moneta* ; It. *moneta* ; F. *monnoie* ; W. *mwnai* ; from G. *mynd*, mint, a countenance, face, image. See **MINT**.

MONEYWORT, *s.* an herb called in botany *nummularia*.

MONGER, *s.* a dealer ; G. *mangare* ; Swed. *mangere* ; from *mänga* ; S. *mangian*, to deal in many articles ; L. *mango*, a grater. See **MANY**.

MONGREL, *a.* any thing of a mixed breed ; from the same root with *mang* and *monger*. See **MANY**.

MONK, *s.* a religious recluse ; μονχός, a solitary person ; L. *monachus* ; G. *munk*, and adopted in all Christian countries.

MONKEY, *s.* an ape, baboon, a silly fellow ; supposed to be dim. of S. *mon*, a man, a manikin ; P. *maimoon, mono* ; Port. *mono*, a name perhaps adopted from the

M O R

Moors, to which *caō*, a dog, may have been added to form our word.

MONSOON, *s.* a shifting trade wind ; A. *monsom*, a season. The year in Asia is divided into two monsoons, the summer and the winter.

MONTERO, *s.* Sp. a horseman's cap, or mounting cap ; from *montar*, to ride.

MONTH, *s.* the space of four weeks ; P. *maheena* ; G. *manad* ; T. *monat* ; S. *monath* ; L. *mensis*, from P. *mah* ; G. *man* ; μήν ; S. *mon*, the moon.

MONTHSMIND, *s.* an earnest desire ; G. *ma*, our *mo*, much, great, seems to have been prefixed to G. *unath*, in forming Isl. *munad*, desire, affection ; *munath* *mind*, a mind of affection.

Mood, *s.* 1. temper of mind, disposition ; G. *mod* ; Swed. *mod* ; S. *mod* ; B. *moed* ; T. *mutt*, mind, will, spirit, courage.

2. A term in grammar ; L. *modus*.

MOODY, *a.* 1. wayward, passionate, spirited ; S. *modig* ; B. *moedig* ; T. *muthig*, from *mood*. See **METTLE**.

2. Mental, intellectual ; from *mood*, the mind.

MOON, *s.* the nocturnal luminary ; P. *mah* ; μήν ; G. *mana* ; Swed. *mana* ; S. *mona* ; Isl. *mona* ; B. *maan* ; T. *mond*.

MOONCALF, *s.* a monster, a false conception, an ideot, a term of abuse ; T. *monkalb*, from G. *mæin* ; S. *man*, false, spurious ; B. *moon*, an evil spirit, and G. *alf*, a conception, a foetus, corrupted into calf, which is G. *ku alf*, the offspring of a cow.

MOOR, *s.* 1. a marsh or fen ; G. *maer* ; T. *mor* ; B. *moer*.

2. A heath, black earth covered with ling ; G. *moar* ; S. *mor* ; Scot. *mure* ; Isl. *moor* ; S. *more*, which, from its dark heathy appearance, is also a mountain.

3. A cable ; A. *marra*, a cable ; Port. *amarra* ; Sp. *amarra*.

4. A negro, an African ; L. *maurus* ; It. *moro* ; Sp. *moro*.

5. A term in venery, when the deer is slain ; L. *mors* ; F. *mor*.

MOOR, *v. a.* to fasten with a cable. From *moor*, a cable ; Port. *marrar* ; F. *amarrer* ; Sp. *amarrar*.

MOOSE, *s.* a large American deer, called by the natives *poose* and *wampoose*.

MOOT, *v.* to argue, to plead a mock cause ; G. *mota, molgian* ; Swed. *mota* ; S. *motian*, to encounter, to run against, to dispute. See to **MEET**.

MOP, *s.* 1. a flocky utensil to clean houses. Named perhaps from its resemblance to a muff or mob.

2. A wry mouth ; F. *moue*, from *mouth*. See **MUFFLE**.

MOPE, *v.* to be drowsy or stupid ; μίω ἀπαντέλλειν, to close the eyes.

MOPE, MOPUS, *s.* a drone, a stupid person ; μίωψ ; L. *myops*.

MOPPET, MOPSY, *s.* a puppet made of rags. See **MAMMET**.

MORAL, *a.* belonging to manners ; L. *moralis* ; F. *morale*.

MORASS, *s.* a fen, bog, marsh ; from *Moor* ; Swed. *morass* ; T. *morast*.

MORE or **MOE**, *a.* greater in number, quality, quantity or size, the comparative of *much* ; G. *meir* ; Swed. *mer* ; T. *mehr* ; S. *mare*. It is contracted from *marer*, as G. *mar*, *mer*, signified much or great, and corresponds with P. *mihtar*, from *mih* ; Sans. *maha*, great. See **MUCH**.

M O S

MOREL, *s.* an acid cherry; but properly the *alkakengi*; L. *morilla solanum*; F. *morell*.

MORELAND, *s.* a mountainous or waste country; Isl. *mör*; S. *mor*, and *morland*, whence *Westmoreland*, and *Morne* in Ireland. See **MOOR**.

MORGAY, *s.* a great sword; W. and Arm. *maur clez*; I. *claidham mor*; L. *gladius major*.

MORIL, *s.* a kind of mushroom; F. *morille*; T. *morcheln*; Sp. *morel*, from its dark colour. It is called in Swed. *murkla*, perhaps G. *morkulle*, black cap. See **MURRAY**.

MORION, **MURRION**, *s.* armour for the head, a Moorish helmet, any thing Moorish; F. *moriane*.

MORKIN, *s.* a wild beast found dead; a term with hunters; L. *morticinus*.

MORLING, *s.* the wool taken from a dead sheep; F. *mortelane*, from L. *mortui lana*.

MORNING, *s.* the first part of the day; G. *morni*, *morgan*; S. *marne*; D. *morgen*; T. *morgen*. See **OR**, soon, early.

MORPHEW, *s.* a disorder of the skin, appearing in tawny spots; L. B. *morphea*; Port. *morphea*; It. *morfea*.

MORRIS-DANCE, *s.* a Moorish dance.

MORROW, *s.* the day after the present; T. *morgen*. See **MORNING**. The morrow, or to-morrow, corresponds with the F. *demain*, from L. *de mane*.

MORSE, *s.* the river horse; G. *mar*, the sea, and *ors*, a horse. It appears to be confounded sometimes with *marox*, the sea ox. The F. *marsouin*, a porpoise, is G. *marsuin*, the sea swine.

MORSEL, *s.* a mouthful, a bit, a small quantity; F. *morceau*, *morceille*, from L. *morsus*, a bite.

MORT, *s.* 1. a tune at the death of game, called also a moor; L. *mors*; F. *mort*.

2. A great quantity, a heap; G. *margt*, *murth*; S. *mært*; T. *merheit*. G. *morgtal*, a great number, vulgarly a mortal deal. See **MORE** and **TALE**.

MORTAR, *s.* 1. a strong vessel wherein materials are pounded to pieces; L. *mortarium*; F. *mortier*.

2. What is beaten in a mortar, a mixture of lime and sand with water, to cement stones or bricks; F. *mortier*.

3. a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown; F. *mortier*, from its resembling the vessel used in pounding materials.

MORTGAGE, *s.* a dead pledge, a security; F. *mortgage*, from L. *mortuus*, and *Gage*.

MORTISE, *s.* a joint in wood, a term in joinery; F. *mortais*; Arm. *murtase*; W. *mortais*; I. *moirtis*, from L. *mordeo*.

MORTLING, *s.* the wool of a dead sheep. See **MORLING**.

MORTMAIN, *s.* an inalienable estate; F. *main morte*; L. *manus mortua*. An estate in dead hand; that is made over to a guild or corporation, whence it cannot be alienated.

MOSAIC, *s.* variegated work with jewels, glass or shells; F. *mosaïque*; It. *mosaico*, supposed to be from *μεσαίας*, skilful, beautiful; but G. *moskue*; D. *maske*; T. *moesch*; W. *masg*; Arm. *maisk*, all signify, like L. *macula*, reticulated or spotted work. See **MESH**.

MOSCHETTO, *s.* a gnat; Port. *moschetto*, from *mosca*; L. *musoa*.

MOSK, **MOSQUE**, *s.* a Mahometan temple; A. *musjid*; F. *mosque*; It. *moschia*.

Moss, *s.* 1. a substance growing on trees and stones;

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Isl. *moss*; B. *mosch*; Swed. *mossa*; T. *moos*; F. *mousse*; L. *muscus*.

2. A bog, the substance of which peat is made; Swed. *mossa*; T. *mosz*; I. *maotk*, have the same purport, and appear to be *morass*, with the *r* omitted. See **MARSH**.

MOST, *s.* greatest in size, number, quality or quantity; G. *mest*, *maest*; S. *mæst*; Swed. *mest*; T. *meist*; B. *meest*, the superlative of much, and of M. G. *maiza*, more, corresponding with *μέγας*. The T. *merest*, used as most, is probably the right word. See **MORE** and **MAST**.

MOT, for **MOUGHT** or **MIGHT**; S. *mot*; B. *moet*. See **MAY**.

MOTE, *s.* 1. a small particle; G. *mio*, *mith*; S. *mot*; Swed. *mot*; I. *miot*. See **MITE**.

2. Used in composition, as an assembly or meeting; G. *mot*; Swed. *mote*; S. *mot*. See to **MEET**.

3. A ditch. See **MOAT**.

MOTH, *s.* a small insect that eats cloth; S. *moth*; T. *motte*; B. *mot*; Swed. *macit*. See **MAD**.

MOTHER, *s.* 1. she who has borne a child; P. *madur*; Sans. *mata*, *matri*; Hind. *mattara*; G. *moder*; D. *moder*; Swed. *moder*; T. *mutter*; B. *moeder*, *moer*; *μήτη*; L. *mater*; It. Sp. *madre*; I. *mathawr*.

2. Scum, lees of liquors; B. *modder*; Swed. *mudder*; T. *moder*. See **MUD**.

MOTION, *s.* the act of moving, a proposal; L. *motio*; F. *motion*; It. *mozione*.

MOTIVE, *s.* the cause of action; L. *motus*; It. *motivo*; F. *motif*.

MOTLEY or **MOTLY**, *a.* mixed, speckled. See **MEDLEY**.

MOTTO, *s.* a short sentence prefixed; *μόδιος*; L. *mutus*; It. *motto*; F. *mot*, a word.

MOVE, *v.* to put in motion, to walk, to propose; L. *moveo*; F. *mouvoir*.

MOULD, *s.* 1. a kind of fur or discolour, fustiness; M. G. *malo*; D. *mull*, rust, smut, foulness in corn; G. *mal*; S. *mal*; Swed. *mål*, a spot, a stain.

2. Earth, soil, loam; G. *maal*, *mold*; Swed. *mould*; S. *mold*, dust, ashes, small cinders.

3. A kind of ulcer, a kibe; Swed. *moegel*; D. *muel*; F. *mule*.

4. A form, a cast, a model; F. *moule*; Sp. *molde*, from L. *modulus*.

MOULDWARP, *s.* a mole; G. *boldwarp*; S. *mold weorp*, that throws up mould. See **WHARF**.

MOULT, *v. a.* to shed the feathers; anciently written *mowt*, from *mue*.

MOUND, *s.* a fence, a bank of earth; G. *mund*, defence, protection; Swed. *mynda*; S. *mundian*, to defend; L. *munitus*, fortified. The word is confounded with *mount*.

MOUNT, *s.* a hill, a small eminence; L. *mons*; F. *mont*; It. Sp. and Port. *monte*, have not only our signification, but also a heap, store, hoard or bank of money. The vulgar expression of “a mint of money,” properly signifies a mount of money.

MONTEBANK, *s.* a quack, a stage doctor; literally one who mounts a bench to sell medicines; F. *montabane*.

MOURN, *v. a.* to grieve, bewail, wear black; Sans. *maran*, to die, M. G. *mournan*; T. *mornen*; S. *murnan*; L. *moeror*, to grieve; F. *morne*, melancholy.

MOUSE, *s.* 1. a small quadruped; Sans. *mushi*, *moosa*; P. *mush*; *mus*; L. *mus*; D. *muus*; B. *mus*; Swed.

M U F

mus; *S. mus*; *T. maus*, a species of small rat. *Sans. mush*, signifies steal; *μύω*, to conceal.

2. A small bird, a finch, a titmouse; *P. mush*; *Swed. mes*; *D. muse*; *B. muesch, mus*; *S. mase*; *F. mesange*; a general name for small birds. See **MUSKET** a hawk.

MOUTH, *s.* the aperture in the head where food is received, a distortion of that feature, a grimace, an entrance; *Sans. moonh*; *Hind. munh*; *G. mun, munth*; *Swed. mun*; *T. mund*; *B. mond*; *M. G. munths*; *S. muth*; *Arm. muzz*; *Scot. mow*; *F. moue*. The word appears to originate from *G. in, int*, an entrance; whence *G. minn*; *Swed. mynne, myning*, an orifice, an opening inward; and *G. mund, mynd*, like *L. os*, signified the countenance. See **MIEN, MINE** and **MINT**.

Mow, *s.* a heap of hay or corn; *S. mowe, muha, muga, muega*; *Scot. moch*; *It. mucchio*, apparently the same with our *much*; *Isl. mocka*, to heap, is from *G. auka*, to increase.

Mow, *v. a.* to cut down or reap; *G. maitha, meida*; *D. meye*; *Isl. maa*; *B. maayen*; *T. mahen*; *S. mawan*; *ஆவ*; *L. meto*.

2. To raise in mows; from the noun.

MUCH, *a.* large, long in time, many; *P. mih*; *Sans. maha*, and *μύων*, signified great; *G. mik, miuk, mug*; *Isl. mioc*; *Swed. mike*; *T. mich*; *S. mycell*; *Polish moc*; *Sclav. moeck*; *Arm. myg*, many, great. The *G. auk, eyk*, signified increase, augmentation, to which *ma*, more, may have been prefixed. See **Mow**. The resemblance of *Sp. mucho*, to our word, arises from the corrupt pronunciation of *L. mulus*.

MUCID, *a.* slimy, mouldy, musty; *L. mucidus*.

MUCK, *s.* 1. dung for manure, dirt; *G. myk*; *Swed. mok*; *S. moec, meox*; *D. moeg*. *G. eyk*; *Swed. ok*, whence our *ox*, signified beasts of labour in general; to which *mow*, a heap, seems to have been prefixed, to express a heap of dung made by cattle. See **MIXEN**.

2. The vulgar pronunciation of *amok*, a Malay word, which signifies slaughter. It denotes a state of desperation, where the person wishes to kill or be killed. See **MATE**.

MUCKENDER, MUCKADOR, *s.* a dirty handkerchief; *Sp. mocadero*; *F. mouchoir*, from *L. mucus*, snot.

MUCKER, *a.* 1. dark, obscure; *Swed. morkur*. See **MURK**.

2. Concealed, clandestine, hidden; *Swed. mjugg*; *T. mauger*, from *mauchen*, to conceal; *G. smuga*, to smuggle. See **MICHE**.

3. Usurious, penurious, hoarding, sordid; *Scot. muker*; *O. E. muckre*; *Isl. mocka*, to heap, as well as our word *mow*, a heap, and *much*, is formed from *G. auka*, to increase; whence also *Swed. ocker*; *T. wucher*, interest, usury.

MUD, *s.* wet dirt, mire; *G. mod*; *Swed. modd, mudder*; *B. maed, modder*; *T. moder*, mire, filth, scum; cognate with *μόδω*; *L. madeo*, and *W. mydyd*. See **MOAT**.

MUDGLE, *v. a.* 1. to make half drunk; *μόδω*. See **MEAD**.

2. To toil, fatigue, drudge; *G. modila*, from *mod, mæd*; *Swed. matt*. See **MOIL**.

MUDWALL, *s.* a bird. See **MODWALL**.

MUE, *v.* to cast feather, to moult, to shed, to dung; a term in venery. See **MEW**.

MUFF, *s.* a warm cover for the hands; *D. muffe*; *Swed. muff*; *T. muff*; *B. moff*; *F. moufle*; supposed to be from *mouth*, but probably from *G. hufa*; *Swed. huf*,

M U N

a veil, hood or covering; *Swed. hufa*; *Scot. hap*, to cover or conceal. See **MOB**.

MUFFIN, *s.* a small loaf of fine flower; *F. miche*, fine. See **MANCHET**.

MUFFLE, *s.* 1. a mouth, a cheek; *G. maugla*; *Swed. mule*; *T. muff, maule*; *D. muile*; *B. muile*; *F. moufle*, the mouth.

2. A mouth cover in chemistry; *F. moufle*.

MUFTI, *s.* the Turkish high priest; *A. mofti*, wise, sapient.

MUG, *s.* a cup to drink out of; *G. miots*; *Swed. moet*; *B. mutsie*, a measure, a quart; *Scot. mutchkin*. See to **METE**.

MUGGER, *a.* clandestine. See **MUCKER** and **SMUGGLE**.

MUGGY, *a.* misty, damp, moist; *P. migh*, a cloud; *Isl. mugga*; *Scot. mochy*, foggy.

MUGWORT, *s.* a species of wormwood; from *T. and Scot. mach, maw*, a worm, and *wort*, corrupted into wood in wormwood. See **MAD**.

MULATTO, *s.* one begotten between a black and a white; from **MULE**.

MULBERRY, *s.* a tree and its fruit; properly *murberry*, from *L. morus*; *F. meure*; *T. maulbeere*.

MULCT, *s.* a fine of money; *L. mulcta*.

MULE, *s.* an animal generated between a horse and an ass; *L. mulus*; *F. mulet*; *μούλος*.

MULL, *v. a.* to warm liquor with sugar and spice; *L. mollio*.

MULLAR, *s.* a stone to grind colours; *T. muhler*, a grinder. See **MILL**.

MULLEN, *s.* a plant; *T. wullen*; *F. molene*, from its wooliness.

MULLET, *s.* 1. the name of a fish, a barbel; *μύλλος*; *L. mullus*; *F. mulet*.

2. In heraldry, a star denoting a fourth son; *F. molette*, a little mill, which it resembles; from *L. mola*.

MULTI, a Latin prefix signifying many.

MULTURE, *s.* a toll for grinding corn; *L. molitura*.

MUM, *interj.* Hush; a word used by people when masked; *B. mom*; *F. momon*. See **MUMM**.

MUM, *s.* wheat ale; *D. mumme*; *T. mumme*; *B. mon*; *F. mum*.

MUMBLE, *v. l.* to speak inwardly or indistinctly; from **MUMM**.

2. To grumble or mutter; *G. maugla*; *Swed. mumla*, to mouth. See **MUFFLE**.

3. To mouth, to turn about with the tongue or lips. See **MUMP**.

MUMM, *v. n.* to frolic in disguise, to wear a mask; *Μούμπας*; from which is derived *Momus* the god of jest.

MUMMY, *s.* an embalmed corpse; *A. and P. momiya*, from *mom*, wax; *L. mumia*; *F. momie*.

MUMP, *v. a.* to nibble, bite quick, speak low and quick, to repeat over and over like a beggar, to beg; from *mow*, the mouth. See **MUMBLE** and **MOUTH**.

MUMPS, *s. pl.* 1. a swelling in the jaws, throat and mouth; from *Mow* and *Muffle*, the mouth.

2. Sullenness, the projection of the mouth in ill humour.

MUNCH, MAUNCH, MOUNCE, *v. n.* to chew quickly, to eat fast; *F. manger*, from *L. mando*.

MUND, *s.* protection, safety, peace, law; *G. mund*, protection; *S. mundian*, to defend.

MUNDANE, *a.* belonging to the world; *L. mundanus*; *F. mondane*.

M U S

MUNDIC, *s.* a kind of marcasite ; W. *mwndig*, from *mwn*, a mine.

MUNDIFY, *v. a.* to cleanse, to purify ; from L. *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.

MUNERARY, *a.* relating to a gift ; L. *munerarius*.

MUNS, *s.* the face ; G. *mun*, *mund*, the mouth, *mynd*, the countenance ; Sans. *moonh*. See MOUTH and MIEN.

MURDER, *s.* the act of killing unlawfully ; P. *moorg* ; Sans. *murt* ; G. *mord* ; Swed. *mord* ; T. *mord* ; *μίσης* ; L. *mors* ; F. *mort* ; It. *morto* ; W. *marwaidd*, death ; Sclav. *murha* ; Sans. *mara*, slain ; P. *murda*, a corpse ; G. *morden*, *maurther* ; Swed. *mordare* ; S. *morden* ; B. *moorder* ; I. *mortair* ; F. *meurtre*, slaughter, homicide.

MURE, *v. a.* to wall, to inclose with walls ; F. *murer* ; It. *murare*, from L. *murus*.

MURIATIC, *a.* briny, salt like brine ; from L. *muria*.

MURRAIN, *s.* a plague among cattle ; A. *murz* ; *μάραντος*, a distemper ; S. *morrina* ; F. *marrane*, a pining or melancholy.

MURRE, *s.* a cormorant ; W. *morvran*, the sea crow.

MURREY or MURREL, *a.* darkly red, a dark brown colour ; It. *morello*, from L. *morus*, a mulberry ; G. *mor*, red brown.

MURTH OF CORN, *s.* See MORT, a great quantity.

MUSCADINE, *s.* a kind of sweet grape, a sweet wine, a kind of pear, a confection ; F. *muscadin* ; It. *muscatello*, from L. *moschatus*, a nutmeg, any thing of that flavour.

MUSCLE, *s.* 1. a shell fish ; L. *musculus* ; F. *moule*, *moule*.
2. A fleshy fibre ; L. *musculus* ; It. *musculo* ; F. *muscle*.

MUSE, *v. n.* to ponder, think closely ; F. *muser* ; B. *muyser*. *Mūsē*, from *μίσης*, to inquire, approaches our word in meaning.

MUSHROOM, *s.* a spongy plant ; met. an upstart ; F. *mousseron*, from *μίσης* and *ἄρρεν*.

MUSIC, *s.* the science of melody and harmony ; *μουσική* ; L. *musica* ; It. *musica* ; F. *musique*.

MUSK, *s.* a strong perfume ; A. *mooshk* ; P. *mushk* ; *μίσχος* ; L. *muscus* ; It. *musco* ; F. *musc*.

MUSKET, *s.* 1. a soldier's hand gun ; It. *moschetto* ; F. *mechette*, a matchlock, from *μίσης* ; L. *myxa*, a match.
2. A male sparrow hawk ; from *mouse*, a sparrow. See MERLIN and MOUSE.

MUSKIN, *s.* a titmouse. See MOUSE.

MUSLIN, *s.* a kind of cotton cloth ; L. B. *muscolinum* ; F. *mouschein* ; Sp. *musolino*, said to have been brought from India to *Mousoul* ; but it may however be L. *muscolinum*, moss linen, as it is still called in Germany, nettle cloth.

M Y T

MUSSULMAN, *s.* a Mahometan believer ; A. *muslimon*, from *eslam*, salvation.

MUST, *s.* wine unfermented, wort ; L. *mustum* ; S. *must* ; F. *mout*, *moust*. See MUM.

MUST, *v.* to make or grow mouldy ; L. *muscito*, *mucesco* ; F. *moisir*.

MUST, *v. imperf.* to be obliged ; S. *most*, *mot* ; T. *musser*, from the same root with our *may* ; and the Danes use *maae* for our *may*, and also for *must*. The G. *muna*, and Scot. *man*, are cognates.

MUSTACHES or MUSTACHOES, *s. pl.* whiskers, hair on the upper lip ; *μύσης* ; Sp. *mustacho* ; F. *moustache*.

MUSTARD, *s.* a seed, plant and flower ; It. *mostardo* ; F. *moustarde* ; W. *mwstard* ; Sp. *mostaza* ; supposed to be L. *mustum ardens*.

MUSTER, *v. a.* to review, to assemble ; It. *mostrare* ; Sp. *mostrar*, from L. *monstrare*.

MUSTY, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with dampness ; L. *mucidus* ; It. *mucido*.

MUTE, *a.* dumb, silent, speechless ; L. *mutus* ; F. *muet* ; *μύεσθαι*.

MUTE, *v. n.* to change, to shed, to dung as birds ; L. *mutare* ; It. *mutare* ; F. *muter*. See MEW.

MUTILATE, *v. a.* to deprive of some essential part ; L. *mutilo*.

MUTINOUS, *a.* opposing lawful authority, seditious ; F. *mutin*, from L. *mutio* ; *μύεσθαι*.

MUTTER, *v.* to murmur, to grumble ; L. *muttio*, from *mutus* ; *μύεσθαι* ; F. *mot*, a word ; sometimes perhaps the frequentative of to MOUTH.

MUTTON, *s.* the flesh of a sheep, but properly of a wether ; F. *mouton* ; Arm. *mout* ; W. *molt* ; I. *moltin*, from L. *mutilatus*, castrated.

MUTUAL, *a.* acting in return, reciprocal ; L. *mutualis* ; F. *mutuel*.

MUZZLE, *s.* the mouth, a fastening for the mouth ; Arm. *muzzel* ; F. *museau* ; It. *muso* ; Sp. *bozal* ; I. *busial* ; the intermutations of *m* and *b* were frequent. See MOUTH.

MYOLOGY, *s.* the doctrine of the muscles, from *μύεσθαι* and *λόγος*.

MYRIAD, *s.* the number of ten thousand ; *μύρια*.

MYRMIDON, *s.* a constable, a soldier ; *μυρμιδῶν*.

MYRRH, *s.* a strong aromatic gum ; A. *moor* ; *μύρρα* ; L. *myrrha* ; F. *myrrhe*.

MYRTLE, *s.* a fragrant evergreen shrub ; *μύρτος* ; L. *myrtus* ; F. *myrte*.

MYSTERY, *s.* something sacredly obscure, a secret, a trade ; *μυστήριον* ; L. *mysterium* ; F. *mystère*. It properly signified a trade or art, the secrets of which were revealed only to the initiated.

MYTHOLOGY, *s.* a system of heathen worship ; *μυθολογία*.

N

N A P

N, a semivowel, has, in English, an invariable sound; **N**, as mine, name, net: but sometimes almost lost after m; as hymn, condemn. In Gothic, Arabian and Persian, unless when initial, it was not pronounced in colloquial discourse. Our words Back and Bank had no original difference; and we have transformed the L. *Brachium* into Branch, while we use it without the n in Brace and Bracket. The Latin *Quantus* and *Quotus* have no radical difference, and *Λύνξ* is the Latin *Lynx*.

NAB, *v. a.* to catch unawares; G. *nama*; Isl. *nima*; S. *niman*; T. *nehmen*; Swed. *nappa*; D. *naape*; Scot. *num, nip, nap*. See **NIM** and **SNAP**.

NACKER, *s.* a shell called mother of pearl; Sp. *nacar*; F. *nacre*; A. *nosgru, noogru*.

NADIR, *s.* the point in the heavens opposite to the zenith. A. *anadir*.

NAG, *s.* a riding horse; G. *gnegg*; B. *nagge*; T. *nack, nickel*. See **NEIGH**.

NAIL, *s.* 1. an iron pin, the claw of a bird, the corneous substance on the toes and fingers; G. *nagl*; Swed. *nagel*; D. *nagel*; S. *nägl*; T. *nagel*.

2. A measure of length, the 16th part of a yard. Nail and Knuckle were different measures, but seem to have been confounded. See **ELBOW**.

NAKED, *a.* uncovered, bare, plain; G. *naken*; Swed. *nakot*; S. *nacod*; T. *nackend, nacket*; B. *naakt*; Slav. *nagi*; Turk. and Tart. *nagu*; Hind. *nigut*.

NAME, *s.* an appellation, title, renown; G. P. and Sans. *nam*; Swed. *namn*; Isl. *nafn*; M. G. *namo*; T. *name*; S. *nama*; B. *naem*; L. *nomen*; It. *nome*; F. *nom*: Sans. P. and Heb. *nam*, to say, to tell.

NANCY, NANNY, *s.* used as a diminutive of Agnes, is perhaps from *narsi*, a girl.

NAP, *s.* 1. a short sleep; A. P. Hind. and Heb. *naom, nuom*, sleep; T. *nafzen*, to sleep.

2. Fleeciness, the grain of cloth raised by fulling and teasing; S. *knoppa*; Swed. *nopp*; D. *noppe*; W. *cnuf*.

N A Y

NAPE, *s.* the upper joint of the neck behind; G. *gnap, gnep*; Swed. *knäp*; S. *cnäp*, the summit.

NAPHEW, NAVEW, *s.* an esculent root; L. *napus*; F. *navet*; T. *nape*. See **TURNIP**.

NAPHTHA, *s.* a kind of bitumen; A. *nufat*; *nīqba*.

NAPKIN, *s.* linen to wipe the hands upon; F. *nappe*, from L. *mappa*, in the same way that L. *matta* became F. *natte*.

NAPPY, *a.* from **NAP**; fleecy, soft.

NARCISSUS, *s.* the white daffodil; *nāqūsūs*, from its soporific odour.

NARD, *s.* an odoriferous shrub; A. *nardin*; P. *nard*; *nērē*; L. *narta*. See **SPIKE-NARD**.

NARROW, *a.* not broad, strait, close, near; S. *nearu*, from **NEAR**.

NARWHALE, NARWAL, *s.* a sea unicorn; G. *narwhal*, from *nar*, a snout, and *whale*. See **Noe**.

NASTY, *a.* disgustingly impure, filthy; B. *schytig, nāschytig*, from *schyt*, ordure, excrement; G. *na*; Swed. *nd*, to partake.

NATTY, *a.* neat, small, accurate; G. *natid*. See **NEAT**.

NAVE, *s.* 1. the centre part of a wheel, a boss; Swed. and S. *naf*; D. *naver*; B. *nave*; T. *nabe*.

2. The middle roof of a church; It. *nave*; F. *naf*, are supposed to be from *nūs*; L. *navis*, from resembling the bottom of a ship.

NAVEL, *s.* the boss in the middle of the body, the centre; P. *naf*; D. *navle*; Swed. *nafle*; S. *nafela*; T. *nable*; B. *navel*. See **NAVE**.

NAUGHT, *a.* worthless, bad; S. *naht, nāwīht*, from the noun.

NAUGHT, *s.* nothing; G. *neyt*; S. *naht, nāsht*, the negative *na* prefixed to *aught* or *whit*. It has been well observed that L. *hilum* corresponds with *whit*, and *ne hilum* became *nil*.

NAVY, *s.* the shipping, the naval force of a country; P. *nave*; Sans. *nau*; *na*; L. *navis*, a ship, from Sans. *nao*; Heb. *naan*; *nā*; L. *no*.

NAY, *s.* a denial, a refusal; G. *ne*; D. *nei*; S. *na*; Sans. *na*; P. *ne*; L. *ne*; F. *ne*; W. *ni*; I. *na*. See **No**.

N E S

NE, *ad.* not, neither ; **G. S. P.** and **L. ne**.
NEAF, *s.* the hand when clenched, the fist ; **G. naf**, anciently *kno* ; **Isl. knefe** ; **Swed. nafve** ; **Scot. naeve**.
NEAL, *v. a.* to soften by gradual heat. See **ANNEAL**.
NEAP, *a.* low, decreasing, scanty ; **G. nyf** ; **Isl. knapper, naufur** ; **Swed. napp** ; **S. näftig**, deficient, *nygtid*, the low tide.
NEAR, *a.* 1. nigh, close, intimate ; **G. and Swed. nær** ; **S. ner** ; **B. nær**.
2. Narrow, parsimonious, close ; **G. nigr** ; **D. narig** ; **Sans. nigr** ; **Hind. nere**. See **NIGGARD**.
NEAT, *s.* an ox ; **G. naut** ; **Swed. nöt** ; **S. neat** ; **Scot. naut**.
NEAT, *a.* 1. small, accurate, exact, elegant ; **G. natiid** ; **Swed. natt** ; **T. nett**.
2. Pure, clean, bright ; **It. netto** ; **F. net** ; **Arm. net** ; **L. nitidus**.
NEATH, *a.* low, under ; **G. ned** ; **Isl. nedan** ; **Swed. ned** ; **B. nedan** ; **S. nooth** ; **G. ad**, *hæd*, *ædr*, high, with *ne* prefixed.
NEB, *s.* the bill or beak of a bird ; **G. nef** ; **Swed. næf** ; **D. nab** ; **S. neb** ; **B. nebbe**. See **NIB**.
NECK, *s.* the part between the head and the body ; **G. nacka** ; **D. nakke** ; **Swed. nacke** ; **B. neck** ; **S. kneca** ; **A. sucka** ; **It. nuca** ; **F. nuque**.
NEED, *s.* exigence, necessity, want ; **G. naud** ; **Isl. neid** ; **D. næd** ; **Swed. nöd** ; **B. nood** ; **S. need** ; **T. noth**.
NEEDLE, *s.* a small instrument to sew with ; **M. G. neths** ; **S. nadel** ; **T. nadel, nalde** ; **Isl. naal** ; **B. naeld**.
NEEDS, *ad.* necessarily, from **NEED**.
NEESE, *s.* a nose, a headland ; **G. nesa**. See **NESS**.
NEESE, *v. n.* from the noun ; to emit wind convulsively through the nose. See **SNEEZE**.
NEF, *s.* the body of a church ; **F. nef**. See **NAVE**.
NEGRO, *s.* a blackmoor ; **Sp. and It. negro** ; **F. negre**, from **L. niger**.
NEIF, *s. l.* a fist. See **NEAF**.
2. A woman born in bondage ; **L. B. neifa** ; **L. nativa**.
NEIGH, *v. n.* to cry as a horse ; **Swed. gnægga** ; **S. hnegan** ; **B. neyen** ; **Hind. henhina** ; **L. hinnio**. See **NAG**.
NEIGHBOUR, *s.* one who lives near another ; **G. nabur** ; **Swed. nabo** ; **S. negebur** ; **T. nachbaur**, from **NIGH**, and **G. bua**, to dwell.
NEITHER, *l. a.* not either, no one. *2. conj.* nor ; **S. nather**.
NEP, *s.* an herb called catmint ; **L. nepeta**.
NEPHEW, *s.* the son of a brother or sister ; **F. neveu** ; **S. neuuð** ; **B. neef**, from **L. nepos**. See **NIECE**.
NESH, *a.* soft, tender, delicate ; **S. hnese** ; **D. knaes** ; **B. nese** ; **M. G. hnasqia**.
NESS, a termination denoting condition, which added to an adjective, changes it into a substantive ; **G. eigns**, peculiar property or quality, seems to have been contracted into **M. G. ss** ; **S. nes, nesse**. As dizziness, **S. dysignesse**, from dizzy ; likeness, **S. likeness**, from like.
NESS, *s.* a promontory, a point of land projecting into the sea ; **G. nes, annes** ; **Swed. nis** ; **S. nese**, a nose of land ; **nyse**, an isle or peninsula. See **NEAR**.
NEST, *s.* a bird's bed, a box of drawers ; **Swed. nestic** ; **S. and T. nest** ; **W. and Arm. nyth**, from **L. nidus**.

N I G

NESTLE, *u.* from **NEST** ; to breed, to foster, to cherish, indulge.
NET, *s.* a knotted texture, a reticule ; **G. D. and S. net** ; **Swed. nät** ; **B. nette** ; **M. G. nati** ; **T. netze** ; **L. nassa**. See to **KNIT**.
NEITHER, **NEATHER**, *a.* lower, infernal ; **G. nider** ; **Swed. neder** ; **S. neother** ; **T. nieder**, comparative of **NEATH**.
NETTLE, *s.* a stinging plant ; **D. nelde** ; **S. netel** ; **Swed. nassla** ; **T. nessel**, corresponding with *nids*, and apparently from **G. el** ; **S. æld**, fire ; as **L. urtica**, from *uro*.
NEVER, *ad.* at no time, in no degree ; the negative of **EVER**.
NEW, *a.* modern, fresh, uncommon ; **G. and Swed. ny** ; **S. neow** ; **T. neu** ; **B. nieuw** ; **P. nuo** ; **Hind. nava, nua** ; **Russ. noboe** ; **nis** ; **L. novus** ; **W. newyz** ; **Arm. newy** ; **It. novo** ; **F. neuf**. **New** and **Nine** seem to be connected in all the foregoing dialects.
NEWT, *s.* an eft, a water lizard ; *a nevet*, for an evel.
NEXT, *a.* nearest in place ; **G. and D. næst** ; **S. next** ; **T. nechst** ; **P. nard**. **Nighest**.
NIAS, *a.* silly, foolish ; **F. niois**, a nestling, from **L. nidus** ; **nervia**. A young hawk unfledged was called a *nias*. See **EYAS** and **PIGEON**.
NIB, *s.* the point of a pen, the beak ; dim. of **NEB**.
NIBBLE, *v.* to bite slowly, carp at ; **B. knibbelen**, **nibbeln**.
NICE, *a.* accurate, refined, squeamish ; **D. naje** ; **T. nau, genau**, apparently cognate with the first etymon of **neat**, and frequently used in the sense of the second, as well as of **nesh**.
NICHE, *s.* a hollow made for a statue ; **F. niche** ; **It. nicchio** ; **Sp. nicho** ; **B. nis** ; **T. nische**, apparently either from **nialis** or **L. nidus**. See **NOOK**.
NICK, *s. l.* a nod, a wink, a precise time, a conjunction ; **P. nika** ; **G. neck** ; **Swed. nick** ; **D. nik** ; **T. nicke** ; **B. knik** ; **L. nictatio**.
2. A score, a small cut, a tally ; dim. of **NOCK**.
3. A winning throw at dice ; **Swed. naka** ; **S. sehnwan** ; **G. na**, to hit upon, attain.
4. The devil ; **Isl. nikur** ; **Swed. necken** ; **D. nekken** ; **B. nikker** ; **T. nicks, necker**. **Neckuden** seems to have had **G. ude**, water, added to the name, and thence signified the Demon of the sea ; perhaps indeed **Neckuden** and **Neptune** may have been different pronunciations of the same word. **T. wasser nixen** were nymphs.
NICKNAME, *s.* a by-name, a term of derision ; **G. auknam** ; **D. ægenam** ; **Swed. öknam** ; **S. ic or ecnam** ; **L. agnomen**. It is our eke name ; but an *etkename* was mistaken for a *nakename*.
NIDE, *s.* a brood of pheasants ; **L. nidus**.
NIDGERY, *s.* a foolery, a bauble ; **F. naisery**. See **NIAS**.
NIDGET, *s. l.* a fool, an idiot ; **F. niaiset**. See **NIAS**.
2. A niding, a coward, a dastard, a mean fellow. See **NITHING**.
NIECE, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister ; **F. niece** ; **It. nezza** ; **S. njift** ; **Scot. neipie**, from **L. neptis** ; **O. E. neipce**.
NIGGARD, *s.* a miser, a sordid fellow ; **G. niuger, noggur** ; **Swed. niuger**. See **NEAR** and **SNUDGE**.
NIGH, *a.* near, close, nearly allied ; **G. and Swed. na** ; **T. nah** ; **S. nyh**.

N O I

NIGHT, *s.* the time of darkness; G. *naht*; D. *nat*; S. *niht*; T. *nacht*; *năk*; L. *nox*; F. *nuit*; It. *notte*; W. *nos*; Sans. *nis*.
NIGHTINGAL, *s.* a bird that sings by night; S. *nightegale*; T. *nachtegal*, from *Night* and P. *gool*, music; S. *galan*; G. *gala*, to sing; Sans. *gulgal*; P. *bulbul*. See **GAL**.
NIGHTMARE, *s.* a morbid oppression in sleep called *incubus*; from *Night* and G. *mær*, a maid or nymph, which, like *fauvar*, was one of the fates; T. *maer*, *mare*; S. *mara*; F. *couchemar*. See **MARE**.
NIGHTRAIL, *s.* a loose nightgown. See **RAIL**.
NIGHTSHADE, *s.* a poisonous plant; T. *nacht schatten*, night shadow; perhaps G. *nautskade*; D. *natskade*; T. *natschade*; S. *nyt scada*. See **NEAT** and **SCATH**.
NILE, *s.* the name of a river; A. P. and Sans. *Nuel*, *Neel*, blue. The name seems to have been given to the Indus, and to a branch of the Egyptian river, from their colour.
NILL, *s.* the glowing ashes of melted brass. See to **NEAL**.
NIM, *v. a.* to filch, steal, pilfer; G. *nema*; Swed. *nimma*; S. *niman*; B. *neemen*; T. *nemen*. See to **NAB**.
NIMBLE, *a.* speedy, quick, active; Isl. *nimlig*; S. *nūmul*, apt, quick of apprehension.
NINCOMPOOP, **NICK-AM-POOP**, *s.* a novice, a fool, a silly person; S. *nicum*, new, raw, inexperienced, and *ouphe*. See **OAF** and **NINNY**.
NINE, *a.* five and four; G. *niun*; Isl. *niu*; Swed. *nio*; P. *nu*; S. *nigan*; T. *neune*.
NINETEEN, *a.* nine and ten; S. *nigantyne*; T. *neunzehn*.
NINETY, *a.* nine times ten; G. *niuntig*; T. *neunzig*.
NINNY, *s.* a novice, a simpleton, a child; *nīr*, a novice; Sp. *ninno*, a baby, perhaps from *nīs*.
NIP, *v. a.* to pinch, vex, satirize; G. *niupa*; Swed. *nypa*; B. *nipen*; T. *kneipen*.
NIPPLE, *s.* part of the breast, a teat, a dug; S. *nypele*; B. *knopje*; It. *nepitello*. See **KNOB**.
NIT, *s.* the egg of a louse; *zīng*, *zondəg*; Isl. *hnit*; Swed. *gneit*; D. *gnide*; S. *hnitu*; B. *neet*; T. *ndisse*; Arm. *niz*; W. *nedd*.
NITHING, *s.* a coward, a dastard, vile, contemptible; Isl. *nithing*; G. *nidung*; Swed. *nidinger*; S. *nithing*. See **NIDGET**.
NIZY, *s.* a simpleton, a dunce. See **NIAS**.
NO, *1. ad.* a word of denial. *2. a.* none; G. *nea*; M. G. *ni*; Swed. *nei*; T. *ni*; S. *no*; Pol. *ne*; P. and Sans. *na*; L. *non*; It. *no*; F. *non*.
NOBLE, *s.* a Spanish ducat; six shillings and eightpence.
NOCK, *s.* a notch, a slit, the anus; Isl. *knocka*; Swed. *nock*; T. *nocke*; Scot. *nok*; It. *nocchia*. See **NOTCH** and **NICK**.
NOD, *v. n.* to lower the head with a quick motion, to be draway; L. *nuto*.
NODDLE, *s.* the head, used in contempt. See **NOLL**.
NODDY, *s.* a silly person, a simpleton; F. *naudin*. See **NOODLE**.
NOGGEN-SHIRT, *s.* a coarse shirt; G. *hrauke*, labour, drudgery.
NOGGIN, *s.* a small mug, a gill; I. *noiggin*, a wooden can.
NOIANCE, *s.* mischief, inconvenience; from **NOIE**.
NOIE, *v. a.* to injure, disturb, annoy; F. *naier*; It. *no-care*; L. *nocere*.

N U M

NOIOUS, *a.* hurtful, mischievous, troublesome; It. *nioso*, from the verb.
NOISE, *s.* sound, disturbance, clamour; F. *noise*; Arm. *noas*; L. *noxa*.
NOISOME, *a.* offensive, noxious, filthy; from **NOIOUS**.
NOLL, *s.* a hillock, a top, the head; S. *knol*. See **KNOLL**.
NOMBLES, *s.* the entrails of a deer; F. *nombles*. See **UMBLES**.
NONCE, *s.* a purpose, a design, intent; Swed. *nannas*, from G. *nenna*; D. *nenne*, to attempt. Chaucer wrote *nones*.
NONE, *a.* no other, not any; G. *nein*, *ne ein*, not one.
NOODLE, *s.* a simpleton, a fool; G. *nadul*; S. *nīk dol*, nearly stupid. See **DULL** and **DOODLE**.
NOOK, *s.* a corner, an angle, a covert; B. *ein hock*, an hook.
NOON, *s.* the middle of the day; L. *nona hora* was adopted by the Christian Goths to denote a particular time of church service; whence G. *non*, mid day.
NOOSE, *s.* a running knot, a gin, a snare; Swed. *knusse*; L. *nodus*.
NOPE, *s.* an ouphe, a bullfinch. See **OPHE**.
NOR, *conj.* not either, neither.
NORE, *s.* a canal, a channel, a river, a lake; G. Swed. and Tartar *nor*. *Nuhr* is still applied to the great canal at Babylon.
NORTH, *s.* the part of the earth opposite the south; G. Swed. D. T. and F. *nord*; S. *north*.
NOSE, *s.* the prominence on the face; Sans. *nasa*; G. *naus*, *nef*; Isl. *nos*, *nauf*, *ner*; S. *nosa*; Swed. *nas*; D. *nase*; T. *nasus*, *naris*; F. *nez*; It. *naso*. From this root are derived our words, Nose, Snaffle, Snarl, Snast, Snart, Sneeze, Sneer, Snipe, Shite, Sniff, Snivel, Snore, Snort, Snot, Snout, Snuff, Snuffle.
NOSTRIL, *s.* the cavity of the nose; S. *nos thyrl*, nose aperture.
NOT, *ad.* on no terms, in no wise; G. *neit*; B. *niet*; T. *nicht*; S. *nate*; W. *nad*.
NOTCH, *s.* a cut, a nick, a cavity; Swed. *nocka*; B. *nocke*; It. *nocchia*, an incision. See **NOCK** and **NICK**.
NOUGHT, *s.* nothing. See **NAUGHT**.
NOUN, *s.* a name, a part of speech; L. *nomen*; Sans. and P. *namv*, from *namna*, to say, to tell. See **NAME**.
NOUS, *s.* knowledge, intelligence; *nū*; P. *noos*.
NOUSEL, *v. a.* 1. from **NOOSE**; to ensnare, to bind with a knot.
2. To nurse, to cherish. See **NUZZLE**.
Now, *ad.* at this time; P. *nu*; G. Swed. D. and S. *nu*; T. *nun*; *nū*; L. *nunc*.
NOWES, *s.* a running knot, a noose; L. *nodus*; O. F. *neau*, *nou*.
NOZLE, *s.* a small snout; dim. of **NOSE**.
NUBBLE, *v. a.* to pound with the fist, to beat, to bang; Scot. *nevel*, *neffle*; from **NEAF**.
NUUDGE, *v. a.* to jog with the elbow or knee; G. *knuda*; Swed. *nudda*. See **KNUCKLE**.
NUISANCE, *s.* something offensive; F. *nuisance*. See to **NOIE**.
NUMB, *a.* torpid, senseless; G. *num*, *nam*; S. *benam*, deficient, stupified; Arm. *num*; W. *nam*, a defect, privation.
NUMBER, *s.* an aggregate, a series, verse, harmony; Heb. *niphrah*; L. *numerus*; F. *nombre*.

N U S

N U Z

English,	One,	Two,	Three,	Four,	Five,	Six,	Seven,	Eight,	Nine,	Ten,
Arabic,	<i>Uhud,</i>	<i>Isnani,</i>	<i>Sulasut,</i>	<i>Urbu ut,</i>	<i>Khumsut,</i>	<i>Sittut,</i>	<i>Subut,</i>	<i>Sumaneeut,</i>	<i>Tisut,</i>	<i>Ushrut.</i>
Hebrew,	<i>Echad,</i>	<i>Shenayein,</i>	<i>Sheloshah,</i>	<i>Arban uh,</i>	<i>Chamishat,</i>	<i>Shishat,</i>	<i>Shibnat,</i>	<i>Shemorat,</i>	<i>Tishah,</i>	<i>Aasharut.</i>
Persian,	<i>Ek,</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Sih,</i>	<i>Tre,</i>	<i>Chuhar,</i>	<i>Punj,</i>	<i>Shush,</i>	<i>Huft,</i>	<i>Hushi,</i>	<i>Nu,</i>
Sanskrit,	<i>Ec,</i>	<i>Dwau,</i>	<i>Traya,</i>	<i>Chatur,</i>	<i>Pancha,</i>	<i>Shat,</i>	<i>Sapta,</i>	<i>Ashta,</i>	<i>Nova,</i>	<i>Dasa.</i>
Hindoo,	<i>Ek,</i>	<i>Dwau,</i>	<i>Teen,</i>	<i>Char,</i>	<i>Panch,</i>	<i>Ch hu,</i>	<i>Sat,</i>	<i>Ath,</i>	<i>No,</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
Zingari or Gipsey,	<i>Jek,</i>	<i>Duj,</i>	<i>Trin,</i>	<i>Schtar,</i>	<i>Pantsch,</i>	<i>Ses,</i>	<i>Efla,</i>	<i>Okhio,</i>	<i>Nah,</i>	<i>Desch.</i>
Russian,	<i>Odne,</i>	<i>Dwa,</i>	<i>Tre,</i>	<i>Tchetwar,</i>	<i>Piat,</i>	<i>Tchest,</i>	<i>Sedm,</i>	<i>Osm,</i>	<i>Dewiat,</i>	<i>Desiat.</i>
Gothic,	<i>Ein,</i>	<i>Eit,</i>	<i>Tua,</i>	<i>Tre,</i>	<i>Fiura,</i>	<i>Fimf,</i>	<i>Siax,</i>	<i>Seam,</i>	<i>Atha,</i>	<i>Neun,</i>
Greek,	<i>Ei,</i>	<i>Δίς,</i>	<i>Tēia,</i>	<i>Tērop,</i>	<i>Πίττη,</i>	<i>Ἐξ,</i>	<i>Ἐπίλα</i>	<i>Ὀκτώ,</i>	<i>Ἐνία,</i>	<i>Δίκα.</i>
Armoric,	<i>Unan,</i>	<i>Dau,</i>	<i>Tri,</i>	<i>Pezwar,</i>	<i>Pemp,</i>	<i>Chuech,</i>	<i>Seis,</i>	<i>Eis,</i>	<i>Nau,</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Welsh,	<i>Un,</i>	<i>Dau,</i>	<i>Tre,</i>	<i>Pedwar,</i>	<i>Pump,</i>	<i>Chuech,</i>	<i>Saith,</i>	<i>Wyth,</i>	<i>Naw,</i>	<i>Deg.</i>
Latin,	<i>Unus,</i>	<i>Duo,</i>	<i>Tres,</i>	<i>Quatuor,</i>	<i>Quinque,</i>	<i>Sex,</i>	<i>Septem,</i>	<i>Octo,</i>	<i>Novem,</i>	<i>Decem.</i>
Irish,	<i>Aon,</i>	<i>Da,</i>	<i>Trei,</i>	<i>Ceithar,</i>	<i>Coig,</i>	<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Seachd,</i>	<i>Ochd,</i>	<i>Noi,</i>	<i>Deich.</i>

NUN, *s.* a religious recluse woman ; *S.* *nun* ; *D.* *nonne* ; *T.* *nonn* ; *F.* *nonne* ; said by St Jerome to be an Egyptian word signifying holy and chaste. *Mons*, however, was a female monk, written *Nons* by Palladius.

NUNCHION, *s.* a piece of victuals eaten between meals ; from *Noon*, and *T. essen*, food.

NURSE, *s.* one who suckles a child, an attendant on the sick ; *F.* *nourrice* ; *L.* *nutrix*.

NURTURE, *s.* diet, food, education ; *F.* *nourriture* ; *L.* *nutritio*.

NUSTLE, *v. a.* to fondle, to cherish. See **NESTLE**.

NUT, *s.* a gland, fruit of a tree ; *Swed.* *nöt* ; *S.* *hnut* ; *B.* *noot* ; *T.* *nusse* ; *W.* *cnau* ; *F.* *noix* ; *It.* *noce* ; *L.* *nux*. **NUTMEG**, **NUTMUG**, *s.* the musked nut, a spice ; *L.* *nux muschata* ; *F.* *muguet*.

NUTS, *s.* a gratification, an advantage ; *G.* *nuts* ; *T.* *nutze*, use, pleasure, from *G. niota* ; *Swed.* *niuta* ; *S.* *nyttian*, to enjoy.

NUZZLE, *v. a.* 1. to cherish, to foster. See **NUSTLE**.

2. To ensnare, attach ; dim. of to **Noose**.

3. To go with the nose downwards ; from **Nose**.

O

O A R

O HAS, in English, a long sound, as drone, groan, stone ; or short, as in got, knot, shot. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* or *u* subjoined, as moan, soul ; or by *e* at the end of a syllable, as tone, cloke, sole. When these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, as in loll, doll ; but droll and scroll are exceptions. In the Gothic dialects, *a*, *o*, and *u* have been used almost indiscriminately. The pronunciation of the negative *Na* and *No*, however, seems to indicate the counties in Britain where the Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon predominated.

O, in Irish, a descendant ; I. *o*, *ogha*, perhaps from *og*, young ; but, as a possessive, it appears to be the English *of*, as formerly used in William of Cloudesly, Clem o' Cleugh, John o' Groat ; Isl. *of* ; G. *af* ; L. *ab*, anciently *af* ; W. *ap*, corresponding with T. *von* ; B. *van* ; F. *de*, as a title.

O, *interj.* 1. an expression of surprise, joy or grief ; G. and S. *o* ; **Ω**. See **AH**.
2. Sign of the vocative case ; L. and Isl. *o* ; Sans. *uhe* ; P. *ue*.

3. Used as a termination in burlesque poetry, to suit the verse. See **A**.

OAF, *s.* 1. an elf, a changeling. See **OUPHE**.
2. An idiot, a stupid person ; Swed. *odfne*, inept ; *ofbr*, silly, imbecile, weak ; *o* being a negative prefix. See **FOOR**.

OAK, *s.* a tree remarkable for its durability ; G. *ek* ; Swed. *ek* ; D. *ak* ; T. *eiche* ; B. *eike* ; S. *ak*, which, like L. *robur*, signified this tree and strength. G. *auka* ; Swed. *öka* ; S. *ecan*, to increase, produce, augment, may perhaps have had reference to the acorns so highly esteemed by the Goths as food, corresponding with *öxa*.

OAKUM, *s.* tow, old rope untwisted and reduced to tow for caulking vessels ; S. *æcumbe*, *æcemb*, *cemb*, combings, refuse of hemp.

OAR, *s.* an instrument to row with ; G. *ar* ; Isl. *are* ; Swed. *är* ; S. *are* ; D. *aare*. See to **Row**.

O F

OAST, **OST**, **OUST**, *s.* a kiln to dry hops or malt upon ; B. *ast* is from G. *æsa*, to burn ; but G. *elsto* ; Swed. *elldsto*, *alsto* ; S. *æld sto*, are from G. *ell* ; S. *æld*, fire, and *sto*, a place.

OAT, *s.* a well known grain ; S. *ate*, supposed to be from G. *ett*, *at* ; Swed. *ät*, food ; Heb. *hittah*, was a kind of barley.

OATH, *s.* a solemn attestation ; G. *ed*, *eid*, *aith* ; S. *ath* ; T. *eid* ; B. *eed*, from G. and Swed *e* ; S. *æ*, law, justice.

OEBLISK, *s.* a quadrangular pillar of stone, approaching the form of a pyramid, and called *σταύρος* by Herodotus.

OCEAN, *s.* the main sea ; *αἰγαίς* ; L. *oceanus* ; G. *ægi* ; W. *cigion*.

OCHIMY, *s.* a mixed metal. See **ALCHYMY**.

OCHRE, *s.* a coarse kind of earth ; *Ωχρα* ; L. *ochra*.

ODD, *a.* singular, particular, uneven ; Swed. *udda* ; D. *ude*, singular, appear to be from G. *eitt* ; A. *uhud*, one. See **ONE**.

ODE, *s.* a poem to be sung to music : P. *adda* ; *ῳδη* ; L. *ode*, a song ; G. *odd*, verse ; *odda*, to versify ; Isl. *edda*, a heroic poem. The Goths had fifteen kinds of verse, and seem to have been the inventors of that species where the lines terminate by similar sounds, generally called metre and rhyme ; which, both meaning measure or number, are equally applicable to blank verse.

ODIN, *s.* a divinity worshipped by the Goths, corresponding with Pluto ; and also a divine personage, who conducted a colony of Goths from Iran into Scandinavia ; and, like Mercury, introduced magic and the use of letters ; G. and Swed. *Odin* ; S. *Woden* ; T. *Wodan*, *Godan*.

OEILIAD, *s.* a wink with the eye, a glance ; F. *œillade* ; L. *oculatio*.

OF, *prep.* concerning, among, on the part, according to ; G. *a* ; Swed. *å* ; Isl. and S. *af* ; G. and Swed. *om*. See **O**.

O O Z

OFF, *ad.* from, out of, separated ; G. *Is.* M.G. D. T. B. *af* ; S. *of* ; L. *ab*, anciently *af* ; W. *ap*.
OFFAL, *s.* waste meat, refuse, tripe ; from *off* and *fall* ; B. *afval*.

OFFER, *v. to present, propose, exhibit, attempt, sacrifice* ; L. *offerio* ; F. *offrir* ; Isl. *fiera* and *bæra* corresponded with L. *fero*, and are supposed to have produced T. *opfern*, and Swed. *offer*, a sacrifice.

OFF, OFTEN, *ad.* frequently, many times ; G. *oft* ; Swed. *ofta* ; S. *oft* ; T. *oft*, often.

OG, OGEE, *s.* a kind of moulding ; F. *ogive*.

OGLE, *v. a.* to view in fondness, to cast a wistful look ; from L. *oculus*.

OHO, *interj.* of surprise. See O and HO.

OIL, *s.* the juice of olives, fat ; L. *oleum* ; It. *olio* ; F. *huile* ; S. *oel*.

OINT, *v. a.* to smear with oil or fat ; L. *ungo, unctio* ; F. *ointer* ; It. *untare*.

OINTMENT, *s.* a salve ; It. *untume*.

OLD, *a.* 1. ancient, begun long ago ; G. *alda* ; Swed. *alder* ; S. *eald* ; D. *alte* ; T. *alt*.

2. Complete, excellent, pre-eminent ; G. *ald, adlr, alt* ; B. *alder* ; T. *alut, alt*, apparently from *all*, whole, entire. Old England means pre-eminent ; and the British Americans use Old fellow as a complimentary title. Old is still applied in Yorkshire, like pre-eminent, complete ; and signifies also on the whole, generally.

OLIBANUM, *s.* white incense ; A. and Heb. *looban* ; λέουντος.

OLID, OLIDOUS, *a.* smelling strong, rank ; L. *olidus*.

OLIO, *s.* a medley of food, a hotch potch ; Sp. *olla* ; Port. *olha*, stewed meat ; L. and It. *olla*, a cooking pot.

OLIVE, *s.* 1. a tree, a fruit producing oil, the emblem of peace ; L. *oliva* ; F. *olive* ; It. *oliva*.

2. Meat farced and stewed. See OLIO.

OMBRE, *s.* 1. a game at cards supposed most suitable to men ; L. *homo*, and A. *imra* have the same signification, and produced Sp. *hombre*, a man.

2. A kind of fish, a halibut ; L. *umbra*.

OMEGA, *s.* the last, the ending ; literally the great O which terminates the Greek alphabet.

OMELET, *s.* a kind of pancake made with eggs, milk and herbs ; F. *omelette* ; Arm. *oumlaeth*, from *oum* ; L. *ovum*, and *laeth* ; L. *lac*.

ON, *prep.* upon ; G. *on, ofan* ; M. G. *ana* ; S. *on* ; D. and T. *an* ; B. *aan*.

ON, *ad.* forward, in progression ; G. *an* ; T. *an*. See A.

ONCE, *ad.* at one time ; G. *ains*, corresponding with Arm. *unives* ; Port. *una vez*, from L. *una vici*.

ONE, *a.* 1. single, some, any, different ; G. *en, æn* ; Swed. *en, an* ; M. G. *ain* ; S. *oene* ; T. *ein*.

2. A person, some one, every one ; F. *on*, formerly *ong*, contracted from L. *unusque, unusquisque*, has nearly the same meaning with S. *æng*, any or some ; but the Goths used *an* or *en*, our one, for a person, which appears to have produced German *man*, for *man sagt* corresponds with F. *on dit*.

ONION, *s.* a bulbous plant, a scallion ; L. *unio* ; G. *uni-an* ; F. *oignon*.

OOZE, *s.* humidity, soft mud, a gentle flow, a spring of water, the liquor of a tanner's vat ; P. *ow, ab* ; G. *aa* ; S. *ea* ; F. *eau* ; L. *aqua*, water, cognate with *ue*,

O R E

produced G. *was, wos*, and S. *as, ise, was, ose, use*, a stream ; whence S. *asc, esc, isc, osc, usc*, corrupted into our *ax, eek, ex, ox, ouse* and *ux*, which give names to so many of our rivers, and to the Yssel in Holland. From G. *was, wos* ; S. *wuse* ; Swed. *wetska*, we have *woos, wych, wash*, a flow of liquid, a swamp, a pool : and Port. *osga* ; Arm. *usque* ; I. *wisge*, vulgarly called *whiskey*, signify water or wash for spirits. See USQUE BAUGH.

Ooze, *v. n.* from the noun ; to drop or flow gently.

OPAL, *s.* a kind of precious stone ; L. *opalus* ; F. *opal*.

OPEN, *a.* unclosed, uncovered ; G. *open* ; Swed. *oppen* ; S. and B. *open* ; T. *offen*.

OPERA, *s.* a musical performance with scenery ; It. and F. from L. *opera*.

OPIUM, *s.* the inspissated juice of poppies ; L. *opium*, supposed from *ærd*, sap ; L. *opium* ; but the A. name *wyfoon*, signifies affecting the senses, depriving of reason.

OR, a masculine termination denoting agency ; adopted from the L., and supposed to be Scythian *aor*, a man, a male. See ER.

OR, *a.* contracted from either or other ; G. *odr* ; S. *other*.

OR, *s.* 1. the first, the beginning ; G. and S. *ar*, soon ; S. *ord*, beginning. See FOR.

2. In heraldry, gold ; F. *or* ; It. *oro*, from L. *aurum*.

ORA, *interj.* now, well now ; L. *hora* ; Port. *ora* ; W. *orah*, used in the same way, signify time, and also luck ; as in F. *heur*, which produced *heureux* and *bonheur*. See ARRAH.

ORATORIO, *s.* It. a brotherhood at Rome, a sacred drama, religious music ; at first was the name of a choir where prayers were sung ; from L. *oro*.

ORANGE, *s.* the name of a golden-coloured fruit ; L. *aurantium* ; F. *orange*.

ORCHAL, ARCHIL, properly ROCELLA, *s.* a moss gathered from rocks on the shores of the Mediterranean, and used for a blue colour.

ORCHANET, *s.* the herb anchusa ; F. *orcanete* ; It. *arcagneto*. See ALKANET.

ORCHARD, *s.* an inclosure for fruit trees ; from G. *aurt*, a plant, and *gard*, a garden ; Swed. *örtegård* ; D. *urtegård* ; S. *ortegård* : G. *aurt* corresponds with *χάρτης* and L. *hortus*. See WORT.

ORCHIS, *s.* a plant and its root from which salep is made, satyrium ; *τεξτη*, a testicle.

ORDEAL, *s.* a trial of innocence by fire ; G. *urdeil, ordeil* ; L. B. *ordalium* ; F. *ordalie*, called God's judgment by the Goths, was also used in Persia and India to prove female chastity. Swed. *ordela* ; S. *ordæl* ; T. *urtheil*, signified any judicial decision ; the prefix to *dela* being, in this case, the Swed. *ur*, final ; but in our word, the prefix is believed to be Chald. *ur* ; G. *ar, arn*, fire.

ORDINANCE, *s.* a law, a rule, holy rite ; from L. *ordina*.

ORDNANCE, *s.* cannon, artillery ; formerly *ordonnance*, from L. *ordo*.

ORDURE, *s.* filth, excrement ; F. *ord, ordure* ; It. *ordura* ; T. *ord, ordur* ; L. *sordes*.

ORE, *s.* metal in its mineral state ; Swed. *ör* signified both metal and money ; T. *oer* ; S. *ore* ; B. *oor*, corresponded with L. *æs, æris*.

OREWEED, *s.* shoreweed, wrack ; G. *eyr* ; Isl. *eyre* ; S. *ora* ; Swed. *ör* ; L. *ora*, the shore, the strand.

O V E

ORGAL, *s.* tartar or lees of wine concreted and used by dyers; A. and P. *khall, alkhal*. See ARGAL.

ORGAN, *s.* a musical instrument; *āgyas*; P. *arghun*.

ORGANY, *s.* a plant. See ORGAN.

ORGIES, *s.* drunken feasts, frantic revels; from *āgyas*, *āgya*, a festival.

ORIENT, *s.* rising of the sun, the east; L. *oriens*.

ORIGAN, *s.* an herb; L. *origanum*.

ORISON, *s.* a prayer, a supplication; F. *oraison*, from L. *oro*.

ORK, *s.* a kind of fish; L. *orca*; F. *ourque*.

ORLE, *s.* in heraldry, a kind of border; F. *orle*; It. *orlo*; L. *ora, orula*.

ORLOP, *s.* the deck of a ship; Swed. *oefverlopp*; B. *overloop*; T. *overloft*: B. *loop*, a run, walk or course. See LANDLOPER.

ORPIMENT, *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic; F. *orpiment*; L. *auripigmentum*.

ORRIS, *s.* 1. a plant and its flower; corrupted from L. *iris*; but sometimes from L. *acorus*.
2. A kind of gold lace; F. *orris*, from L. *aureus*.

ORT, *pl.* ORTS, *s.* leavings, refuse of fodder; S. *overæts*, over feedings. In Scotland the word is used for refuse of any kind.

ORTOLAN, *s.* a small delicious bird that frequents gardens; It. *hortolano*; F. *ortolan*, from L. *hortus*.

OSIER, OZIER, *s.* a kind of willow; *āsīm*; but Arm. *ausil*; F. *osier*, seem to be cognate with our ooze, near which the willow thrives.

OSPRAY, *s.* the sea eagle; corrupted from OSSIFRAGE.

OSSELET, *s.* a little bone; F. *osselet*, from L. *osis*.

OSSIFRAGE, *s.* a bird called the sea eagle; L. *osifraga*; F. *ossefrague*.

OSTLER, *s.* who takes care of the horses at inns. See HOSTLER.

OSTRICH, *s.* a large bird of the desert; A. and P. *shoo-toor churz, ooshooor churz*, the camel bustard; L. *struthio camelus*; F. *autriche*; T. *strausse*; It. *struzzo*.

OTAR OF ROSES, *s.* a perfume of roses; A. *atar*, perfume, odour, fragrance.

OTHER, *a.* different, not the same; G. *audr, adr, odr*; M. G. *authai*; S. *auther, other*; T. *oder*; which in Swed. D. T. and B. is *ander*, being all apparently from G. *eda, eder*, corresponding with *īres*; F. *autre*, used in nearly the same sense, is from L. *alter*. See ELSE.

OTHERGATES, *ad.* otherwise; G. *odrugatas*. See OTHER, and GATE, a way.

OTHERWISE, *ad.* in a different way, by other causes, in other respects; G. *odrunijs*. See OTHER and WISE.

OTOMAN, *a.* belonging to the Turks; A. *utumm*, sublime, perfect.

OTTER, *s.* an amphibious animal; Sans. *ood*; G. *otr*; D. *odder*; T. *otter*; L. *lutra*.

OVEN, *s.* an arched place for baking; G. *ofon*; Isl. *ofn*; S. *ofen*; Slav. *ogne*; Swed. *ugn, ofn*; M. G. *oun*; T. *oun, ofen*; D. *own*; G. *fon*, and Sans. *ugn*, signify fire.

OVER, *prep.* above, upon, across; G. *ofar*; Swed. *ofver*; S. *ofre*; T. *uber*; P. *ubar*; Hind. *upar*; I. *obair*; Arm. *oar*; L. *super*.

OVERCOME, *v. a.* to subdue, vanquish; from over and come, corresponding with L. *supero, supereo*.

O Y S

OVERT, *a.* open, apparent, public; L. *apertus*; It. *uperto*; F. *ouvert*.

OVERTURE, *s.* an opening, a disclosure, proposal, a flourish of music before a play begins; L. *apertura*; It. *upertura*; F. *ouverture*.

OUGHT, *s.* any thing. See AUGHT.

OUGHT, *pret.* of the verb to OWE; owed, obliged.

OUNCE, *s.* 1. a beast of prey; L. *lynx*; It. *lynce*; Sp. *lince, lonce, onza*; F. *once*, by mistaking *lince* for *lonce*; but the *onca* of Buffon seems to be a different animal.
2. A small weight; L. *uncia*; F. *once*.

OUPHE, *s.* 1. an elf, a fairy, a sprite; G. *alf*; T. *auf*.
2. A name given to the bullfinch, which is also called a pope; G. *olpa*, a priest's hood.

OUR, *pron. poss.* belonging to us; G. *uar*; Isl. *wor*; D. *wor*; Swed. *wär*; S. *ure*, the possessive of *we*. T. *unser, user*, is the possessive of *us*.

OUSE, OWSÆ, *s.* tanner's bark beaten small for infusion. See OOZE.

OUSEL, *s.* the blackbird, the water starling; S. *osle*; T. *amsel, wasser amsel*, a water ousel, and also a water rail. S. *ose*, water; Swed. *sdl*, black.

OUST, *s.* a frame to dry hops upon; G. *elsto*, a fireplace, from *eld*, fire, and *sto*, a place.

OUST, *v. a.* to cast out, vacate, take away; G. *austa*, from G. *us, ut*; T. *aus*; S. *uzu*; Arm. *ouz*. See to OUT.

OUT, *ad.* abroad, not in, away from home; G. *ut*; Swed. *utt*; S. *ut*; B. *utg*.

OUT, *v.* to expel, put forth, extend. See to OUST.

OUTLAW, *s.* a man excluded from the benefit of the law, an exile; G. *utlag*.

OUTRAGE, *s.* extreme violence, commotion; F. *outrage*; It. *oltraggio*; L. B. *ultragium*, from L. *ultra agere*.

OWE, *v. a.* to be indebted to, to have to pay; G. *a, aga*; Isl. *aa*; S. *ahan*; Swed. *hafwa*; Scot. *aigh*, all signifying to own or possess, and also to be indebted.

OWL, OWLET, *s.* a bird that flies by night; Sans. *ooloo*; L. *ulula*; S. *ule*; D. *ugle*; F. *hulotte*.

OWLER, *s.* a contraband dealer in wool, a smuggler, from G. *ull*; S. *uloh*, wool.

OWN, *pron. poss.* belonging to, possessing by right; as my own, their own; G. *agn, aihn*, property, from *a*, to have, to possess; S. *agan*; D. *eigen*; T. *eigen*, corresponding with *id*.

OWN, *v. a.* 1. from the pronoun; to possess, to claim as one's own.
2. To admit, assent, acknowledge; from G. *ia*; T. *ja-hen, behaben*, to say yes, to yea; *ayan*, to say ay, to assent.

OWRE, *a.* wild, savage; G. *aur*; Swed. T. *auer*; B. *auer*, wild. See URE OX.

OX, *pl.* OXEN, *s.* a castrated bull; G. and Swed. *oxe*; Isl. and D. *oxe*; S. *oxa*; T. *ochs*; M. G. *auhs*; Sans. *aksha*; Arm. *ouch*; W. *ych*; I. *agh*.

OVER, *v. n.* to hear, a law court for hearing appeals; F. *ouir*; It. *udire*; L. *audire*.

OYES, *v.* hear ye; F. *oyez*. See OYER.

OYSTER, *s.* a well known shell fish; *āgus*; L. *ostrea*; B. *oester*; F. *huître*.

P

P A D

P is a labial consonant formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips. The Goths, like the Arabs, had formerly no P, although it is now common in all their dialects; but liable still to be confounded with B, V and F. The Æolians and Osce transmuted the Greek T into P, as will appear at the former letter. The Armoricans and Welch intermingle P, B, F, M and V, continually; and like the Osce, frequently substitute P, where the Latins and Irish use Q, K, or C hard. Κύριος and Πάτερ were synonymous; and occasionally the Latins seem to have adopted the Greek variation to form a slight distinction, as Coquina and Popina, a kitchen, a cook's shop. In English Peep seems to have been substituted for Keek, and Pod for Cod; otherwise the pronunciation of it is uniform, except that Ph or Greek φ has the sound of F, as in Physic, Phenix. It is however mute in Receipt and Accompt; but, according to modern orthography, in those cases it is usually omitted.

PACE, *s.* a step, gait, a measure sometimes of two feet and a half or of three feet; but the greater or geometrical is five feet; *L. passus*; *It. passo*; *F. pas*.

PACHA, **PASHA**, *s.* a Turkish title of honour. See **BA-SHAW**.

PACK, *s.* a bundle, a bale, a band, a set; *P. pagcha, bagcha*; *Isl. piokur*; *Swed. pack*; *D. pakke*; *B. pack*; *Arm. pak*; *F. pacquet*; *It. pacchetto*.

PACK, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to bind up for carriage, to unite in bad designs, to sort cards or place them for unfair purposes.

2. To dismiss in a hurry, to send away bodily, to bundle off; *Swed. packa*; *D. pakke*; *T. packen*.

PACKWAX, *s.* a tendon of the neck. See **WAX**.

PAD, *s.* 1. a path, a footway; *πάτος*; *B. pad*; *T. pfad*; *S. paath*, from *P. pa*; *Sans. pad*; *πάτη*; *L. pes*; *W. ped*; *Arm. pau*; *It. pede*; *F. pied*.

2. An easy pace, an ambling horse.

3. A pack saddle; *D. pude*; *F. bat*. See **BAT**.

PAD, *v.* 1. from the noun; to pace, to go on foot, to travel gently.

P A I

2. To smooth by treading with the foot.
3. To rob on foot.

PADAR, *s.* the refuse of oats; *L. B. paleaturu*.

PADDLE, *s.* a kind of short broad oar; *L. patulus, batulus*.

PADDOC, *s.* 1. a large frog; *Isl. podda*; *Swed. padda*; *D. padda*; *S. pada*; *B. padde*; *It. botta*; whence *F. crapaud*, a toad.

2. An inclosed pasture ground; *F. pâti*, from *L. pastus*; but sometimes written *parrak* for *Park*.

PADLOCK, *s.* a lock with a staple and hasp; a lock for a pad gate.

PAGAN, *s.* a countryman, a gentile, a heathen; *L. paganus*, from *pagus*, a village. Heathen and Gentile signified a native inhabitant, and denoted, with the early Christians, one who adhered to ancient religious observances of the country.

PAGE, *s.* 1. one side of the leaf of a book; *L. pagina*; *F. page*.

2. An attendant on a great person; *Sp. and F. page*; *It. paggio*; *L. B. puseus*, either from *παῖς*, or *G. poik*; *Swed. poike, poig*, a boy; *P. puegh, puek*, a messenger. See **BOY**.

PAGEANT, *s.* a show, a spectacle; *παῖδες*; *L. pegma*. *Παῖδες* or *εὐχετερεῖα*, was the Jewish grand ceremony at the feast of the tabernacle; and signified literally scenic ornaments and devices.

PAGODA, **PAGOD**, *s.* an Indian temple, a coin which formerly had that representation; *P. boot khoda*; *Hind. boot kuda*, the abode of God.

PAIGLES, *s.* cowslips, palsywort; *L. paralisis*.

PAIL, *s.* a wooden vessel open at top; *Sp. payla*; *It. pacol*; *Arm. pel*; *L. patella*.

PAIL MAIL, *a.* violent, furious, in confusion. See **PELL MELL**.

PAIN, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness, toil, trouble; *πάθη*; *L. paena*; *F. peine*; *S. pin*; *Arm. poan*; *W. poen*; *I. pain*.

PAINAM, *s.* an infidel; *F. payen*. See **PAGAN**.

P A L

PAINT, *v. a.* to colour, represent, adorn ; Sp. *pintar* ; F. *peindre*, from L. *pingo*.

PAIR, *s.* two things of a sort, a couple ; F. *pair* ; from L. *par*.

PALACE, *s.* a royal or splendid house ; F. *palais*, from L. *palatium*, the residence of the Cæsars on the mount Palatine.

PALANQUIN, *s.* a kind of covered litter carried by a class of people in India like chairmen ; Hind. *palkee*, apparently from Sans. *paluk*, a couch ; but perhaps confounded with Sp. and Port. *palanca* ; L. and Greek, *phalanga*, a pole for carrying.

PALATE, *s.* the roof of the mouth ; L. *palatum* ; F. *palais*.

PALAVER, *s.* a word, a speech, idle talk ; Sp. *palabra*, supposed to be Παραβολή ; but Sp. *labia*, *labra*, eloquence ; Arm. *laver* ; W. *llafar* ; I. *labhair*, speech, are apparently from L. *labrum*, a lip.

PALE, *a.* wan, colourless, faint, dim ; L. *pallidus* ; F. *pale*.

PALE, *s.* a stake, a fence, inclosure, district, territory ; L. *palus* ; F. *pal* ; It. *palio* ; T. *pfal*.

PALETTE, *s.* a painter's board ; F. *palette* ; It. *paletta*, dim. of L. *pala*.

PALFREY, **PALFREY**, *s.* a small riding horse ; F. *palefroy* ; Sp. *palafren* ; L. B. *palfredus*, *palfredus* : It. *paraverdo* ; L. *veredus* ; φέρει, φέρεις, φέρεται, signifying a horse, from φέρει, to carry. Thus also G. *fara*, to go, produced *far*, German *pferd*, a riding horse.

PALL, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state, a covering for the dead ; L. *pallium* ; Hind. *pal* ; Sp. *palio* ; F. *poule*.

PALL, *v. l.* from the noun ; to cloak, to invest.

2. To dispirit, to daunt, to make vapid or pale ; L. *pallio* ; It. *pallido*, *impallido*.

PALLET, *s.* 1. a small mean bed ; F. *pailette* ; L. *paleatus*.
2 In heraldry, a palet, a small pale or stake.
3. A painter's board. See PALETTE.

PALL MALL, *s.* a kind of game, bat and ball ; It. *pall-maglio* ; F. *palle maille*, from πάλλια ; L. *pila*, and *mallicus*.

PALLIARDISE, *s.* whoredom, fornication ; from L. *pelle* *lex*.

PALLIATE, *v. a.* to cover, to excuse, extenuate, cure imperfectly ; L. B. and It. *palliare* ; Sp. *paliar* ; F. *pallier*, from L. *pallium*.

PALM, *s.* 1. the inner part of the hand, a measure of three inches ; L. and It. *palma* ; F. *palme* ; παλμη.

2. A tree having leaves expanding, like the open hand, which were exhibited as the emblem of victory ; L. *palma*.

PALMER, *s.* 1. a pilgrim ; perhaps for Pilgrimer ; but supposed to denote one who returned triumphant from a journey to the Holy-land, bearing a branch of palm-tree, which sanctioned mendicity.
2. A hairy caterpillar ; from its roving like a palmer.

PALSY, *s.* a privation of motion ; L. *paralysis*.

PALTER, *v.* to err, deceive, trifling, dodge, shuffle, play tricks ; Sp. *faltar*, *baldar*, from L. *fallo* : L. B. *pallare*, to deviate, wander, err.

PALTRY, *a.* 1. from the verb ; shuffling, tricky, despicable.
2. Ragged, shabby, mean ; T. *paltrig* ; F. *pietre*, apparently from S. *palt* ; D. *pialli* ; Swed. *palt*, *palter*, a shred, a tatter.

P A P

PAMPER, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut ; It. *pambere*, for *panbere*, to eat and drink, is from L. *panis* and *bibere* ; but It. *pampeare*, *pampenare*, *spampanare*, to flourish, shoot out luxuriously, revel, vaunt, are from L. *pampinus* ; F. *pampre*, an overgrown shoot of a vine.

PAMPHLET, *s.* a printed sheet of paper stitched with thread, a small book ; written *paunflet* by Caxton, from L. *pagina* *filata*.

PAN, *s.* a kitchen vessel, the small bone on the knee, the part of a gun-lock which contains the priming ; Swed. *panna* ; B. *panne* ; T. *gfanne* ; S. *ponne*, *panna* ; πάνη ; L. *patina*.

PANACEA, *s.* a universal medicine, a kind of violet called heart's ease ; πάναικα ; L. *panacea* ; F. *panacée*. See PANCY.

PANCY, *s.* a kind of violet called heart's ease ; L. *panax* ; F. *pensée*.

PANDER, *v. a.* to discover, find out, provide, pimp ; L. and It. *pandere*.

PANDOUR, *s.* an Austrian irregular soldier ; Turk. *pandaur* ; Hind. *pindara*.

PANE, *s.* a square of glass, wood or paper ; L. and It. *pagina* ; F. *paneau*.

PANEL, *s.* from PANE ; a square of wood or paper, a jury roll delivered in.

PANG, *v. a.* to torment, put to great pain ; S. *pinian*. See PAIN.

PANG, *s.* from the verb ; extreme pain, a sudden throe ; S. *pang*, venom.

PANIC, *s.* a violent fright without cause ; F. *panique* ; πάνιξ φόβος.

PANNADE, *v. a.* to curvet, to strut, to affect a proud gait ; F. *paonader*, *panader*. See PAVAN.

PANNEL, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle ; It. *panello*, *panetto* ; F. *paneau* ; B. *paneel* ; W. *panal*, from L. *pannus*.

PANNICK, **PANNICKLE**, *s.* a species of millet ; Coptic, *pe n oik* ; L. B. *panicum* ; F. *panic*, *panis* ; It. *panico*, supposed to be cognate with L. *pantis*.

PANNIER, *s.* a kind of wicker basket ; L. *panarium* ; F. *panier* ; It. *paniere*.

PANSY, *s.* a kind of violet called heart's ease ; L. *panax* ; F. *pensée*.

PANT, *v. n.* to beat at the heart, to breathe quick, to long ; L. B. *panthelo* ; F. *panteler*, corresponding with L. *anhelo*. See PITAPAT.

PANTALON, *s.* a buffoon, the tutelar saint of harlequins, and a kind of breeches worn by rope-dancers ; It. *pantalone* ; Sp. and F. *pantalon*.

PANTILE, *s.* a large tile ; from *pan* and *tile*. See PENTILE.

PANTLER, *s.* the officer of a great family who keeps the bread. See PANTRY.

PANTOFL, *s.* a slipper ; P. *paontabul*, *patabul*, from *pa*, *paon* ; Sans. *panu*, the foot ; F. *pantoufle* ; Swed. and D. *toffel* ; S. *tufle*, a sock.

PANTRY, *s.* a closet used for provisions ; L. B. *panarium* ; It. *panacriu* ; F. *paneterie*, from L. *patis*.

PAP, *s.* 1. a nipple, a teat, a dug ; L. *pappa*, *papilla* ; It. *poppa* ; B. *pappe* ; P and T were liable to frequent intermutations. See TEAT.
2. Food of bread boiled in water for infants, the pulp of fruit ; L. *papo*, from *panquu* ; S. *papa* ; It. *pappa* ; F. *papin* ; Arm. *papa*.

PAPA, *s.* a common name for father with very young

P. A. B.

children; *वान्न*; P. *baba*; A. *baaba*; Sans. *bop*; L. B. *papa*. See **ABBA**.

PAPAW, *s.* an Indian tree and its fruit; Hind. *pupueya*; F. *papayer*.

PAPER, *s.* a substance made of rags for writing upon; L. *papyrus*, a rush known to the Egyptians also as *biblos*.

PAPILIO, *s.* a butterfly; L. *papilio*; F. *papillon*. It is the same word with *pavilion*; as G. and It. *farfalla*, *farfalla*, signify a curtain and a butterfly.

PAPOOSE, *PAPPOUS*, *a.* downy, soft; L. B. *papposus*, from *पापुस*; L. *pappus*.

PARADE, *s.* order, ornament, pomp, show, military array; F. *parade*; It. *parada*, from L. *paro*.

PARADISE, *s.* the garden of Eden; Heb. and P. *parades*, *fardes*, a garden; *पारदास*; L. *paradisus*; F. *paradis*; Eden, Aden, is an abode.

PARAGON, *s.* a model, a pattern; *पारग्य*; F. *parangon*; It. *paragone*. *N. & L. 85.1.61.*

PARAMOUNT, *a.* superior in rank, chief; F. *paramont*, from *amontier*, to ascend.

PARAMOUR, *s.* a lover, a wooer; F. *par amour*, *per amore*.

PARAPET, *s.* in fortification, a mound breast high; F. *parapet*; It. *parapello*, from *petto*; L. *pectus*.

PARAPLUY, *s.* an umbrella to defend from rain; F. *parapluie*, from *pluie*; L. *pluvia*.

PARASOL, *s.* an umbrella; It. *parasole*; F. *parasol*, from L. *sol*. See to **PARRY**.

PARBOIL, *v. a.* to half boil, to *part boil*; F. *parbouiller*.

PARBREAK, *s.* a vomit, a retching; T. *verbreche*. See **Brake**.

PARCEL, *s.* a small bundle, a part, a lot, a set; L. B. *particella*; F. *parcelle*.

PARCENER, *s.* in common law, a joint-possession; F. *parsonier*, *parsonier*, from L. *pars* and *unire*.

PARCH, *v.* to scorch, dry, grow dry; L. *peraresco*; *per-rusitus*, scorched.

PARCHMENT, *s.* sheepskin dressed for writing; *Pergamena charta*, being first used at Pergamus.

PARDON, *v. a.* to forgive, pass by, remit; F. *pardonner*; L. *perdono*.

PARE, *v. a.* to trim, dress, cut off the surface; F. *parer*; L. *paro*.

PARGET, *s.* a kind of plaster, stucco; F. *pargette*, perhaps from L. *gypsa*.

PARISH, *s.* a particular district of land; F. *paroisse*; L. B. *parochia*; *पारोचिया*.

PARK, *s.* an inclosed ground for deer, a sheep-fold, a kind of net for game; G. *park*, from *berga*, to inclose, preserve; Swed. *park*; S. *pearruk*; F. *parc*; Sp. *parque*; L. B. *parcus*; Arm. *parc*; W. *parc*; I. *parc*, perhaps from L. *parco*.

PARK LEAVES, *s.* an herb called St John's wort; L. *hypericon*, and *leaves*.

PABLE, **PABLE**, **PARLEY**, *s.* an oral treaty; F. *parle*; from the verb.

PARLEY, *v. n.* to treat by words, to speak; F. *parler*; It. *parlare*, supposed by some to be L. *fabulari*, or *पार्लालिं*.

PARLIAMENT, *s.* an assembly of the three estates, king, lords and commons, a meeting to discuss public affairs; L. B. *parliamentum*; F. *parlement*.

PARLOUR, *s.* a room on the first floor where matters of

P A S

business were discussed; F. *parloir*; It. *parlatorio*. See **PARLEY**.

PARLOUR, *a.* adventurous, keen, subtle; *पार्लर*. See **PERIL**.

PAROLE, *s.* a verbal promise; F. *parole*; It. *parola*. See **PARLEY**.

PAROQUET, *s.* a small kind of parrot; F. *paroquet*; *पारोकेट*. See **PARROT**.

PARROT, *s.* a talking bird; B. Greek *παρόκη*, from *περικη*. The Sans. name *hura*, *hurewa*, signifies green.

PARRY, *v. a.* to ward off a thrust, to guard; F. *parer*; It. *parare*; Sp. *parar*.

PARSE, *v. a.* to resolve a sentence by the rules of grammar; from L. *pers*.

PARSLEY, *s.* a well known herb; B. *petersely*; Sp. *pe-rexil*; F. *persil*; L. *petroselinum*.

PARNIP, *s.* a plant and its root; L. *pastinaca napus*.

PARSON, *s.* a clergyman, one who has the charge of a parish; L. *parochianus*; but P. *paras* signifies pure, holy, upright.

PART, *s.* a portion, share, space; Heb. *paras*; L. *pars*; F. *part*; It. *parte*.

PART, *v. a.* from the noun; to separate, divide, share.

PARTAGE, *s.* a division, a share, the act of parting or dividing; F. *partage*.

PARTAKE, *v.* to participate, to have a share with; originally perhaps from *partage*; but confounded with our G. word *take*, of which it follows the construction.

PARTERRE, *s.* even ground, a plot in a garden; F. *par-terre*; L. *par terra*.

PARTISAN, *s.* 1. an adherent to a party, the head of a party; F. *partisan*; It. *partisano*.
2. A quarterstaff; G. *bardshome*; a halbert; T. *partisan*; F. *partisan*; It. *partigiana*.

PARTLET, *s.* 1. a ruff to the neck, a loose doublet; It. *parata*, dress, seems to have been prefixed to *lattucca*, *lattuga*, a dress worn by women who gave suck. See **TUCKER**.
2. A hen with a ruff of feathers on the neck.

PARTRIDGE, *s.* a bird of game; *पिदि*; L. *perdix*; F. *perdrix*.

PARTY, *s.* from **PART**; a select assembly, one of two litigants, a detachment of soldiers; F. *partie*.

PAS, *s.* a step, precedence; P. *pa*; F. *pas*; L. *passus*; It. *passo*, accord in both senses.

PASCHAL, *a.* relating to the passover; Heb. *pasaoh*; L. *paschalis*; F. *pascal*.

PASH, *s.* the head, pate or skull; P. *pasch*; Scot. *pash*.

PASH, *v. a.* to kiss, lay on, strike; *पाश*; L. *pango*, *pago*; Swed. *pussa*, to buss.

PASQUE FLOWER, *s.* a kind of anemone worn at Easter; It. *passaflora*.

PASQUIL, **PASQUIN**, *s.* a mutilated statue, near the place Navonna at Rome, which was famous for being covered with lampoons called *pasquinades*.

PASS, *v.* to go, proceed, exceed, excel, surpass, terminate, vanish; Heb. *pasah*; F. *passer*; It. *passare*; Sp. *pasar*.

PASS, *s.* from the verb; a narrow entrance, a passage, a thrust through, a license to proceed, state of procedure, condition.

PASSABLE, *a.* that may be passed over, tolerable; F. *passable*; It. *passabile*.

P A T

PASSADE, PASSADO, *s.* in fencing, a pass, a thrust; Sp. *pasado*; It. *passata*.
 PASSENGER, *s.* a passer, a traveller; F. *passager*; It. *passagiere*.
 PASSDICE, *s.* a game with dice; It. *passa*, as used in pastime, signifies play, amusement; but Sans. and Hind. *pase* is dice.
 PASSION, *s.* suffering of the mind, anger, ardour, zeal, lust, love; F. *passion*; It. *passione*; L. *passio*.
 PASSION FLOWER, *s.* a species of clematis which has a flower with a cross, the mark of Christ's passion; Sp. *passionera*.
 PASSOVER, *s.* a sacrifice in commemoration of the time when God, smiting the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; Heb. *pasah, pascha*; πάσχει; L. *pascha*; It. *pasqua*; F. *pasque, pâque*.
 PASSPORT, *s.* a permission to pass a boundary; F. *passer-port*; It. *passa porto*, from *pass* and L. *portus*.
 PASTE, *s.* dough, cement; F. *paste, pâte*; It. *pasta*; L. B. *pastum*; L. *pistum*, from *pinso*, to knead; whence *pistor*, a baker, *pastillus*, a loaf.
 PASTEL, *s.* a colouring substance, woad; Sp. *pastel*; F. *pastel*; O. F. *guasdel*; L. *glastum*, frequently confounded with *pastil*.
 PASTER, *s.* the joint of a horse's foot; F. *pasturon*; It. *pastoia, passatoia*, supposed to be from L. *passus*.
 PASTIL, *s.* small pastry, perfumes or colours made up into small rolls of paste; F. *pastille*; It. *pastiglia*; L. *pastillus*.
 PASTIME, *s.* sport, diversion; It. *passa tempo*.
 PASTORAL, *a.* rural, rustic, belonging to shepherds; relating to the cure of souls from the spiritual pastor; F. *pastorale*; L. *pastoralis*.
 PASTY, *s.* a pie raised in paste; It. *pasticcio*; F. *pasté, pâté*.
 PAT, *a.* fit, convenient, exact; B. *pas* is used like our word, which seems, however, to be from It. *atto*; L. *atus*.
 PAT, *s.* a tap, a quick light blow; F. *pattée* is from *pattie*, a paw.
 PATACHE, *s.* a Phœnician vessel, a pinnace; πάταχος; F. *patache*; Sp. *patache*.
 PATACOON, *s.* a Spanish coin, a piece of eight; Sp. *patacon*; It. *patacone*; said to have borne formerly the figure of a *patache*.
 PATCH, *s.* 1. a piece sewed on, a spot; It. *pezza*; Sp. *pieza, pedazo*. See PIECE.
 2. A paltry fellow, a ninny; It. *pazzo*.
 PATE, *s.* the head, the skull; L. *patina, patella*; Sp. and It. *patena*, a skull.
 PATEN, *s.* a plate used at the altar; L. *patina*.
 PATH, *s.* a footway; πάτος; S. *path*; W. *paith*. See PAD.
 PATIENCE, *s.* 1. calmness under suffering, endurance, power of suffering; L. *patientia*; F. *patience*; It. *pazienza*.
 2. An herb called burdock; F. *la patience*; It. *lapazio*; L. *lappacea*.
 PATRIARCH, *s.* the head of a family, a bishop; πατριάρχης; L. *patriarcha*.
 PATRIOT, *s.* one who professes a regard for his country; πατριώτης; F. *patriote*.
 PATROL, *s.* a guard going the rounds; Sp. *patrula*; F. *patrouille*. See PAD and ROLL.

P E D

PATTEN, *s.* the foot, the base of a column, a clog shod with iron for women; F. *pattin*; It. *pattino*; B. *patty*. See PAD.
 PATTER, *v. n.* frequentative of to PAT; to drum with the fingers, to make a noise like hail.
 PATTERN, *s.* a model; F. and Sp. *patron*, from L. *patro*.
 PAVAN, *s.* a grave, stately dance; It. *pavana*; F. *pavane*, from L. *pavo*. See PANNADE.
 PAVILION, *s.* a magnificent tent; F. *pavillon*; L. *papilio*.
 PAUNCH, *s.* the belly, the stomach of a beast; Sp. *pança*; F. *panse*; It. *pancio*; L. *pantex*.
 PAW, *s.* the foot of a beast; Pers. and Hind. *pa*; Arm. and W. *paw*; Sp. *pata*; F. *patte*. See PAD.
 PAWN, *s.* 1. a footman, a piece at chess; P. *paan, pa adagan*; F. *pion, pieton*; It. *pedone*; Sp. *peon*, from L. *pes*.
 2. A pledge, a security; L. *pignus*; It. *pegno*; F. *pan*; B. *pand*; Swed. *pan*; F. *pjand*.
 PAY, *v. a.* 1. to discharge a debt, reward, atone; L. *pacare*; It. *pagare*; F. *payer*, to satisfy.
 2. To beat, to strike; πάσσω; W. *pmyo*; L. *pango, pago*.
 3. To daub the seams of a vessel with pitch; from F. *poix*; L. *pix*.
 PEA, *s.* a well known pulse; F. *pois*; Arm. *pis*; πίσσα; L. *pisum*.
 PEACE, *s.* quiet, rest, respite from war; F. *paix*; It. *pace*; L. *pax*.
 PEACH, *s.* a tree and its fruit; F. *pesche*; It. *persico*; L. *malum Persicum*.
 PEACOCK, *s.* a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers; L. *pavo*.
 PEAK, *s.* a pointed top, the foretop of a head-dress; S. *peak*. See BEAK.
 PEAK, *v. n.* to look meagre, to pine, to sneak; L. B. and F. *pica*, loss of appetite, languor, supposed to be from φίλος.
 PEAL, *s.* a succession of loud sounds; D. *bial*, a ringing; B. *belui, gelui*, the noise of bells, from *lujen*, to ring; G. *hlio*, sound.
 PEARL, *s.* a gem found in a shell fish, a scale on the eye; A. *para looloo*, sea jewel; F. *perle*; Sp. and It. *perla*; T. *berlein*, supposed by some to be from G. *ber*, a berry, synonymous with L. *bacca*. See MARGARITE.
 PEARMAIN, *s.* the name of an apple grafted on a pear.
 PEASANT, *s.* a rustic, a husbandman; F. *paisan*; It. *paesano*, from *paese*; L. *pagus*, a country, a village.
 PEAT, *s.* a kind of turf used for fuel; T. *pfiltze*, a bog; Isl. *pytt*.
 PEBBLE, *s.* a hard small stone; S. *papol*, apparently from G. and Swed. *boll*; Scot. *boule*, a round stone.
 PECCADILLO, *s.* a petty fault; Sp. *peccadillo*, from L. *peccato*.
 PECK, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel; Arm. *pech*; F. *picotin*, a fourth, from Arm. *pechvar, pechvar*, four.
 PECK, *v. a.* to pick up food as a bird, to strike with the beak; Sp. *picar*; F. *becquer*; B. *bicken*. See BEAK.
 PED, *s.* a small pack-saddle. See PAD.
 PEDANT, *s.* one vainly ostentatious of learning; F. *pe dant*, from παρδίνω.
 PEDDLE, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles, to pettle; from *petty*.
 PEDERERO, PEDERETO, PATERERO, *s.* a swivel gun; Sp. *pedrero*, a gun to shoot stones; from *piedra*; L. *petra*. See PETRARY.

P E N

PEDESTAL, *s.* the basis of a statue ; *F. piedestal* ; *It. pedestal*, from **pedēs*, and **stālo*.

PEDIGREE, *s.* genealogy, lineage, race ; *F. pied degré*, from *pied* ; *L. pes*, a stem, a stalk, a root, a foundation, and degree.

PEDLAR, *s.* one who carries a pack, a dealer in small wares ; *Scot. pedder*, from *L. pes* ; *F. pied aller*, to go on foot.

PEEK, *s.* the upper part of a sail extended by a gaff or yard. See **PEAK**.

PEEL, *s.* 1. the rind of fruit, a membrane ; *F. pelure* ; *Arm. pel* ; *W. pill*, from *L. pellis*.
2. A baker's board with a long handle to put bread into the oven ; *F. pelle* ; *L. pala*.

PEEL, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to take off the rind, to flay ; *F. peler*.
2. To rob, to plunder. See to **PILL**.

PEELING, *s.* a kind of soft silk ; Chinese, *peelam*, satin ; *B. pelang*.

PEEP, *v. n.* to view slyly, to make the first appearance ; apparently the same with to *keek*, by changing *k* or *c* into *p* ; as *pod* for *cod*.

PEEPER, *s.* 1. a young pigeon, a chicken ; *L. pipio*.
2. From the verb ; an observer, a keeker.

PEER, *s.* an equal, a nobleman as equal in the highest degree ; *F. pair* ; *L. par*.

PEER, *v. n.* to come into sight, to peep, to appear ; *L. pareo* ; *It. parere* ; *F. paroître*.

PEERLESS, *a.* having no equal, matchless.

PEEVISH, *a.* petulant, waspish ; *It. peccioso, pesoso*, from *peccia* ; *L. apicula*, a bee. See **WASP**.

PEG, *s.* a wooden pin, a pointed stick ; *Isl. piackur* ; *Swed. pāk, pik, pigg* ; *D. pege* ; a mark in liquid measure. See **PIN**.

PEGGY, *s.* the dim. of Margaret, but properly a little girl ; *G. poige* ; *Isl. pika* ; *Swed. and S. piga* ; *D. pige*, the feminine of *G. poik*, a boy ; from *G. ug* ; *I. og*, young. See **POLLY** and **MOLLY**.

PELF, *s.* riches, used in contempt ; *L. B. pelfra* ; *Norman F. peuffe* ; *Isl. pula* ; *Swed. pāla*, signify to toil, to slave, and *G. far* ; *S. feo*, wealth.

PELISSE, *s.* a fur robe ; *F. pelisse*, from *L. pellis*, fur.

PELL, *s.* a skin, hide, roll of parchment, a record ; *L. pellis*.

PELL MELL, *ad.* jumbled together, in confusion ; *F. pelle mesle*, from *L. pello* and *miscello*.

PELLET, *s.* a little ball, a bullet ; *F. pelote* ; dim. of *L. pila*.

PELLS, *s. pl.* an office in the exchequer ; from **PELL**, a record.

PELT, *s.* the skin, a hide ; *T. peltze* ; *L. pellis*. See **FELT**.

PELT, *v. a.* to hit with some missile, to strike ; *F. peler*. See **PELLET**.

PEN, *s.* 1. a fold for cattle, a coop ; *G. pind*. See **BIN**.
2. An instrument to write with, a quill ; *L. penna*.

PEN, *v. a.* 1. from the noun ; to coop up, inclose ; *G. pynda* ; *S. pyndan*.
2. To use a pen, to write, to compose.

PENCIL, *s.* a small hair brush, an instrument for writing without ink ; *L. penicillus* ; *T. pinsel* ; *F. pinceau* ; *It. penello*.

PENDANT, *s.* 1. a jewel hanging in the ear, a pendulum ; *F. pendant*.

P E R

2. A small flag in ships. See **PENNANT**.

PENGUIN, *s.* a bird like a goose ; from *L. penna* : *It. pennachio* ; *F. penache* ; *Sp. penacho, penachino*, signify the crest of a bird, or that tuft of feathers which is remarkable in the Magellanic goose. *Pen gwyn*, white head, is the Welsh name for the bald eagle, which is quite a different bird.

PENNANT, *s.* a small flag at the mast-head. See **PENNON**.

PENNON, *s.* a long narrow flag distinguishing command ; *F. pennon, fanon, fanion* ; *It. pennone* ; *Sp. pendon* ; *W. penwn* : *Sclav. pan* ; *G. fan*, dominion, authority, produced *fanon* ; *M. G. and Swed. fana, fania* ; *S. fana* ; *T. fannon* ; *B. van*, an ensign. The standard of William the Conqueror, consecrated by the Pope, was called *phanon*. See **FANE**, **GONFANON** and **BANNER**.

PENNY, *s.* the twelfth part of a shilling, seems to have signified originally coin, stamped money ; *G. peringa* ; *D. pānge* ; *T. pfening* ; *S. penig*, apparently from *G. pēna, pēngā* ; *L. pango*, to bang, to coin. The Goths had a great and a small penny ; five of the former, and twelve of the latter, to a shilling ; but some suppose it to be from *fine*. See **Fee**.

PENNY ROYAL, *s.* fleawort, poley royal. See **POLEY** and **ROYAL**.

PENSILE, *a.* hanging, suspended ; *L. pensilis*.

PENSIVE, *a.* thoughtful, meditative, melancholy ; *F. pensif* ; *It. pensivo*, from *L. penso*.

PENT, *part. pass.* of the verb to *pen* ; shut up, inclosed.

PENTHOUSE, **PENTICE**, *s.* a sloping shed ; *It. pendice* ; *F. appentis*, from *L. pendo*.

PENTILE, *s.* a sloping roof ; *It. pendicilla* ; but frequently used instead of *pantile*.

PEPPER, *s.* a pungent aromatic, spice ; *Sans. and P. pilpil* ; *Ar. nīqī* ; *L. piper* ; *F. poivre* ; *It. pevere*.

PEPPER, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper, to make hot, to hit with small shot.

PERADVENTURE, *ad.* perhaps, by chance ; from *L. per*, and *adventure*.

PERCH, *s.* 1. a rod, a bird's roost, a measure of five yards and a half ; *L. and It. pertica* ; *F. perche*.
2. A fresh water fish ; *nīqī*, from its dark coloured flakes ; *L. B. perca* ; *F. perche*.

PERFORM, *v.* to execute, achieve, act a part in a play ; *It. performare*, from *L. per* and *formo*.

PERFUME, *s.* a sweet scent, a strong odour ; *F. parfume* ; *It. profumo*, from *L. fumus*. See **FRANKINCENSE**.

PERHAPS, *ad.* perchance, peradventure ; from *L. per* and *hap*, as mayhap, maybe.

PERIL, *s.* danger, hazard, jeopardy ; *F. peril* ; *It. periglio* ; *L. periculum*.

PERIWIG, *s.* a wig. See **PERUKE**.

PERIWINKLE, **PERWINKLE**, *s.* 1. an herb ; *F. pervenche* ; *L. B. pervinca* ; *L. vinca*, from its winding nature.
2. A winkle, a wilk, a small shell fish. See **WINKLE**.

PERK, *v.* to assume airs of consequence, to affect display of dress, to prank. See to **PRICK**.

PERK, *a.* from the verb ; conceited, pompous, proud.

PERRY, *s.* a liquor made from pears ; *F. poire*.

PERT, *a.* petulant, saucy, lively, brisk ; supposed to be *F. pret* ; *L. parate*, ready. *W. pert*, spruce, neat, smart, is properly *berth* ; *G. bert*, fair, shining, bright.

PERUKE, *s.* a wig, a periwig ; *F. perruke* ; *It. perucca* ;

P I A.

Sp. *peluca* : F. *pelu* ; It. *pela* ; Sp. *pelo*, hair, from L. *pitus*. L. B. *rica*, a headdress, appears to be from S. *rug*, *rye* ; M. G. *rik*, hairy, and produced It. *ricciaia*, false hair. The two etymons may have been confounded.

PERUSE, *v. a.* to look through, to read, to study ; L. *perviso*.

PESADE, *s.* an appearance of stepping, the action of a horse in the manege when he raises his fore feet without moving those behind ; F. *passade* ; It. *passata*, from L. *passus*, a step.

PRESSARY, *s.* a tentlike form of medicine ; *tabernaculum* ; F. *pessaire*.

PEST, *s.* the plague, pestilence ; F. *peste* ; L. *pestis*.

PESTER, *v. a.* from PEST ; to plague, disturb, perplex.

PESTLE, *s.* a tool to beat with in a mortar ; It. *pistello* ; *pistello* ; L. *pistillum*.

PET, *s.* what is taken to heart, a slight fit of passion, a favourite ; It. *petto* ; L. *pectus*.

PETAR, PETARD, *s.* a piece of ordnance used to force open a barrier, a cracker ; F. *petard* ; It. *petardo*, from F. *peter* ; L. *pedo*.

PETIT, *a.* small, inconsiderable ; F. See PETTY.

PETRARY, *s.* an engine to throw stones ; from L. *petra*. See PEDERERO.

PETREL, *s.* 1. a bird called Pewetrel from its cry ; L. *procellaria*.

2. A kind of breastplate ; It. *pettorale* ; L. *pectoralis*.

PETROL, PETROLIUM, *s.* a liquid bitumen ; L. *petrae oleum*.

PETRONEL, *s.* a small gun, a carbine ; F. *petrinel*, from L. and It. *petra*, a stone, a flint, distinguished from a match-lock.

PETTICOAT, *s.* a garment worn by women, small clothing ; from *petty* and *coat*.

PETTIFOGER, *s.* one who litigates in trifles ; from *petty* and T. *fuiger*, *figer* ; S. *fogere*, an arranger, fitter, suitor. See to FIT.

PETTITOES, *s. pl.* the feet of a sucking pig ; D. *patte* is a sucking.

PETTO, *s.* the breast, something reserved in the breast, privacy ; It. *petto* ; L. *pectus*.

PETTY, *a.* small, trifling, unimportant ; It. *picciotto*, *picciotto*, *pochetto* ; Sp. *pequeto*, *pequeno* ; F. *petit*, from L. *paucus*.

PEW, *s.* an inclosed seat in a church ; B. *puy* ; It. *poglio* ; L. *podium*.

PEWET, *s.* a plover, a lapwing ; T. *pienit* ; B. *kienvit* ; Swed. *konipe*, called in the northern counties *pee weep* ; Scot. *whape* ; D. *wibe*, from its cry. See WIPE.

PEWTER, *s.* an artificial metal ; F. *epeutre* ; It. and Sp. *peltre* ; B. *piauter*, *speauter*. See SPELTER.

PHIAL, *s.* a small glass bottle ; Heb. *pial* ; P. *pyala* ; Chald. *phial* ; φιάλη ; L. *phiala* ; F. *phiole*.

PHILIBEG, *s.* a short petticoat worn by the highlanders ; I. and Erse *filiah beg*.

PHILOMEL, *s.* a nightingal, a lover of song ; φιλομήλη.

PHILOMOT, *a.* brownish. See FILEMOT.

PHIZ, *s.* physiognomy, countenance, face.

PHLEME, *s.* a farrier's instrument to bleed cattle ; some suppose from *phlebotomy* ; but see FLEAM.

PIANNET, *s.* a magpie, the lesser woodpecker ; dim. of PIE.

P I E

PIANO, *a.* a mode in music, smooth, even, soft ; It. *piano* ; L. *planus*.

PIASTER, *s.* a silver coin weighing an ounce ; F. *piastre* ; It. *piastra* ; a *plate* of metal.

PIAZZA, *s.* a portico, a covered walk ; It. *piazza*. See PLACE.

PICA, *s.* 1. the green sickness ; L. B. and F. *pica*. See to PEAK.

2. A pie, a magpie ; L. *pica*.

3. A small printing type.

PICABOQN, *s.* a freebooter, a robber ; Sp. *picaron* ; F. *picareur*. See to PICKEBA.

PICCAGE, *s.* compensation for picking holes in the ground, when erecting booths at a country fair ; L. B. *piccagium*. See PIOK.

PICK, *s.* a sharp pointed iron tool ; It. *pico* ; F. *pique*, *pioche*. See PIKE.

PICK, *v. l.* to take, pluck, gather, pilfer ; M. G. *figg*, a fang, figger, a finger, from G. *fa*, to take ; S. *facan*, *fæccean*, *pæccean*, to take, fetch, defraud.

2. To prick, point out, indicate or select ; Sp. *picar* ; F. *piquer* ; Swed. *pecka* ; S. *pycan* ; T. *pikken* ; D. *pege* ; W. *pigo*, supposed to be *ƿyƿu* ; L. *pugo*, *pungo* ; whence B. *pukt*, choice.

3. To apply the beak, as birds. See to PIICK.

PICKBACK, *a.* on the top or *peak* of the back.

PICKER, *v. a.* to skirmish, vex, harass, pillage, rob ; P. *pikär* ; Sp. *picar* ; F. *picorer*. See BICKER.

PICKLE, *s.* 1. salt liquor, brine ; T. *peckel* ; B. *pekel*, supposed to be cognate with *piquant*, pungent, sharp ; but Swed. *spicke* ; B. *spickel*, appear to be from *spice*.

2. A small place, a patch of ground, situation, position ; L. B. *pictellum*, called also *pigtel*. See PIECE.

3. A tricky fellow ; Low S. *pickel* ; Scot. *paik*, from S. *pæcan*, to trick.

PICKLEHERRING, *s.* a buffoon ; Swed. *pickelhpring* ; T. *pickelherring*, from *pickle*, and G. *garung*, a buffoon.

PICKT, *a.* speckled, variegated ; L. *pictus*.

PIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. to make water, a term with children ; dim of *puddle*, as Scot. to make a *dam*.

2. To trifling, to deal in small matters. See PETTY.

3. To pick at table, to eat daintily ; B. *peuzzeln*, from S. *bitef*, morsel.

PIE, *s.* 1. a paste baked with something in it ; F. *pâte*. See PASTY.

2. A magpie ; F. *pie* ; L. *pica*.

3. A book of devotion, a rubrick, vulgarly cock and pie ; S. *pie* ; F. *pie* ; L. *coccus et pius*.

PIEBALD, *a.* spotted like a magpie ; F. *pié*. See BALD.

PIECE, *s.* a part, patch, fragment, portion, performance, coin, a gun ; Heb. *pas*, *pat*, *pissa* ; It. *pecia*, *pezza* ; F. *piece* ; Sp. *pieza*, *pedazo* ; Arm. *peiss* ; W. *peth* ; I. *piosa* ; L. B. *petia*, *pitacium*, *pictatum*, *pedacium*.

PIED, *a.* parti-coloured, speckled, spotted ; F. *pié*, piebald.

PIELED, *a.* tonsured, bald ; It. *pilado* ; Scot. *peild* ; L. *pilatus*.

PIEPOWDER, *s.* a court held at country fairs for the purpose of deciding between petty dealers ; F. *pié pulvra* ; L. *pes pulveratus*, a pedlar.

PIER, *s.* the column of an arch, a stone dam ; F. *pierre* ; L. B. *petraria*, from L. *petra*.

P I M

PRISON, *v. a.* to penetrate, enter by force, affect the heart; *F. percer*; *L. perico, percio*; *rusca*.

PIG, *s.* 1. a young sow or boar; *S. pic*; *B. big*; *T. pug-gen*; *G. ug*; *I. ag*, young.

2. A mass of metal, from the furnace. See *Sow*.

PIG, *v. a.* 1. to bundle, go to bed; *Swed. pick* is the dim. of *pack*; but *It. piegare*, from *L. plico*, signifies to fold together, to bundle.

2. To produce pigs, to farrow.

PIGEON, *s.* 1. a dove, a fowl; *It. piccione*; *F. pigeon*, from *L. pipio*, pronounced *pitio*, by the Osce.

2. A dupe, a novice; *F. bejaune, bec jaune*, yellow beak, a young bird.

PIGGIN, *s.* a pail with a handle; perhaps from *peak*; *Becker*.

PIKE, *s.* 1. a sharp point, a lance; *Heb. pi*; *P. puck*; *G. pike*; *Swed. pijk*; *D. pik*; *T. picke*; *S. piuc*; *B. piek*; *F. pique*; *It. pica*; *Arm. pic*; *W. pigg*. The *G.* word signifies properly a pointed stick or pole, a lance.

2. A freshwater haak; named from its pointed head.

PILASTER, *s.* a small square column; *F. pilastre*; *It. pilastro*. See *PILLAR*.

PILCH, *PILCHER*, *s.* a child's robe; *S. pylche*; *T. pelts*. See *PELICE*.

PILCHARD, *s.* a fish like a herring; *Sp. piel*; *It. pelo*, the skin, signify also the colour, and *sarda* is a pilchard; *F. pelamide*. See *SARDA*.

PILE, *s.* 1. a stake or piece of wood; *F. pilotis*; *It. palo*; *L. palus*.

2. A heap, a mole, an edifice, a fort; *rhines*; *L. pila*; *S. pil*; *F. pile*.

3. Hair, the nap of cloth; *It. pelo*; *F. poil*; *L. pilus*.

4. A wedge or coin used to mark the escutcheon of reverse on a medal; *L. pila*; *F. pile*.

5. A dart, the head of an arrow; *L. pilum*.

PILES, *s. pl.* small protuberances called haemorrhoids; *L. pilulae*.

PILEWORT, *s.* a plant used for the piles. See *WORT*.

PILFER, *v. n.* to steal trifling matters; *F. pilfer*. See to *PILL*.

PILGARLICK, *s.* a wanderer, a person without a home; *T. pilgarlike*, from *pilgar*, a pilgrim.

PILL, *v. a.* to take away, to rob, to plunder; *F. piller*; *Sp. pilar*, from *L. pilo*.

PILL, *s.* a small ball of physic; *L. pilula*; *It. pillola*; *F. pillule*.

PILLAR, *s.* from *PILE*; a column, a support; *F. pilier*; *Sp. pilar*.

PILLION, *s.* a woman's soft saddle; *L. pulvinus*.

PILLORY, *s.* a place of punishment for perjury; *F. pilier, pilori*. See *PILLAR*.

PILLOW, *s.* a bag of feathers to lay the head upon; *S. pyle*; *Swed. pol*; *B. pevlen*; *T. pole, pool, pfulbe*; *L. pulvillus*. See *BOLSTER*.

PILOT, *s.* one who steers a ship, a loadsman; *D. and B. loots, piloots*; *F. pilote*; *Sp. piloto*; *It. piloto*. See *LOADSTONE*.

PIMENTA, PIMENTO, *s.* allspice, Jamaica pepper; *Sp. pimento*; *F. piment*, from *L. piamentum*, a remedy.

PIMP, *s.* a pander, a procurer, a bawd; *B. poppen*, to fornicate, from *L. popa*; *T. brub, prip*, a blackguard, a pimp.

P I P

PIMPING, *a. little, petty, mean*; *F. pimpant*; *B. pimp*. See *PINK*.

PIN, *s.* a pointed short wire; *F. epingle*, from *L. pin-na, spinula*.

PIN, *s.* a peg, a point, a pinnacle, a knob; *S. pinn*; *B. pin*; and with the Danes, like *Swed. pag*, it signifies a mark in liquid measures, denoting the divisions; whence a *peg* too high, and a merry *pin*.

PINCERS, *s. plur.* from *pinch*; nippers, an instrument to draw nails, points. See *PINCH*.

PINCH, *s.* a nip, a squeeze, a difficulty; *F. pince, poince*; *Sp. pinza*; *L. punctus*.

PINCH, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, straiten, oppress; *Sp. pinzar*; *F. pincer*.

PINE, *s.* a tree, a kind of fir; *L. pinus, pixinus*; *F. pin*; *S. pin*; *Sp. pino*.

PINE, *v. n.* to languish with desire, waste away, consume; *G. pina*; *S. pinian*; *B. pijnen*; *T. peinen*; *ptim*.

PINFOLD, *s.* a place in which cattle are confined. See *PEN* and *FOLD*.

PINGLE, *s. dim. of PIN*; a small enclosure, sometimes confounded with *pickle*.

PINION, *s.* 1. a wing, first joint of the wing, a quill, a feather, a shackle for wings or hands; from *L. penna*.

2. A small pin, the tooth of a wheel; *F. pignon*; *L. pinna*.

PINK, *s.* 1. a flower, the colour of a pink; *F. pinces*, from *pince*, a point, because of its pointed leaves.

2. From the verb; an eyelet hole.

3. A fish, a minnow, any thing small or young; *B. pink*; *Sp. pequeno*; *It. piccino*, from *L. paucus*.

4. A fishing vessel with a narrow stern; *D. pink*; *B. pink*; *Sp. and F. pingue*; *It. pinca*. See *PINNACE*.

5. The summit, the point, the *pinnacle*.

PINK, *v. 1.* to puncture, to pierce with small holes; *S. pyngan*; *L. pungo*.

2. To wink, to look with the eyes half closed; *B. pinken*, either for *bewinken*, or from *pink*, small.

PINNACE, *s.* a man of war's boat; *It. pinaccia*; *F. pinasse*, from *L. pinus*.

PINNOCK, *s.* a small bird, a titmouse; *F. penache*, the crested wren, from *L. penna*, a plume.

PINT, *s.* a measure containing a pound of water; *L. B. pinta*; *F. pinte*; *Sp. and It. pinta*; *T. and B. pint*; *S. pint*; supposed to be from *xiv*; but wine was anciently measured by the *pound* in Germany.

PINTLE, *s. dim. of PIN*; the rudder hook of a boat; *T. pintel*.

PIONEER, *s.* a military man employed to sink mines or to clear roads; *F. pionier*; *It. sappionero*. See to *SAP*.

PIONY, *s.* a plant and flower formerly esteemed in medicine; *L. peonia*; *It. peonia*; *F. pivoine*. Minerva had that name from her medical power.

PIP, *s.* 1. a disease among fowls; *D. pip*; *Swed. pipp*; *T. pippa, pifis*; *F. pepie*; *Sp. and It. pepita*, supposed to be *L. pituita*; but apparently confounded with *pip*, a scale or wart produced on the tongue by that lady.

2. The seed of an apple, grape or cucumber, a spot on cards, a dot or mark; *F. pepin*; *Sp. pepita*, from *L. pepo*. See *PIPPIN*.

PIP, *v. 1.* to chirp or cry like a bird, to pule, to whine; *L. pipio*, from *xiv*.

ironic who had the management and distribution of the pittances. Such annals furnishes 30 - fish eggs, milk and cheese were permitted to be eaten occasionally, even the cattle, as PIT pittances, or dainties. ^{did 7 in a note below.}

2. To dot, to mark with pips.

PIPE, s. 1. a tube, a musical instrument; Heb. *bib*; Syr. *abub*; L. *ambubia*; Arm. and W. *pip*; G. *pipa*; T. *pfeif*; B. *pipe*; Sp. and It. *pipa*; F. *pipe*. L. *tubus*, *tuba*, *tibia*, may be cognate with *buba*, *biba*, *pipa*; for G. *pipa* and L. *tibia* alike signify a shank or bone of the leg.

2. A cask of two hogsheads; G. and Swed. *pipa*, *wipipa*; T. *pippe*; F. *pipe*; It. *ippa*.

3. A receptacle for papers in the exchequer, distinguished from that of the Hanaper.

PIPING, a. 1. the act of sounding a pipe, bubbling with heat. Shakespear uses *kissing* hot.

2. Crying like a young bird, whining, plaintive, feeble, weak. See to PIP.

PIPKIN, s. a small earthen boiler; *pitkin*, dim. of pot.

PIPPIN, s. a seedling, the name of an apple; F. *pepin*; Sp. *pepita*; D. *pipling*; B. *pippling*, from L. *pepo*.

PIQUANT, a. severe, piercing, stimulating; F. *piquant*. See PIQUE.

PIQUE, s. a point, any thing sharp or stimulating, a grudge, ill will; F. *pique*, from L. *pungo*. See PIKE.

PIQUET, s. a well known game at cards; F. *piquet*, from *pique*, a point, which is the chief object in the play.

PIRACY, s. from PIRATE; the act of robbing on the high sea.

PIRATE, s. a sea robber; *pirat*; L. *pirata*; F. *pirate*.

PISH, interj. an expression of contempt; T. *gfech*; φῦ. See FY and PSHAW.

PISMIRE, s. an ant, an emmet; P. *mur*; G. *maur*; Swed. *myra*; D. *mire*; B. *mier*, to which G. *fys*, bustle, may have been prefixed.

PISS, v. n. to urine, to make water; F. *pisser*; It. *pisciare*; T. *pissen*; Swed. *pissa*. See PIZZLE.

PISTACHIO, s. an aromatic nut; P. *pistu*; Punic *fistaq*; *nesta*; L. *pistachia*; F. *pistache*. See MASTIC.

PISTE, s. the track of a foot; Sp. *pista*; F. *piste*, from L. *pes*.

PISTOL, s. a small hand gun; F. *pistole*; It. and Sp. *pistola*, supposed to be L. *fistula*; but *Pistoia* was formerly celebrated for fire arms.

PISTOLE, s. a coin of *Pistoia*, an ancient republic of Italy; F. *pistole*; T. *pistol*.

PISTREEN, s. a West India coin, the fourth part of a *piastre*.

PIT, s. a well or ditch, a hole, a profundity; F. *duit*; It. *pozzo*; B. *put*; T. *puitz*; S. and D. *pit*; L. *puteus*; βύθος.

PITAPAT, s. a palpitation, a flutter; frequentative of PAT; but formerly *pintle pantle*, *pintledy panledy*, seem to have been a jingle on *pant*.

PITCH, s. 1. a resin; *pitka*, *pitka*; L. *pix*; G. *bik*; Swed. *beck*; D. *beeg*; S. *pic*; T. *pech*; B. *pik*; Arm. *pig*; W. *pyg*; F. *poix*; It. *pece*.

2. A fixture, position, degree, height; L. *positio*. See the verb.

PITCH, v. 1. from the noun; to imbue with pitch.

2. To fix, place, fix a choice; F. *poser*, from L. *ponere*, corresponds with our word, which however may be formed from L. *pango*, *pegii*.

3. To toss, to throw headlong. See to PUT.

PITCHER, s. 1. a large earthen vessel; F. *pichier*; Sp. *pichel*, *puchero*; It. *pitaro*; *pitique*.

2. A large iron bar for pitching stakes.

PITH, s. marrow, the medulla in plants, strength; S. *pith*; B. *pitte*, supposed to be from *swet*.

The pitance or pittance was an allowance of provision, solid - liquid, bestowed upon a conventual and to the pothecary, by the abbey in addition to their regular fare.

PITTANCE, s. a small portion; F. *pittance*; It. *pittanza*; Sp. *pitanca*; L. B. *pitacium*, which, according to Salmius, was the daily allowance of food to each soldier. See PIECE.

PITY, s. compassion, pious sympathy; F. *pitié*; It. *pietà*; L. *pietas*.

PIVOT, s. a pin upon which a wheel turns round; F. *pivot*; It. *pie volta*; L. *pes volutus*.

PIZZLE, s. the urinary member of a bull; S. *pisel*; T. *isel*, from G. *pios*; Swed. *pes*; B. *pees*; φῦ; L. *penis*.

PLACARD, PLACART, s. an edict, manifesto, public order; F. *placard*; B. *plakaat*; Sp. *placarte*: *placero* is a public place, a market, and *placear*, to publish.

PLACE, s. space, locality, situation, rank; L. B. *placea*; F. *place*; Sp. *plaza*; It. *piazza*; T. *platz*; S. *plæca*; L. *platea*; φλατά.

PLAQUE, s. pestilence, a state of misery; D. T. and B. *plage*; L. *plaga*.

PLAICE, s. a flat sea fish; L. *platissa*; B. *plate*; F. *plie*.

PLAID, s. an outer garment worn in Scotland; I. *plaide*, said to correspond with T. *platt*; F. *plat*; φλατά; but perhaps the same with *plight*, a garment. G. *bliat*; T. *plyat*; F. *bliant*, was a kind of shawl worn by women.

PLAIN, a. smooth, even, flat, open, without ornament; F. *plain*; L. *planus*.

PLAINT, s. lamentation; F. *plainte*, from L. *plango*.

PLAIT, v. a. to fold, braid, weave; L. *plecto*.

PLAN, s. a plot, form, model, scheme; Sp. and F. *plan*, from L. *planus*, signifies a smooth surface on which a design was traced. See PLOT.

PLANE, s. a level surface, an instrument for smoothing wood; Sp. *plana* is also a mason's trowel, from L. *planus*.

PLANK, s. a strong thick beard; F. *planche*; It. *palanca*; Arm. *plank*; W. *plang*; Swed. *planka*; D. and T. *planke*; L. *planca*.

PLANT, s. a vegetable production, an herb; L. *planta*; F. *plante*; T. *plantz*.

PLANTAIN, s. an Indian plant with broad leaves, and its fruit; a medicinal plant, ribwort; F. *plantaine*; L. *plantago*.

PLASH, s. 1. a marshy place; B. *plas*, *plasch*, from L. *palus*.

2. The tender branches of trees partly cut and interwoven to form a fence; F. *plisse*; L. *plicatio*. See PLEACH.

PLASTER, s. a substance to cover walls, a salve for a wound; F. *plastre*, *plâtre*; B. *plaester*; T. *plaster*; L. *emplastrum*.

PLASTRON, s. a plate or thin piece of metal, for which stuffed leather is now used, in fencing; F. *plastron*; It. *piastrone*, from φλατά.

PLAT, s. a smooth surface, a small piece of ground; T. *platt*; F. *plat*; φλατά.

PLATE, s. a piece of metal beat into breadth, wrought silver, a shallow vessel to eat off; F. *plat*; It. *piastra*; S. *plat*; B. *plate*, from φλατά.

PLATFORM, s. from PLAT; an horizontal plain, a frame of timber; F. *plateforme*.

PLATOON, s. a ball, a small division of musqueteers; F. *peloton*, from L. *pila*.

PLATTER, s. from PLATE; a large shallow dish.

PLAY, v. to frolic, wanton, game, sport, to act a part, gesticulate, practise delusion; T. *belaichen*; M. G. *bilashan*; S. *plegan*; from G. *leika*; Swed. *leka*; D. *lege*; S. *lacan*; T. *laichen*; O. E. *lake*. See BILK.

P L U

PLEA, *s.* an allegation, the act or form of pleading; O. F. *plaid*; B. *pleit*. See to **PLEAD**.

PLEACH, *s.* a fence made of interwoven branches; L. *plicatio*; F. *plisse*. See **PLASH**.

PLEAD, *v. a.* to discuss, argue; B. *pleiten*; F. *plaider*; It. *piatire*, from L. *placet*, it is decreed, which produced L. B. *placito*, to quote decrees or precedents, to moot, to discuss legally.

PLEASE, *v.* to delight, give satisfaction; Sp. *placer*; It. *piacere*; F. *plaire*, from L. *placeo*.

PLEDGE, *s.* a security, pawn, hostage; L. B. *plegium*; F. *pleige*, perhaps for *plightage*.

PLEDGE, *v. a.* from the noun; to pawn, to give security, engage to drink; F. *pleiger*. See to **PLIGHT**.

PLEDGET, *s.* a piece of lint for a wound; B. *pluisje*; L. B. *plumatio*, from L. *pluma*.

PLENTY, *s.* abundance, fulness, fruitfulness; L. *plenitas*, from *plenus*.

PLEVIN, *s.* an assurance, a security; F. *pleuvine*, from *plever*, *pleger*; L. B. *plegiare*, to pledge.

PLIERS, *s. pl.* a small kind of pincers used to *ply* or bend thin metal.

PLIGHT, *v. a.* to engage, condition, pawn, pledge; Swed. *pligta*, *plikta*; S. *plihtan*. See to **PLEDGE**.

PLIGHT, *s.* 1. from the verb; condition, position, state, case, pledge, sacred engagement. This word has been erroneously confounded with B. *pligt*, *plicht*, an office, a duty, from *pleegen*, to ply, to exercise.

2. A braid, a fold; L. *plicatio*.

3. A cloth, a loose outer garment called a *placket*; G. and Swed. *plagg*; B. *plagghe*; Scot. *plait*.

PLINTH, *s.* the square base of a column; *πλίνθος*.

PLOD, *v. a.* to drudge, to study laboriously; B. *ploegen*, to plough, to labour, signifies also to pore over a book or plan.

PLOT, *s.* a plat or smooth surface, a spot of ground, a bed in a garden, a design, scheme, stratagem, conspiracy. From this word, which seems to be properly *plat*, the F. *complot* has been formed. See **PLAN**.

PLOVER, *s.* the lapwing, a bird; F. *pluvier*; It. *pivieu*, from L. *pluvialis*.

PLough, *v. a.* to turn up the ground, to furrow; A. *fulah*; Heb. *falah*; G. *flaya*, *flaja*, *plaja*; Swed. *ploja*; B. *ploegen*.

PLUCK, *v. a.* to pull with violence, snatch, take off feathers; Swed. *luka*; S. *lyccan*, *aluccan*, *pluccian*; T. *pflucken*; B. *plocken*; D. *plukke*; Swed. *ploeka*; F. *plucher*; It. *piluccare*. See to **LUG**.

PLUCK, *s.* 1. from the verb; a sudden pull, a snatch.

2. The lights, liver, and heart of an animal; G. *lugu*. See **LIGHTS**, **LUNGS**.

PLUG, *s.* a stopple to drive in, a bung; G. *flieg*; Ital. *figur*; Swed. *pligg*, *plugg*; D. *plyg*; B. *plugge*; T. *plock*.

PLUM, *s.* a fruit with a stone; D. *blomme*; S. *plume*; T. *pflaume*, perhaps from what we call its bloom or blue colour; but B. *pruim*, from L. *prunum*, is probably our word.

PLUM PUDDING, *s.* a pudding with plums, for which dried raisins are now substituted.

PLUMB, *s.* a leaden weight, a plummet; F. *plomb*; L. *plumbum*.

PLUMB, *v. a.* to sound, to search for the bottom with line and plumb, to regulate or adjust by the plummet.

P O L

PLUMP, *ad.* with a sudden fall, perpendicular like a mason's plummet.

PLUMP, *a.* round, fat, sleek, smooth: some suppose from the noun; but B. *vol op* is fulness, rotundity.

PLUMP, *v. a.* to fatten, swell, become sleek; from the noun.

PLUMP, *s.* a lump, cluster, tuft, ball; Swed. *plump*; B. *plomp*. See **CLUMP**.

PLUNDER, *v. a.* to pillage, rob hostilely; Swed. *plundra*; D. *plyndre*; T. and B. *plunderen*.

PLUNGE, *v.* to dive, to immerse, to flounce, to hurry into distress; F. *plonger*, in which sense the Germans use *plump*. See **PLUMB**.

PLUNGEON, *s.* from the verb; a diver, a kind of water fowl; L. *mergus*.

PLUNKET, *s.* a bluish colour; *blunket*, from *blue*.

PLUSH, *s.* shag, a rough cloth; L. *pilosus*: It. *peloso*; F. *peluche*; D. *phys*.

PLY, *v. l.* to bend, fold, plait; Heb. *palac*; L. *plico*; Sp. *pliego*; Arm. *pliga*; W. *plyga*; F. *plier*.

2. To work assiduously, to exercise strenuously, to solicit with importunity; Isl. *plaga*; Swed. *plæga*; D. *pleje*; B. *pleegen*; T. *pflegen*; S. *plegan*, apparently from G. *lag*, a custom, usage, habit, or regular occupation.

POACH, *v. l.* to boil eggs by throwing them out of the shell into hot water, by which they are formed into globules or pouches; F. *pocher*.

2. To stab, to stick. See to **POTCH**.

3. To catch game furtively, to bag hares; F. *pocher*, from *poché*, a pouch.

4. To become sloppy or miry. See **PODGE**.

POCK, *s.* the pustule of the small pox, a boil, a bubo, a poke or pouch of matter; S. *poc*, a disease called bladder in Germany.

POCKET, *s.* a small bag in clothes; S. *pocca*; F. *pochette*. See **POKE** and **POUCH**.

POD, *s.* a seed vessel, capsule, huak. See **COP**.

PODGE, *s.* a puddle, a mire, a plash, a bog; T. *pflutze*; It. *pozetto*, *paude*, *palude*, from L. *palus*, *paludis*.

POIGNANT, *a.* stimulating the palate, sharp, severe; F. *poignant*.

POINT, *s.* a sharp end, indivisible part of time, punctilio, preciseness, a stop in writing; L. *punctum*; It. *punto*; F. *point*; W. *pwynyt*.

POISON, *s.* venom, what destroys life; L. *patio*, *potio*, *patum* were used in this sense; but L. B. *piso*, *poscio*, seem to have been, like It. *tasco*; Sp. *tasigo*, from *tasca*; L. *toxicum*, venom. The Osce substituted P for the Greek T, as *Paous* for *Tas*, *Petor* for *Tiro*.

POIZE, *s.* weight, balance, equipoise; It. and Sp. *peso*; F. *poids*, from L. *pondus*.

POKE, *s.* 1. a small bag, a pouch; B. *poke*. See **POUCH**.

2. A projecting point, a stake; Swed. *pik*; Isl. *pieck*.

POKE, *v. a.* to thrust, to feel about with some long pointed instrument; D. *pake*; Isl. *piecka*. See to **PORCH**.

POKER, *s.* a poking iron for stirring the fire.

POLE, *s.* 1. a rod, a perch, a long staff, a measure of five yards and a half; S. *pole*; Arm. *paol*; W. *pawl*; It. *palo*; F. *pal*; L. *palus*.

2. The extremity of the axis of any spherical body; *πλίνθος*; L. *polus*; F. *pole*.

3. A native of Poland; Sclav. and Tartar *Pol*, a country, a plain.

P O N

POLECAT, *s.* the foul cat, the fitchet; *P. pul, pulan*; *φαῦλος*. See FITCHET.

POLEY, *s.* the herb fleawort; *L. pulegium*; *F. pouliot*; *T. polley*.

POLICE, *s.* regulation, laws or government of a community; *F. police*. See POLICY.

POLICY, *s.* the act of government, mode of regulation, art, stratagem, a written document for some public institution; *L. politia*; *F. police*; *πολιτική*.

POLISH, *v. a.* to smooth, refine; *L. polio*; *F. polir*.

POLITURE, *s.* polish, gloss, lustre; *F. politure*, from *polish*.

POLITY, *s.* civil constitution, form of government. See POLICY.

POLL, *s.* the head, a register of heads or voters at an election; *S. poll*; *B. bol, pol*. *Bol* is said to have been a Scythian word, synonymous with *P. kull*; *G. kul*; *S. coll*, the head; and by the usual intermutation of *k* and *p*, may have become *pol*. From *G. kul*, *T. kultter, koller, kolster*, a bolster, seems to have been produced, *L. culcitra*.

POLL, *v. I.* to lop the heads or upper part of trees, to cut short, to shear or trim the poll.

2. To insert on the poll as a voter.

POLLARD, *s. 1.* a tree polled or lopped.

2. A fish; from its *poll* or head. See CHUB.

3. The finer bran of wheat; *L. pollan*.

POLLENGER, *s.* an old pollard, the brushwood lopped from it.

POLLER, *s.* one who votes at a poll.

POLLOCK, *s.* a fish, a pollard; *L. asellus niger*.

POLLY, *s.* a girl's name, used as a dim. of Mary; *L. puella* or *pauxilla*, a small female; but *G. pigele, poikeli*, a little girl, is the fem. of *poik*, a boy. See PEGGY.

POLTRON, *s.* an idle lazy fellow, a coward; *It. poltone, poltrone*; *F. poltron*; *Sp. poltrona*. Dante used *poltro* for a couch, and *Sp. sillia poltrona* is a stuffed chair; *poltrona*, in Sp. and It. an idle wench. The name seems to have been cognate with Pillow or Bolster, *T. polster*; and not, as Ferrarius supposes, from *L. pollex truncatus*. *T. polster ritter* was a poltron.

POMATUM, *s.* ointment for the hair, a fragrant unguent; *It. pomata*; *F. pomade*; *Sp. pomada*; *L. B. pomum medicatum*, a perfume ball.

POMMEL, *s.* a round knob, a ball; *F. pommelle, pommeau*; *It. pomolo*, from *L. pomum*.

POMMEL, *v. a.* to pound with the knuckles, to beat, to bruise; *F. poigneler*, from *L. pugnus*, the fist.

POMP, *s.* ostentation, splendour, pride; *μονη*, a divine spectacle; *L. pompa*; *F. pompe*.

POMPION, *s.* a large kind of melon, a pumpkin; *F. pompon*; *πίταν*.

POND, *s.* a pool, a small lake, a dam; like pound, it signifies an inclosure; Sans. *bundh*, an embankment. In the same way *D. park* is synonymous with our pond, as a reservoir for water.

PONDER, *v. a.* to weigh maturely, consider; *L. pondero*; *P. pundar*, is thought, but has a different source.

PONENT, *a.* western, the setting sun; *It. ponente*, from *L. pono*.

PONIARD, *s.* a dagger; *F. poignard*; *L. pugio*.

PONTON, *s.* a floating bridge, a raft of boats; *F. ponton*, from *L. pons*.

PONY, *s.* a small horse; *Arm. and W. paun*, little, and *each*, a horse; *L. B. paulinus equus*.

P O S

POOL, *s. 1.* a small lake; *Isl. poll*; *Swed. pil*; *S. pil*; *B. poel*; *T. pfuhl*; *Arm. poull*; *W. pwll*; *L. palus*.

2. Several stakes at cards put together; *F. poule*, a sitting hen.

POOP, *s.* the stem of a ship; *L. puppis*; *F. poupe*.

POOR, *a.* indigent, mean, lean; *F. pauvre*; *It. povero*; *L. pauper*.

Poor Jack, Poor John, *s.* salted haak or jack.

POP, *s.* a small quick motion, a sudden sound; *D. puf*; *F. paf, pauf*.

POPINJAY, *s.* a parrot, a woodpecker, a kind of jay; *Sp. papagay*; *It. papagallo*; *T. papagay*; *B. papegay*; *A. babagha*; *Hind. pope*, a parrot.

PORCELAIN, *s. 1.* a fine stone ware, china; *L. B. porcellus*; *F. porcelaine*, was a name given to the insect called the lady bird, and afterwards to a coloured shell resembling china ware. See POZZOLANO.

2. Purslain, a pot herb; *F. porcelane*; *It. porcelano*; *L. portulaca*.

PORCUPINE, *s.* a kind of large hedgehog; *L. porcus spinosus*; *It. porcospino*; *F. porc epic*.

PORE, *v. n.* to look with great intensesness; *Sp. ojar, perojar*, from *L. B. oculare*: *επειαν, εφειαν*, to observe.

PORE, *s.* a small spiracle or hole; *L. porus*; *F. pore*.

PORPOISE, *PORPUS, s.* a sea hog; *L. porcus piscis*; *F. porc poisson*.

PORRET, *s.* a small leek; *L. porrum*; *F. porreau*.

PORRINGER, POTINGER, *s.* a vessel for *pottage* or spoon meat.

PORT, *s. 1.* a harbour, a haven; *L. portus*; *F. port*.

2. A gate, a door; *L. porta*; *F. porte*.

3. Carriage, mien, countenance; *F. port*, from *L. porto*.

4. Wine from *Oporto*.

PORTAGE, *s.* the price of carriage; *F. portage*, from *L. porto*.

PORTAL, *s.* the door of a castle, a gateway; *It. portella*; *F. portail*.

PORTANCE, *s.* carriage, demeanour; from PORT.

PORTASS, PORTESSE, PORTHUIS, *s.* a breviary, a prayer book; from *L. porto*, and *invētū*, prayer.

PORTCULLIS, *s.* a sliding gate at the entrance of a castle; *F. port coulisse*.

PORTGLAIVE, *s.* a sword-bearer. See GLAIVE.

PORTRAIT, PORTRAITURE, *s.* a picture, a drawing from real life; *F. portrait*. See to PORTRAY.

PORTRAY, *v. a.* to draw, delineate, paint; *F. portraire*, from *L. traho*, to draw; *tractus*, a feature, lineament. See TRAIT.

POSE, *v. a.* to put to a stand, to oppose, examine, puzzle; *F. poser*, from *L. pono, posui*. The word denoted the putting of questions at schools. See to APPOSE.

POSSET, *s.* the serous part of warm milk when curdled with wine or acid; from *F. poser*, to settle; *L. positus*.

POST, *s. 1.* a station, situation, place, stage; *It. posto*; *F. poste*; *L. positus*.

2. A courier, a person travelling from stage to stage with fresh horses; *It. posta*; *F. poste*, a fixed stage.

3. A piece of timber set erect; *L. postis*; *F. posteau*; *T. pfoste*.

POSTERN, *s.* a back gate, a small door; *F. posterne, pôterne*; *L. posterinus*.

POSTIL, *s.* a marginal note, a gloss; *F. postille, apostille*; *It. apostilla*; *L. apposita*.

P O U

POSTILION, *s.* the driver of a post-chaise who rides one of the horses ; *F. postillion* ; *It. postiglione*.

POSY, POESY, *s.* the motto on a ring or a nosegay ; *L. poesis*.

POT, *s.* a vessel for boiling meat, a crock, a drinking can ; *G. pott* ; *Swed. potta* ; *D. potte* ; *B. F. and Arm. pot*. Boat, Butt and Pot are supposed to have a common origin, signifying, like Sans. *pot*, a hollow vessel.

Pot, *v. a.* 1. to put in a pot.

2. To preserve in pickle ; *O. F. boter*, supposed to be from *L. buo*. See **POTASH**.

POTARGO, *s.* a West India pickle prepared with caviare and fruits. See **BOTARGO**.

POTASH, *s.* a lixivium of vegetable ashes boiled till it becomes solid ; *T. bod asche* ; *B. potasch* ; *F. potasse*. *O. F. boler*, to wash, to soak, is supposed to be from *L. buo, imbuo*. See to **BUCK** and **ASHES**.

POTATION, *s.* a draught, a drinking bout ; *L. potatio* ; but sometimes denoting malt liquor as taken from a pot.

POTATO, *s.* a well known esculent root ; called *batata* in South America.

POTCH, *v. a.* 1. to thrust, to stir with a pointed instrument ; *Swed. pâta, potta* ; *Scot. pole*. See to **POKE**.

2. To boil eggs in a particular manner. See to **POACH**.

POTHER, *s.* a bustle, tumult, flurry ; *D. bolder* ; *T. pol-der, poder*, turmoil, uproar ; *I. bodhram*, to disturb, perplex. See **BOTHER**.

POTTAGE, *s.* from **POT** ; any thing boiled, decocted food ; *F. potage*.

POTTER, *s.* who makes pots or earthen vessels ; *F. potier*.

POUCH, *s.* a small bag, a pocket, a belly, a paunch ; *G. posk* ; *T. putske* ; *S. pusa* ; *D. pose* ; *F. poche*. See **POKE**.

POVERTY, *s.* indigence, want, meanness ; *F. pauvreté* ; *L. paupertas*.

POULT, *s.* a young chicken, a chick ; *F. poulet*, from *L. pullus*.

POULTERER, *s.* from **POULT** ; one who sells fowls ready for dressing ; *F. poultier*.

POULTICE, *s.* a cataplasm of pulse ; *πέλτης* ; *L. puls* ; *F. pulte*.

POULTRY, *s.* from **POULT** ; all sort of domestic fowls.

POUNCE, *s.* 1. the talon of a bird of prey ; *It. ponzo* ; *Sp. punzon* ; *L. punctus*.

2. A gum powdered for smoothing paper, for which pumice was originally used ; *F. ponce* ; *L. pumex*.

POUNCE, *v. a.* 1. to seize with the pounces or talons, to pierce or puncture the skin.

2. To sprinkle with pounce.

POUND, *s.* 1. a weight, a denomination of money weighing originally so much in silver ; *P. bund* ; *G. Swed. D. and S. pund* ; *T. pfund* ; *B. pond* ; *W. punt* ; *L. and It. pondo*.

2. An inclosure, a pinfold, a prison ; *G. pynd* ; *S. pund* ; *T. peunt*. See **Pen**.

POUND, *v. a.* 1. to shut up, to inclose in a pound.

2. To beat with a pestle, to bruise by weight ; *S. punan*, from *L. pondo*.

POUR, *v. to flow, to stream, run out forcibly as water, fall heavily as rain* ; *W. burrw*, apparently from *L. ruo* ; *ἀρρέψω*.

POUT, *s.* a young pheasant or heath fowl ; from its resemblance to a *poult*.

P R I

POUT, *v. n.* to look sullen, to push out the lips in ill humour ; *F. bouder, bouter* ; *S. butan*, to project or swell out.

POWDER, *s.* fine dust, dust of starch for the hair, gunpowder ; *It. pulvere* ; *F. poudre* ; *L. B. pulvitura*, from *L. pulvis*.

POWER, *s.* might, strength, ability, authority, influence, command, military force, a potentate ; *F. pouvoir* ; *Sp. poder*, from *L. pote, potestas*.

Pox, *s. pl.* of **Pock** ; pustules, the venereal disease.

Pov, *s.* a rope-dancer's pole ; *Sp. appoyo* ; *F. appuy* ; *It. appoggio, poggio*, from *L. podium*.

POZZOLANA, *s.* a kind of earthen ware, a stone cement found at *Pozzuoli*, anciently *Puteoli*, a town in Italy.

PRACTICE, *s.* habit, custom, use, method, art ; *F. pratique* ; *L. practica*.

PRAISE, *s.* commendation, fame, renown ; *Swed. D. B. and T. prys*, apparently from *G. hrose* ; *Isl. hrois* ; *Swed. roos* ; *D. roes* ; *Scot. roose, berose*, laud, fame ; but confounded with *prize*, from *L. pretium*.

PRAME, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat ; *G. pram*, a raft ; *B. praan* ; *F. prame*.

PRANCE, *v. n.* to move in parade pompously, to caper as a war-horse, to take airs of pretension ; *D. prange* ; *T. prangen* ; *B. prunken*.

PRANK, *v. a.* from **PRANCE** ; to frolic, decorate, adorn, to trick.

PRATE, *v. n.* to chatter, to talk carelessly ; *Swed. prata* ; *D. prate* ; *B. praaaten*, apparently from *G. ræda* ; *T. reden, bereden*.

PRATIQUE, *s.* a license for the master of a vessel to trade in the ports of Italy and Spain ; *F. pratique* ; *It. practica*, from *πράτιστα*.

PRAWN, *s.* a large kind of shrimp. *Πράσινος*, according to Hesychius, was synonymous with *ἄργιλος*, a locust or lobster, and may have produced *It. parnocche*.

PRAY, *v. to offer up prayer, to intreat* ; *F. prier* ; *It. pregare* ; *L. precor*.

PREAMBLE, *s.* a preface, introduction ; *F. preamble*, from *L. preamble*.

PREBEND, *s.* a stipend in a cathedral church ; *F. pre-bende*, from *L. prebeo*.

PREMIER, *s.* the chief person, the prime minister ; *F. premier* ; *L. primior*.

PREROGATIVE, *s.* an exclusive privilege ; *L. B. preroga-tiva* ; *F. prerogative*, from *L. pre and rogo*.

PRESS, *v. a.* to squeeze, crush, urge ; *L. presso* ; *F. presser*.

PREST, *s.* a loan or advance, a duty paid by the sheriff ; *F. prest, prêt*, from *L. præsto*.

PRESTO, *ad.* quickly, at once, soon ; *It. presto* ; *F. presto*, from *L. præsto*.

PRETTY, *a.* neat, proper, pleasing, elegant ; *G. frida, pryda* ; *S. præte* ; *B. fraitje* ; *W. prydus*. *G. frida sveina oc fagrar meyar*, pretty swains and fair maids.

PREY, *s.* spoil, plunder, depredation ; *F. proie* ; *L. præda*.

PRICK, *v. l.* to pierce, spur, pain, puncture, make acrid, note down with a style ; *G. brydga* ; *Swed. pricka* ; *D. prikke* ; *S. prician* ; *B. priken*. See to **PRICK**.

2. To affect fine airs, to dress smartly, look priggish ; *D. prægte* ; *T. prycken* ; *B. pryken*. See **PRIG**.

PRICKET, *s.* a buck in his second year, whose horns resemble a prick or point. See **BROCKET** and **SPITER**.

P R O

PRICKWOOD, *s.* a tree used for skewers, the spindle tree; *L. euonymus.*
 PRIDE, *s.* inordinate self-esteem, ostentation, insolence, dignity, a state of tumidity; *G. prud;* *Swed. pryd;* *S. prude.* See PRIDE.
 PRIEST, *s.* one who officiates in sacred ceremonies; *πρεστής*; is an elder or senator; whence *L. presbyter;* *F. prébestre, prestre, prêtre;* *B. priester;* *S. preost.* *P. perest* was a minister of *Perez*, the worship of fire, from which the Persians had their name.
 PRIG, *v.* to take unfairly, to steal cloth as a taylor; *G. brigda.*
 PRIG, *s.* a pert saucy little fellow. See to PRICK.
 PRILL, PEARL, *s.* a flat fish; *T. pfreille.* See BRILL.
 PRIM, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice; *O. E. frim;* *G. frem, prim;* *D. frum;* *T. frömm;* *S. freme,* correct, devout, demure.
 PRIMAGE, *s.* the freight of a ship; from *L.* and *It.* *premo*, to press, to load.
 PRIME, *a.* first, best, excellent; *L. primus.*
 PRIME, *v. a.* to prepare, to put powder in the pan of a gun, to lay the ground on a canvass to be painted; *F. primer, imprimer*, in this case, signifies also to prepare cloth for receiving colour.
 PRINCOCK, PRINCOX, *s.* a young coxcomb; from *prink*, affected, and *cox*, a fool.
 PRINK, *v.* to dress for show, to prank. See to PRICK and PRANK.
 PRINT, *s.* a mark made by a stamp, a picture from an engraving by impression; *B. printe;* *Sp. prensa;* *It. imprenta;* *F. empreinte*, from *L. premo.*
 PRISON, *s.* a gaol, a place of confinement; *F. prison;* *It. prigione;* *Sp. prision*: *G. prisund;* *S. prisun;* *T. prisun;* *F. prise;* *It. presa*, capture, from *L. prendo.*
 PRISON BARS, *s.* a game with boys in which they strive to touch each other before they reach the goal. See BAR.
 PRIVET, *s.* an early shrub; *F. primvert;* *L. primus viridis.*
 PRIVY, *a.* clandestine, secret, private; *F. privé;* *L. privus.*
 PRIZE, *s.* 1. value, reward, estimation, price, premium; *L. pretium;* *F. prix;* *T. preiss.*
 2. Acquisition, booty; *F. prise;* *It. presa, preda;* *L. præda.*
 PROFILE, *s.* the edge, the side face, an outline; *It. profilo;* *F. profil*, from *L. filum.*
 PROFIT, *s.* gain, advantage, proficiency; *F. profit;* *It. profito;* *L. profectus.*
 PROG, *v. n.* to steal, shift for provisions. See to PREY and to PRIG.
 PRONG, *s.* a point, the branch of a fork; *G. prion;* *Swed. pren*, a point.
 PROTOCOL, *s.* the first copy of a deed, the title at the top of a leaf; *F. protocole;* *πρωτοκόλλος.*
 PROP, *s.* a support, a stay, a rest; *F. pour appui;* *Sp. por apoyo*, from *L. pro* and *podium.*
 PROUD, *a.* arrogant, haughty, splendid, ostentatious, tumid, exuberant; *G. and Swed. prud;* *S. prut;* *B. prutz.* See PRIDE.
 PROVE, *v.* to evidence, show, try; *L. probare;* *Sp. probar;* *It. provare;* *F. preuver;* *G. profa;* *Swed. profwa;* *D. proeve;* *T. pruffen;* *B. proeven;* *S. profian.*

P U L

PROVENDER, *s.* dry food for brutes, hay and corn; *F. provende;* *It. provenda*, from *L. provenius.*
 PROVOST, *s.* a chief magistrate, the head of a college, the inflicter of punishments in an army; *F. provost,* *prevôt;* *It. provosta;* *Sp. preboste;* *T. probst;* *S. profust;* *L. praepositus.*
 PROW, *s.* the head of a ship; *Sp. proa;* *F. proue;* *L. prora.*
 PROWESS, *s.* bravery, military valour; *Sp. proeza;* *F. prouesse*, from *Sp.* and *It. pro;* *F. pru;* *L. probus.*
 PROWL, *v.* to rove in quest of prey, to plunder; *F. proioler.* See PREY.
 PRUDE, *s.* a woman affectedly nice; *F. prude*, feminine of *pru*; *L. probus.*
 PRUNE, *s.* 1. a dried plum; *F. prune;* *It. prugno;* *L. prunus;* *πρύμνη.*
 2. An exuberant shoot of a tree; *O. E. prayne;* *F. provin*, from *L. propago.*
 PRUNE, *v. a.* from the noun; to lop off useless shoots or branches.
 PRUNELLO, *s.* 1. a kind of brown stuff worn by the clergy; *L. B. brunella.*
 2. A large kind of plum; *Sp. brugnola;* *F. prune de brignole.*
 3. A wild plum; *F. prunelle*, from *prune.*
 PRY, *v. n.* to peep narrowly, inspect closely; *Sp. ojeo*, from *L. oculus*, signifies among sportsmen the act of looking out sharp for game, *perajar*, to observe; as if *per eye.*
 PSALTER, *s.* a book of psalms; *Ψαλτήριον.*
 PSALTERY, *s.* a harp used for psalms, from *Ψαλτήριον.*
 Pshaw, *interj.* expressing dislike; *Sp. psha.* See PISH.
 PUCKLAGE, *s.* the state of virginity, maidenhood; *F. pucelage* from *pucelle*; *It. pulcella;* *L. B. paulicilla;* *L. puella*, a virgin.
 PUCK, *s.* a supposed spirit, a fairy, an imp; *G. puke;* *Swed. puken;* *T. puk;* *Scot. puck, pucken.*
 PUCKER, *v. a.* to bag out, to corrugate, to fold loosely; from *poke*, a bag.
 PUDDER, *s.* a pother, a tumult, a stir.
 PUDDING, *s.* 1. a gut or intestine, a coil of cordage; *A. batan;* *Heb. beten;* *F. boudin;* *Sp. pudin;* *W. potten;* *L. bottellus*: *It. budello.*
 2. Compound food boiled up in a gut or tegument.
 PUDDLE, *s.* a dirty splash of water; *It. padule, palude;* *L. palus.*
 PUET, *s.* a bird. See PEWIT.
 PUFF, *s.* a quick blast of wind, any thing blown up or porous, ostentatious praise; *P. puf*, breath, blast; *Sans. pu*, wind; *B. pof*; *Sp. bufo*; *F. bouffé*; *F. bouffé*; *Scot. buffie*, inflated.
 PUFFIN, *s.* a water fowl which makes a puffing noise when caught.
 PUG, *s.* a Dutch dog, a monkey; so named from its supposed resemblance to a puck or imp.
 PUGH, *interj.* expressing contempt. See FOH.
 PUISNE, *a.* younger, inferior, after-born; *F. puis né;* *L. postque natus.*
 PUSSANCE, *s.* valour, power, strength; *F. puissance;* *It. potenza;* *L. potentia.*
 PUKE, *v. n.* to vomit, cast up; *T. spucken;* *B. spugen.* See to SPEW.
 PULE, *v. n.* to cry like a chicken, to whine; *F. pioler,* *piauler;* *It. pipolare, pigolare;* *L. pipilo.*

P U R

PULICK, *s.* an herb ; fleawort ; *L. pulegium.*
 PULL, *v. a.* to draw forcibly, extirpate, eradicate ; *S. pullian* ; *B. op haalen.* See to HAUL.
 PULLET, *s.* a young hen ; *F. poulet* ; *L. pullus.*
 PULLEY, *s.* a wheel for a running cord ; *F. poulie* ; *It. polea*, from *πολεια.*
 PULSE, *s.* 1. the beating of an artery ; *L. pulsus* ; *Sp. pulso* ; *F. pouls.*
 2. Legumes, beans, peas ; *L. puls.*
 PUMICE, *s.* a spungy fossile stone ; *L. pumex* ; *F. ponce.*
 PUMP, *s.* an engine to draw up water ; *πομπαι* ; *F. pompe* ; *Sp. bomba* ; *B. and T. pompe* ; *D. pomp.*
 PUN, *s.* a quibble, equivocation, a ludicrous turn of words ; *L. punctum* ; *F. pointe* ; met. subtlety.
 PUNCH, *s.* 1. a pointed instrument. See PUNCHON.
 2. A puppet, a person representing a peasant of Apulia ; *It. pulichino, polichinello, ponchinello.*
 3. A short thick person or horse ; supposed to be *paunch* ; but perhaps from *ponchinello.*
 4. A liquor composed of spirit and water, sugar and lemon ; supposed to be *L. potus nauticus* ; but as Toddy and Grog appear to be Eastern words, this may be Sans. and Hind. *puncheene*, from *pun*, *punna*, beverage, and *cheene*, which signifies both Chinese and sugar.
 PUNCHON, *s.* 1. a pointed instrument for making holes ; *F. poinçon* ; *Sp. punzon*, from *L. pungo.*
 2. A cask used in the Morea for wine or spirits, holding eighty gallons ; *F. poinçon*, from *πίνας* and *άνθος* ; *πίναν*, a wine cask.
 PUNDEL, *s.* a little squab woman ; *It. pinguedilla.*
 PUNGAR, *s.* a sort of sea fish ; *F. pagne* ; *L. pagurus.*
 PUNICE, *s.* a bug ; *F. punaise*, from *L. putoe.*
 PUNK, *s.* a whore, a strumpet ; *L. B. putanica* ; *It. puttanaccia.* See PUTAGE.
 PUNT, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre ; *It. punto*, to point.
 PUNY, *a.* young, petty, tender, weak. See PUISNE.
 PUP, *s.* a whelp, supposed to be *L. pupus* ; but perhaps for *cub*, from the usual intermutation of *c* and *p*.
 PUPIL, *s.* 1. the apple of the eye ; *L. pupula* ; *It. pupilla.*
 2. A ward, a scholar ; *L. pupillus* ; *F. pupille* ; *It. pupillo.*
 PUPPET, *s.* a small wooden image, a doll ; *F. poupee* ; *It. puppa* ; *L. pupa.*
 PUPPY, *s.* 1. from PUP ; a whelp, a young dog.
 2. A saucy fop ; *F. poupin*, foppish ; *T. puppen*, to assume the airs of a puppet, to dress finically.
 PURCHASE, *v. a.* to buy, procure for a price ; *F. pourchasser* ; *L. B. proquero*, from *L. quero.*
 PURFILE, PURFLE, PURFLEW, *s.* an edging, a border of lace or fur ; *It. profilo.* See PROFILE.
 PURL, *s.* 1. a sort of lace for edging, an embroidered border. See PURFILE.

P Y G

2. A bitter malt liquor, perhaps contracted from *bitter ale*, or from Arm. *ferwl*, *pernel* ; *W. chwerwl*, wormwood.
 PURL, *v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise ; *T. porlen* ; *B. opborrelen* ; *S. byrlan* ; *G. byrla*, to pour out liquor, to gurgle.
 PUBLIEU, *s.* a piece of ground detached from a royal chase, a common on the border of a forest ; *F. pur lieu* ; *L. purus locus*, free from the forest laws.
 PURLINS, *s. pl.* side pieces, inside braces to support rafters ; *L. perligations.*
 PURLOIN, *v. a.* to steal, remove clandestinely ; supposed to be *F. pour loigner*, as *eloigner*, to place at a distance ; but *G. leina* ; *Isl. lena, hlauna* ; *Swed. lona* ; *Scot. lean*, signify to conceal.
 PURPARTY, *s.* a share, part in a division ; *F. pourparti*, from *L. pro* and *pars*.
 PURPORT, *s.* influence, design, tendency of a discourse ; *F. pourporte*, from *L. pro* and *porto*. See IMPORT.
 PURPRISE, *s.* a manor, close, inclosure ; *F. pourpris*, from *L. presus*.
 PURR, *v. n.* to murmur like a cat when pleased ; from the sound ; *T. murren.*
 PURSE, *s.* a small bag to hold money ; *G. pus* ; *S. pusa* ; *Swed. posse* ; *L. B. bursa* ; *πίσσα* ; *It. borsa* ; *F. bourse* ; *W. purs.*
 PURSUE, *v.* to follow, chase, prosecute, continue ; *L. prosequor* ; *F. poursuivre.*
 PURSY, *a.* short breathed, puffy, fat ; *F. poussif* ; *It. polsivo*, beating at the heart or lungs, from *L. pulsus*.
 PURTENANCE, *s.* the pluck of animals, the giblets of fowls ; *L. pertinens* ; *F. appartenance*, appendage.
 PURVEY, *v.* to provide, to procure provisions ; *Sp. proveer* ; *F. pourvoir* ; *L. providere.*
 PURVIEW, *s.* a proviso, a providing clause ; *F. pourveu* ; *L. provisus.*
 PUSH, *v.* to thrust, press forward, make an effort, impertune ; *F. pousser*, from *L. B. pulso* ; *L. pello.*
 PUSS, *s.* a cat, a hare ; *B. poes, poesje*, a cat and a fur tipper.
 PUT, *v. l.* to place, lay in any situation ; *L. B. posito* ; *T. posare* ; *appostare.*
 2. To pitch, to toss ; *Isl. potta.* See to PITCH.
 PUTAGE, *s.* whoredom, prostitution ; *παιδεια* ; *L. puta*, a girl ; *Sp. Port. and G. puta*, a prostitute.
 PUTTINGSTONE, *s.* a stone thrown by the hand. See to PUT.
 PUTTOC, *s.* a kite ; *L. buteo.*
 PUTTY, *s.* cement used by glaziers ; *F. potet* ; *Sp. potea*, from *πωτεια.*
 PUZZLE, *v.* to perplex, confuse ; formerly *apposail*. See to POSE, to APPPOSE.
 PYGARG, *s.* a kind of falcon ; *L. pygargus* ; *πυγαργος.*
 PYGMY, *s.* a dwarf ; *F. pygmee* ; *L. pygmaeus* ; *πυγμαιος.*

Q

Q U A

Q is a consonant adopted in Latin from the Arabic and Hebrew, and substituted for the *ku* of the Goths. The Greeks had no letter to express this sound, for which the Osce, Eolians, Armoricans and Welsh sometimes used *p*.

QUAB, *s.* a barbot, an eel-pout; *B.* *kwab*; *D.* *quabbe*; *T.* *quappe*, *kope*, any thing with a large head or jole. See **CHUB**.

QUACK, *v. n.* 1. to cry like a duck or frog, to chatter; *Isl.* *kuaka*, *quaeka*; *T.* *kuacken*; *B.* *kwaaken*; *L.* *coaxo*.

2. From the noun; to deal in nostrums.

QUACK, **QUACKSALVER**, *s.* an empiric, a bold ignorant pretender to physic; *Swed.* *quaksalware*; *T.* *quack-salber*, a crier of salves, a mountebank.

QUAFF, *v. a.* to drink deep; *Isl.* *kafa*; *Swed.* *quaæfa*, to immerse, to suffocate; from *G.* *kaf*, deep.

QUAFFER, *v. n.* frequentative of **QUAFF**; to make a noise like ducks dabbling for food.

QUAG, **QUAGMIRE**, *s.* a shaking bog, a marsh overgrown with vegetation; from *M. G.* *gawaggian*; *S.* *wagian*; *Swed.* *wagga*. See to **WAG** and to **QUAKE**.

QUAGGY, *a.* from the noun; swampy, boggy, shaking.

QUAID, *a.* cowed, dismayed; from *G.* *kuga*. See to **COW**.

QUAIL, *s.* 1. a bird of passage; *L. B.* *quaquila*; *It.* *quaiglia*; *F.* *caille*; *G.* *wakl*, *wagl*; *Swed.* *wacktel*; *T.* *wachtel*, from its watching or calling.

2. Sickness, oppression, languor, affliction of body or mind, distress; *G.* *kuell*; *Swed.* *qual*; *Isl.* *kuil*, *quil*; *B.* *kvaal*; *T.* *qual*.

QUAINT, *a.* neat, subtile, affectedly nice; *F.* *coint*, from *L.* *comptus*.

QUAKE, *v. n.* to shake, move to and fro, shiver with cold; *S.* *cvacian*, corresponding with *L.* *quatio*. See **QUAG**.

QUALIFY, *v. a.* to make fit for, to soften; *F.* *qualifier*, from *L.* *quale facere*.

Q U A

QUALM, *s.* a sudden fit of sickness, a nausea; *D.* *qualm*; *S.* *quealm*; *T.* *qualm*. See **QUAIL**.

QUANDARY, *s.* a doubt, a difficulty; apparently from *S.* *twean draga*, the agitation of doubt, from *tweon*; *Scot.* *twyn*, doubt, perplexity.

QUARANTAIN, **QUARANTINE**, *s.* the space of forty days, during which vessels or persons, from ports infected with the plague, are prohibited from intercourse with the shore; *F.* *quarantain*; *It.* *quarantana*; *L.* *qua-dranginta*.

QUARREL, *s.* 1. a disposition to mutual complaint, a dispute, contest; *F.* *querelle*; *L.* *querela*.

2. A square-headed arrow; *F.* *quadreau*, *carreau*, *car-relle*; *It.* *quadrella*; *L.* *quadrangula*.

QUARRY, *s.* 1. a square, a pane of glass; *F.* *quarré*, from *L.* *quadratus*.

2. A kind of square-headed arrow. See **QUARREL**.

3. A mine where stone is cut in *squared* masses; *L. B.* *quareria*, *quadreria*; *F.* *quarrerie*, *carriere*.

4. The prey, or portion of its entrails, given to a hawk for encouragement; *F.* *cureé*, from *L.* *curo*, to feed.

QUART, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon, two pints, a sequence of four cards; *F.* *quart*, from *L.* *quartus*.

QUARTAN, *s.* an ague which returns every fourth day; *L.* *quartana*; *F.* *quartaine*.

QUARTER, *s.* 1. a fourth part, a measure of eight bushels; *F.* *quartier*, from *L.* *quartus*.

2. A geometrical square figure denoting the four sides of the world; a direction, district, region; a regular division of a square; *F.* *quartier*; *L.* *quadratura*.

3. In war, signifies sparing the life of a prisoner by sending him to the captor's *quarter*, either for sale or ransom.

QUARTERS, *s. pl.* are the divisions of a town, or of regular barracks, distinguished from cantonments, which signify the neighbouring villages or temporary huts.

QUARTERSTAFF, *s.* a staff of authority among foresters,

Q U I

which was used also as a weapon; from *quarter*, district, and *staff*.
QUASH, *v. a.* 1. to squeeze, to crush; L. *quasso*; It. *quassare*, *squacciare*; B. *quassen*; T. *quetchen*; S. *cnysan*; Arm. *guascu*; W. *gwasgu*.
2. To annul, make void, break, cashier; Sp. *casar*; F. *casser*; L. B. *cassare*, from L. *cassus*.
QUASH, *s.* 1. a species of pompon; It. *cocuzza*; L. *cucurbita*. See **SQUASH**.
2. The husk of a legume; It. *guscia*; F. *cosse*, from L. *capsa*.
QUAVER, *v. n.* to shake the voice, vibrate; Sp. *quiebrar*, from L. *vibro*.
QUAVER, *s.* from the verb; a shake of the voice, a short note in music, the half of a crotchet.
QUAY, *s.* an artificial bank, a wharf; F. *quai*. See **KEY**.
QUEA, *s. dim.* of **Cow**; a heifer; G. and Swed. *kuega*, *kuiga*; S. *quean*.
QUEAN, *s.* a woman, a jade, a slut, a strumpet; Sans. *kuniya*, a daughter; G. *kuenna*; Swed. *quinna*; S. *cnwen*; Armenian, *kaen*; yvn; P. *zun*, a woman. G. and Swed. *hona*, the feminine pronoun, signifies, like *kona*, a female in general. See **HEN** and **SHE**.
QUEASY, *a.* sick, squeamish, fastidious; G. *kuesa*, to sicken; Swed. *quesa*; Isl. *kueisa*, a fever.
QUECK, *v. n.* 1. to shrink at, show pain; Swed. *weka*; S. *wican*, *gewican*, to wince.
2. To cry out, to scream; W. *gwichio*; Isl. *quaka*, dim. of G. *kuaka*. See to **QUACK** and **SQUEAK**.
QUEEN, *s.* the wife of a king, a reigning woman; T. *konigen*; B. *koningen*, a queen, is merely the feminine termination added to *konig*, a king, and has no other connexion with *quean*, a woman.
QUEER, *a.* cross-grained, perverse, odd; T. *kuerh*, from G. *twer*; S. *thwyr*. See **THWART**.
QUEEST, *s.* a wood pigeon; S. *cusceote*; Scot. *cuschette*, from G. and Swed. *quist*, a branch; F. *ramier*, from L. *ramus*.
QUELL, *v. to subdue, stifle, suffocate, deprive of life*; Isl. *kuelia*; Swed. *qudlja*; D. *quæle*; S. *cnellan*.
QUELQUECHOSE, *s.* F. something, a trifle; It. *qualche causa*; L. *qualisque*, *qualisunque causa*.
QUEME, *v. n.* to please, to agree; Swed. *qudma*; S. *cneman*, from the verb to *come*, and corresponding with L. *convenio*. See **COMELY**.
QUENCH, *v. a.* to extinguish, cool, destroy; S. *quencan*; G. *kuaugian*; M. G. *quaugian*.
QUERN, *s.* a hand-mill; G. *kuern*; M. G. *quairn*; Swed. *quarn*; D. *quern*; S. *cueorn*; T. *quirn*. See **CHURN**.
QUERPO, *s.* a dress close to the body, a waistcoat; Sp. *cuerpo*, from L. *corpus*.
QUESE, *v. a.* to search for, look after, seek; L. *quæro*, *quæso*.
QUEST, *s.* search, seeking, inquest, request; F. *queste*, *quête*; It. *chiesta*; L. *quæsitus*.
QUIB, *s.* a sarcasm, a bitter jest. See **QUIP** and **WIPE**.
QUIBBLE, *s.* a pun, a quirk, a play on words; L. *quilibet*, *quodlibet*. See **QUILLET**.
QUICH, **QUICK**, **QUITCH**, **COUCH GRASS**, *s.* a grass exceedingly vivacious; S. *cnwice gæ*; Swed. *quick rot*, quick root, from *quick*, vivacious.

QUICK, *a.* living, vivacious, active, lively, living; G.

Q U I

kuik; Swed. *quick*; D. *quik*; S. *cnwic*; T. *queck*; B. *quik*: A. *huey*, *chuey*, alive.
QUICK BEAM, *s.* a tree called the service or sorbus; T. *geweych*, from G. *weg*; S. *wig*, holy, consecrated. See **WHIT** and **BEAM**.
QUICKEN, *v.* to make or become alive; S. *cnwiccan*; B. *quiken*; from the noun.
QUID, *s.* a morsel held in the mouth to be *chewed*. See **CUD**.
QUIDDIT, **QUIDDITY**, *s.* an essence, a cavil, a captious question; L. B. *quiditas*; It. *quiddita*, from L. *quid*.
QUILL, *s.* the hard strong feathers used for pens, the prick of a porcupine; καλαμος; P. *culm*; L. *culmus*, *calimus*; G. *koyle*, a reed used for writing, a pen.
QUILLET, *s.* subtilty, nicety, a play on words; L. *quidlibet*. See **QUIBBLE**.
QUILT, *s.* a stitched covering for a bed, a counterpane; It. *coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; F. *couette*, from L. *aculeatus*.
QUILT, *v. a.* from the noun; to stitch cloth double.
QUINCE, *s.* a tree and its fruit; L. *cydonium*; It. *cotogno*; F. *coin*; T. *quidden*, from *Cydon* in Crete.
QUINSY, *s.* a disease in the throat. See **QUINANCY**.
QUINT, *s.* a sequence of five at piquet; F. *quint*; L. *quintus*.
QUINTAL, *s.* five score, a weight of an hundred pounds; F. *quintal*; It. *quintale*, from L. *quintus*.
QUINTESSENCE, *s.* the virtue of any thing extracted or concentrated; It. *quintessenza*; F. *quintessence*; L. *quinta essentia*, a mysterious term in alchemy, signifying the fifth or purest essence.
QUINTIN, *s.* a kind of military exercise; supposed to be from Syriac and Heb. *chanit*; καρδις; L. *conto*, a spear, which produced L. B. *quintana*; F. *quintaine*. An upright post fixed in the ground supported a cross beam, turning horizontally on a pivot; at one end of which was a board, resembling the bust of a man, and at the other a heavy sand-bag. The feat consisted in tilting at the bust, and escaping from the swing of the sand-bag. The French called it running at the Faquin; but in Italy the figure of a Saracen or Turk being the object of attack, may have introduced the frequent sign of the Saracen's head.
QUIP, **QUIB**, *s.* a sarcasm or smart jest. See **WIPE**.
QUIRE, *s. 1.* a body of singers. See **CHOIR**.
2. Twenty-four sheets of paper; F. *quayer*, *cayer*, *cahir*; It. and Sp. *quaderno*; L. *quaternio*; from which seems to be derived G. *kuer*, a book.
QUIRK, *s.* a subtilty, artful distinction; supposed to be from T. *kuerh*. See **QUEER**.
QUIT, *v. a.* to discharge, free, forsake, relinquish; L. B. *quittare*; It. *quetare*, *quietare*; Sp. *quitar*; F. *quitter*; Swed. *quitta*; T. *quittiren*, from L. *quies*.
QUITE, *ad.* from the verb; entirely, completely; F. *quittement*.
QUITTANCE, *s.* from the verb; a discharge from debt; F. *quittance*; It. *quitanza*.
QUITTER, *s.* from the verb; a relinquisher, a deliverer, the dross which discharges itself from metal in smelting, matter from a sore.
QUIVER, *s.* a case for arrows; Isl. *kogur*; Swed. *koger*; B. *koker*; S. *cocur*; T. *cohhar*; Sp. *cuchar*, apparently from G. *koja*, *kofe*; L. *cavea*. See **COFER**.

Q U O

QUIVER, *a.* nimble, active, lively; perhaps from *quick*; but W. *chwyfwr* is from *chwyf*, motion.
QUIVER, *v. a.* to vibrate, to tremble, to shake, to shiver; Sp. *quebrar*, from L. *vibro*.
QUOIF, *s.* cap of a serjeant at law, a hood, a head-dress. See **COIF**.
QUOIL, *v. a.* to lay a rope in circles. See to **COIL**.
QUOIN, *s.* a wedge, a corner, an angle. See **COIN**.

Q U O

QUOIT, *s.* a flat stone or horse shoe to pitch at a mark. See **COIT**.
QUOTE, *v. a.* to cite the opinion or words of another; F. *quoter*, *coter*, from *côté*; It. *costa*; L. *costa*, a side, a marginal note; but Sp. *citar*, to quote, is from L. *cito*.
QUOTH, *v. imperf. said*; P. *kooad*; Isl. *kuath*, *quath*, pret. of P. *koidan*; M. G. *quithan*; S. *cwothian*; G. *kueda*; T. *queden*, to say.

R

R A C

R, is called the canine letter, from being uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a dog. It has one constant sound, and is never mute. In words derived from the Greek the initial R is followed by H after the manner of the Welsh; although with the Greeks and Goths the aspirate precedes it. The Chinese have no R in their alphabet, and substitute for it the letter L. The Greeks sometimes, and the Spaniards, Portuguese and Italians frequently, use L for R; which is also observable with the Germans and English, in such words as Turtle for Tur-tur, Pilgrim for Peregrinus.

RABATE, *v. n.* from **ABATE**; to bring down, to lower, to recover a hawk to the fist; *F.* *rabaltre*.

RABATO, *s.* from the verb; the folding or turn down collar of a shirt or shift, which afterwards became a ruff; *It.* *rabato*; *F.* *rabat*.

RABBET, *v. a.* to groove, to plain down the edges of boards, that they may wrap over each other; *F.* *raboter*.

RABBIT, *s.* an animal that burrows in the ground; *B.* *robbe*, from *G.* *rauf*; *Swed.* *röf*, a perforation, a hole or opening.

RABBLE, *s.* an assembly of low people; *B.* *rapalje*; *F.* *racaille*, *rapaille*, scrapings, refuse, riff raff, rubbish. *It.* *rasare*, *rassare*, *rasciare*, *rascare*, *raspare*, *raspellare*; *S.* *rasar*, *rascar*, *raspar*; *F.* *raser*, *racler*, *rasper*, *raper*; *T.* *rapsen*, *raspelen*, are all supposed to be derived from *L.* *rado*, corresponding with *Swed.* *raka*, to scrape. See **RASCAL**.

RACE, *s.* 1. a running match, a current, progress, course; *S.* *ræs*; *G.* and *Swed.* *ras*, contraction of *rans*, from *renna*. See to **RUN**.

2. A root, particular breed, progeny, family; *F.* *race*; *Sp.* *raza*; *It.* *razza*; *L.* *radix*.

3. A root of ginger, spicy or aromatic flavour, strength; *Sp.* *raiza*; *piça*; *L.* *radix*.

RACK, *s.* 1. an engine to torture; *B.* *rakke*, from *G.* *reckia*; *Swed.* *ræcka*; *B.* *rekken*, to stretch, to extend.

R A D

2. Action of the wind on vapour or clouds; *G.* *raka*; *Swed.* *reka*. See to **RAKE**.

3. A kind of dog; *G.* *rakke*; *Swed.* *racka*; *D.* *rage*; *S.* *ræcc*; *B.* *rekel*; *L.* *B.* *racha*, from its raking disposition.

4. A row, range or railing to support fire arms, a frame for bottles or hay, a kitchen range; *Isl.* *hrag*; *B.* *rak*; *D.* *række*; *Swed.* *ræcka*. See to **RANGE**.

5. A stack of hay or grain, a reak; *S.* *hreac*. See **RICK**.

6. A distaff. See **ROCK**.

7. A neck or chine of meat; *S.* *hracca*, *hricg*; *T.* *ruck*; *G.* *rygg*, the back or back bone, corresponding with *þær*.

8. The utmost stretch, rack rent, cognate with **Rack**, torture.

9. Ruin, destruction. See **WRACK**.

10. An Indian spirituous liquor. See **ARRACK**.

RACK, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to stretch, screw, torture.

2. To draw off liquor from the lees; supposed to be *G.* *ræckia*; *S.* *reccan*, to treat carefully; but *B.* *rekken*, from *G.* *reckia*, to extend, signifies to draw out slowly.

RACKET, *s.* 1. the instrument with which a ball is struck at tennis; *It.* *racchetta*; *F.* *raquette*; *Sp.* *raqueta*; *T.* *racket*; *L.* *reticulum*.

2. From the noise made at a racket court; a confused clutter.

3. An herb and its flower; *F.* *raquette*. See **ROCKET**.

4. A kind of artificial firework; *It.* *raggiotto*. See **ROCKET**.

RACY, *a.* from **RACE**; strong, flavorful, tasting of the root or soil.

RAD, in forming the names of great men, signifies rule, sway, counsel, power, dominion; *G.* *rad*; *Swed.* *råd*, *ræd*; *S.* *red*, *rad*, *rod*; *B.* *raad*; *T.* *rad*, *rat*, *rath*; *Tartar* *rud*; *Sans.* *reet*. See **RATH**.

RADISH, *s.* an esculent root; *It.* *radice*; *B.* *radys*; *S.* *rædex*; *L.* *radix*.

R A K

RAFF, *v. n.* 1. to scrape, to rake, to collect rubbish. See RIFF RAFF.
 2. To snatch, sweep away, rob, pillage; Isl. *rafa, rifa*; Swed. *rifva, röfva*; S. *refian*; L. B. *reffare*; corresponding with L. *rapio, cripio*.

RAFFLE, *s.* a casting of dice for a prize; F. *rafle*; B. *ryfle*; Sp. *rifa*. See to RAFF and RIFLE.

RAFT, *s.* a float of timber; Swed. *raft*; D. *rafle*; Isl. *rafsl*; L. *ratis*.

RAFTER, *s.* the secondary timber in forming the floors of a house; G. *räfr, räfrax*, roof tree; S. *räfsl*; B. *räfsl*.

RAG, *s.* 1. a worn-out piece of cloth, a tatter, a fragment; S. *hrac, hracod*, ragged, from *racian*; Swed. *raka*; F. *racer*, to scrape, fritter, tear; F. *raque*; Arm. *rag*, old worn-out ropes.
 2. A herd of colts. See RAKE.

RAGAMUFFIN, *s.* a ragged paltry fellow, a tatterdemalion.

RAGE, *s.* fury, violent passion, madness; F. *rage*; B. *raaz*, from L. *rabies*.

RAGOUT, *s.* high seasoned stewed meat; F. *ragout, ragoust*, from L. *gustus*.

RAGWORT, RAGWEED, *s.* an herb with ragged leaves.

RAIL, *s.* 1. a cross bar, a pole, a rack, a range, a fence; T. *riegel*; Swed. *regel*; B. *richgel*, dim. of Isl. *hrike*, a pole.
 2. A bird; L. B. *rallus*; F. *râle*; It. *rallo*; B. *rayle*; L. *rusticula*.
 3. A woman's upper garment; G. *hrangle*; S. *rangle*; L. B. *rallum*. See ROCKET.

RAIL, *v. n.* 1. from the noun; to enclose with rails.
 2. To use opprobrious language, to scold; Swed. *ralla*; B. *rallen*, frequentative of G. *rægia*; Swed. *röja*; S. *rægan*, to accuse.

RAILLERY, *s.* jesting, slight satire; F. *raillerie*. See to RALLY.

RAIMENT, *s.* vesture, dress, arrayment; from ARRAY.

RAIN, *s.* water falling from the clouds; G. *regn*; Swed. T. B. *regen*; S. *rægn, ren*, supposed to be cognate with L. *rigo*.

RAINDEER, *s.* a northern large deer; G. *rein*; Isl. *reindyr*; S. *hranas*; B. *reen*; F. *renne*. In the language of Lapland *rango* is said to signify an animal.

RAINWORM, *s.* a worm that comes out of the earth during rain; S. *rensvyrn*. See DEW-WORM.

RAISE, *v. a.* to lift, exalt, erect, levy, excite; G. *reisa*; Swed. *resa*; A. *rasiu*. See to REAR.

RAISIN, *s.* a dried grape; F. *raisin*; A. *rasa*; P. *raz*, a grape, vine; 'gæk; L. *racemus*, a cluster of berries.

RAKE, *s.* 1. a tool with teeth, a scraper; S. *race*; T. *rechen*; Swed. *raka*, to scrape.
 2. From the verb; a roving dissolute fellow.
 3. From the verb; a course, a run, the track of a ship, a flock of cattle running at large.
 4. The extent from one point to another, the whole length or distance. See REACH.

RAKE, *v. l.* to gather, scrape up, collect with a rake, to scour.
 2. To run about dissolutely, to play the rake; G. *raka, reika*; Isl. *reka*; T. *rechen*.
 3. From the noun; to fire on a ship, in the direction of the whole extent, from stem to stern.

RAKE HELL, *s.* a disorderly dissolute fellow, apparently

R A N

from Swed. *rækel*; T. *reckel*; B. *rekel*, a rake, a vagabond; but some would derive the word from G. *rakke*, a dog, signifying, like F. *racaille*, the canaille.

RALLY, *v. l.* to satirize facetiously, banter; F. *railler, rialler*; L. B. *ridiculare*, from L. *ridiculus*.
 2. To reunite disordered troops, put again into order; F. *rallier*, to re-all.

RAM, *s.* a tup, a male sheep; S. T. and B. *ram*, from Swed. *ram*; G. *ramur*, robust, strong.

RAM, *v. a.* from the noun; to drive with violence, to beat against, to use a battering ram; D. *ramme*; B. *ramen, ramejen*; T. *rameln*.

RAMBLE, *v. n.* to rove about, to wander; supposed to be L. *reambulo*; but perhaps frequentative of to roam.

RAMBOOZE, *s.* a drink made of milk, wine, sugar and rose-water; B. *roombuize*. See CREAM and HOUSE.

RAMEKIN, *s.* a small slice of bread covered with a farce of cream cheese and egg; T. *rahmekin*; F. *ramequin*. See CREAM.

RAMMER, *s.* an instrument to ram a charge into a gun.

RAMMISH, *a.* from RAM; rank, smelling strong; L. *hircus*.

RAMP, *v. n.* to climb as a plant, to rise up, to gambol; It. *rampare*; F. *ramper*, from L. *repo*, properly to creep, to climb; but in heraldry, ferocious animals so depicted appear to be erect; and hence the word is used with the idea of salient or erect.

RAMPART, *s.* a wall round a fortified place; F. *rempart*; It. *riparo*, from L. *ripa*, a bank, and *paries*.

RAMS, RAMSONS, *s.* wild garlic; S. *hramsa*; D. *rammlock*, from its rammish odour. See BUCKRAMS.

RAN, *pret.* of the verb to RUN.

RAND, *s.* the border of a shoe; G. D. Swed. T. and B. *rand*.

RANDOM, *s.* precipitation, hazard, chance; S. *randun*; F. *randon*, running without control; D. *renden*, to run. See RASH.

RANG, *pret.* of the verb to RING.

RANGE, *s.* 1. a rank, order, line, excursion, the course of a bullet from the mouth of a gun to where it lodges; G. *ra*; Isl. and Swed. *ran, rand*, a row; T. *reihen*; D. *range*; F. *rang*; W. *rheng*. See ARRAY and RANK.
 2. A kitchen grate. See RACK and RANK.

RANGE, *v.* from the noun; to place in order, to put in ranks, to go from one place to another, to rove; F. *ranger*.

RANK, *s.* a row or order, a line of men, a degree of rank, high station; F. *rang*; Arm. *renk*; W. *rhenc*; O. F. *regue*, perhaps from Swed. *ræcka*. See RACK and RANGE.

RANK, *a. l.* tall, luxuriant; S. *ranc*; Swed. D. and B. *rank*; G. *rakia*, to extend.
 2. Strong scented, ill flavoured, rancid, festering; F. *rance*; L. *rancidus*.

RANKLE, *a.* from RANK; to fester, to produce inflammation of body or mind.

RANNY, *s.* the shrew-mouse; L. *araneus*.

RANSACK, *v. a.* to search narrowly and rudely as if for plunder, to violate: G. and Swed. *ransaka*; D. *ransage*, from *ran*, rapine, and *saka*, to seek.

RANSOM, *s.* a price paid for liberty; It. *ranzon*; F. *ranson*; Swed. *ranson*, from L. *redemptio*.

RANT, *s.* pompous jargon, noisy cant; O. E. *raye*; B.

R A T

rey; T. *reiken*; I. *ran*, a song; I. *ranieach*; Scot. *ranter*, a musician, a poet; the letter *n* being frequently inserted and omitted in the middle of words, perhaps the word may be derived from G. *radd*, *rodd*, *hrod*, voice, poetry, song; M. G. *rodgan*, to speak.

RANUNCULUS, s. a kind of flower called frog's foot, crow-foot; F. *ranuncule*; L. *ranunculus*, perhaps *ranæ ungulus*.

RAP, s. a quick short blow, a sudden noise; Swed. and D. *rapp*, *rap*; F. *frape*.

RAP, v. n. 1. from the noun; to strike smartly, to utter suddenly.

2. To snatch away, seize by violence, enrapture; L. *rapio*.

RAPE, s. 1. violation of chastity; from L. *rapio*.

2. A bunch of grapes; T. *rebe*; D. *rips*; L. B. *ribes*; F. *raffle*, a cluster of any fruit, from G. and Swed. *rep*, *ref*; S. *rape*, a rope, a string, a bunch, a rope of onions.

3. A district, a division of country or land; G. *rep*, *krepp*, from *rifa*, to divide, to separate. Iceland is divided into *rapes*, corresponding with our shires, from *shear*, to cut, to divide.

4. A kind of turnip, the seed of which produces oil; L. *rapa*; F. *rave*; T. *rube*.

RAPIER, s. a small sword; F. *rapiere*; T. *rapier*; Swed. *rapper*; *rapa*.

RAPPORT, s. proportion, connexion; F. *rapport*. See to **REPORT**.

RAPT, s. from the verb; a trance, ecstasy, rapture.

RARE, a. 1. scarce, uncommon, excellent; F. *rare*; L. *rarus*.

2. Underdone by the fire; G. *rar*; S. *krere*, from **RAW**; but the word seems to be confounded with *rear*, quickly done.

RASBERRY, **RASPBERRY**, s. a bush and its fruit; supposed to be from *rasp*, but perhaps from *rasberry*, the roe-berry. See **HINDBERRY**.

RASCAL, s. 1. a rascalion, rascalion, one of the lowest class, a villain; It. *raschello*, *raschellone*; F. *racaille*. See **RABBLE**.

2. A lean deer; S. *rascal*; Isl. and Swed. *ras*, decrepitude.

RASE, v. a. to rub slightly, to graze, to cancel, erase, demolish; F. *raser*, from L. *rado*, *raso*.

RASH, a. precipitate, violent, hasty, hazardous; G. *ras*; Swed. and D. *rask*; T. *rasch*; P. *resch*.

RASH, s. 1. satin; F. *ras*; It. *rascia*, velvet, satin, serge, from L. *rasus*, as it was formerly shorn smooth.

2. An efflorescence of the skin; B. *roos*. See **ROSE** and **ROUGE**.

RASHER, s. a thin slice of bacon; L. *rasura*.

RASP, v. a. to rub, grate, clean off; It. *raspare*; F. *rasper*, *rapper*; Sp. *raspar*; T. *raspen*. See **RABBLE**.

RASP, s. 1. from the verb; a rough file.

2. The raspberry bush and its fruit; It. *raspo*.

RAT, s. 1. an animal of the mouse kind; G. *ratta*; Swed. *rätta*; D. *rotte*; T. *ratze*; S. *rät*; B. *rot*; F. *rat*; It. *ratto*; Sp. *ratón*.

2. A bad design, a trick; D. *uraad*, *merke uraad*, to mark or smell a rat; S. *unrad*, treachery.

RAT, v. to seek safety, to join the strongest party; from an opinion that rats leave a ship that is not seaworthy.

R E A

RATAFIA, s. a cordial liquor prepared from spirits, the kernels of apricots and sugar; Sp. *ratafia*.

RATAN, s. a small Indian cane; Malay, *rotan*, called *rotang* in Java; B. *rotting*.

RATCH, s. a wheel in a clock; F. *rateau*; L. *radula*.

RATE, s. a price fixed, a tax, a standard.

RATE, v. a. 1. from the noun; to tax, value.

2. To correct, chide, reprove; G. and Swed. *rätta*; S. *räktan*.

3. To provoke, to irritate; G. *reita*; Swed. *reta*. See **WRATH**.

RATH, in the names of places, particularly in Ireland, signifies a seat of jurisdiction or government, a fort; I. *rath*; T. *rath*; G. *rad*; Swed. *rhd*. See **RAD**.

RATH, a. soon, early, precocious, premature; S. *rath*, *ärath*; B. *eer*. See **EER**.

RATHER, a. comparative of **RATH**; sooner, in preference, especially; S. *rathor*; T. *rather*; B. *eerder*; corresponding with F. *plutif*.

RATION, s. daily allowance of victuals; F. *ration*. See **RATE**.

RATTEN, s. a kind of shorn frize; F. *ratine*; Sp. *ratin*; B. *ratyn*, from L. *rado*.

RATTLE, v. l. to make a clattering noise, to speak noisily; B. *ratelen*; D. *ralle*, frequentative of S. *reotan*.

2. To chide, to scold; frequentative of **RATE**.

RATTOON, **RACCOON**, s. a kind of American fox.

RAVAGE; v. a. to plunder, pillage, lay waste; F. *ravager*; L. B. *rapiare*, from L. *rapio*.

RAVE, v. n. 1. to talk incoherently, to be mad or delirious; F. *rever*; L. *rabo*.

2. To brawl like a fool; L. *ravio*.

RAVEL, v. a. to entangle, perplex, undo knit-work; B. *ravelen*; Low S. *rebbelen*.

RAVELIN, s. a small detached angular work in fortification; F. *ravelin*; It. *rivellino*; L. B. *revallum*, from L. *vallum*.

RAVEN, s. a large black carnivorous bird; G. and Swed. *rafn*; S. *kræfn*; D. *ravn*; B. *raven*; T. *rabe*.

RAVIN, s. prey, plunder. See **RAP** and **REAVE**.

RAVISH, v. a. to violate chastity, to obtain by violence, to overcome the senses, to transport with delight; F. *ravir*; It. *rapire*; L. *rapio*.

RAW, a. not cooked, unwrought, immature, unripe, having the skin stripped off, crude, chill, bleak; G. *ra*; Swed. *rd*; D. *raa*; T. *raw*; S. *kreau*; B. *raue*.

RAWBONED, a. having large bones, cross-made, strong; G. *ra*; Swed. *rra*, angular.

RAWHEAD, s. a supposed spectre, a word to frighten children; Swed. *rd hiette*, from G. *ragn*; Isl. *ragr*; Swed. *ra*; P. *rakus*, a demon, and G. *jætte*; Swed. *hiette*; S. *eten*, a giant.

RAY, s. 1. a beam of light; F. *raie*; Sp. *rayo*; It. *raggio*; L. *radius*.

2. A fish; L. *raia*; F. *raye*; Sp. *roya*.

3. An herb; F. *yrvraie*; L. *ebria*; *alga*. See **TAKE**.

RAYE, s. a song, a ballad; T. *ray*, *reihen*; B. *rey*.

RAZOR, s. a knife to shave with; F. *rasoir*; L. *rasor*.

REACH, v. l. to extend, to arrive at; G. *reckia*; Isl. *reikia*; M. G. *rakjan*; Swed. *ræka*; B. *rekken*; T. *reichen*; S. *ræcan*. See **STRETCH**.

2. To spue; G. *reka*; Isl. *kræka*; S. *kræcan*; B. *braa*.

R E C

ken ; T. *brechen* ; G. *rake* ; F. *crache*, spittle. See PARBREAK.

REACH, *s.* from the verb ; extent, power, ability, exertion, fetch, scheme, the distance between two points of land.

READ, *v.* to peruse written or printed characters, learn fully, discover ; G. *rada*, *reda* ; Swed. *råda* ; S. *rædan* ; T. *reden*, to explain, divine, understand.

READY, *a.* prepared, quick, prompt, willing ; Swed. *reda* ; D. *rede* ; S. *ræd*, from G. *rad*, *hrad*, direct, prompt, *radan*, prepared.

REALM, *s.* a kingdom, a royalty ; F. *royalme*, *roiaume*. See ROYAL.

REALTY, *s.* adherence to kings, sometimes signifying loyalty, which is adherence to the law ; It. *realta* ; L. B. *regalitas*. See ROYAL.

REAM, *s.* the quantity of twenty quires of paper ; B. *riem* ; S. *ream*, from G. *reif*, *reim*, a ligature, a bundle.

REAP, *v. a.* to cut down corn, to obtain ; M. G. *raupjan* ; Swed. *repa* ; S. *ripan* ; B. *reopen*.

REAR, *s.* the hinder part, the last class, the hindermost division of an army or fleet ; F. *arriere*, from L. *retro*.

REAR, *a.* half-roasted, quickly done, early ; contracted from *rather*, but perhaps confounded with *rare*, crude. See RATH.

REAR, *v. a.* 1. to raise up, elevate, educate, bring to maturity ; Isl. *reira* ; Swed. *röra* ; S. *ræran*, apparently a different pronunciation of *raise*, in the same way that *lore* and *lose* are synonymous.

2. To stir up, flutter, excite, rouse ; G. *roera* ; Swed. *röra* ; T. *ruiren* ; S. *hreran*, apparently the same with rouse.

REARMOUSE, RAREMOUS, *s.* the flying mouse, a bat ; S. *hreremus*. See to REAR.

REAVE, *v. a.* to take away by violence ; G. and Swed. *riffwa* ; D. *rave* ; S. *ræfan*.

REBATE, *v. a.* 1. to lower, diminish, make an abatement, deprive of keenness, to put a mark of degradation ; F. *rabatre*, to re-abate.

2. To chamfer, to chancel, to groove. See RABBET.

REBECK, *s.* a three-stringed fiddle ; P. *rubeeb* ; F. *rebec* ; It. *ribeca* ; Sp. *rebel* ; A. *rahab*.

REBUFF, *s.* a sudden resistance, repercussion, denial ; It. *rebuffo* ; F. *rebuffade*. See BUFF.

REBUKE, *v. a.* to reprehend, to chide ; L. *repungo*, *repugi*.

REBUT, *v. n.* to repel, drive back ; It. *ributtare* ; F. *rebuter*. See to BUT.

RECK, *v.* to care for, to heed, regard, consider, value highly ; G. *rakia* ; Swed. *reka* ; S. *reccan*.

RECKON, *v. a.* to count, recount, narrate, estimate, consider ; G. *rekia* ; T. *rechen* ; B. *reckenan* ; S. *rekan* ; P. *rekem*, to compute, *rakh*, conjecture.

RECOIL, *v. n.* to fly back, to shrink, to fail ; F. *reculer* ; Sp. *recolar* ; It. *rinculare*, to go backside foremost, from L. *culus*.

RECOVER, *v.* to regain, to regain health, to restore from sickness ; F. *recouvrer* ; L. *recupero*.

RECOUNT, *v. a.* to relate in detail ; F. *reconter* ; Sp. *recontar*. See to COUNT.

RECREANT, *a.* apostate, false, cowardly ; F. *recreant*, from L. *recredens*. See MISCREANT.

RECRUIT, *v. a.* to repair, to supply with new materials,

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to raise soldiers ; F. *recroire*, *recroistre*, from L. *recreco*.

RED, *a.* having the colour of blood ; A. *ired* ; Sans. *rudher*, *rata* ; iða, iðwæ ; G. *riod* ; Swed. *rod* ; D. *ræd* ; S. *red* ; T. *roth* ; B. *rood* ; L. *rutilus*.

REDDLE, *s.* red marl or chalk used in colouring ; from RED. See RUDDLE.

REDE, *s.* counsel, advice ; G. *rad* ; Swed. *rud* ; S. *red* ; T. *rath* ; B. *raad*.

REDE, *v. l.* from the noun ; to advise, counsel, direct.

2. To speak, accost ; G. *ræda*, *röda* ; B. *reden* ; M. G. *rodjan*, from G. *rodd*, voice.

REDOUBT, *v.* to apprehend, to fear ; F. *redoubter*, from L. *re* and *dubito*.

REDOUBTABLE, *a.* from the verb ; formidable, terrible to enemies.

REDRESS, *s.* relief, reformation, amends ; F. *redresser*. See to DRESS.

REDSHANKS, *s.* 1. Irish soldiers with red hose.

2. A bird with red legs ; *haematoptus*.

REDESTART, *s.* a bird with a red tail ; G. *styrt* ; B. *start* ; D. *stiert*, the tail, the rudder.

REE, *s.* 1. a kind of sieve ; B. *rede*, *ree*. See RIDDLE.

2. A small coin ; Sp. and Port. *re*, *real*. See ROYAL.

REED, *s.* a plant or small cane, a pipe made of reed, an arrow ; G. *raus*, *reer* ; Swed. *rör* ; S. *reed* ; T. *riet* ; B. *ried*.

REEF, REFF, *s.* 1. in sea language, the binding together of a part of the sail, that the wind may have less effect upon it ; G. *reif* ; Swed. *ref* ; D. *reeve* ; B. *reef*, what is tied together, bunch. See ROPE.

2. A chain of rocks near the surface of the water ; Isl. *rif* ; Swed. *ref*. See RIFT.

REEK, *s.* 1. smoke, steam, vapour, odour ; P. *raihu* ; G. *reik*, *reik* ; Swed. *rök* ; T. *rauch* ; B. *rook* ; S. *rec*.

2. A mow, a heap. See RICK.

REEL, *v.* to go round, to move irregularly, to stagger, to wind yarn ; Isl. *raga*, *rafa*, *rugla*, *rala* ; Swed. *ragla* ; D. *rave* ; Scot. *reavel*, *rele*. See ROLL.

REEL, *s.* from the verb ; a frame to wind yarn on ; S. *reol*.

REEVE, REVE, *s.* 1. a steward or bailiff ; Isl. *reidfa*, *reifa* ; D. *reve* ; Frisic *redieva* ; from Isl. *reida* ; Swed. *reda* ; S. *rædan*, to prepare, arrange, regulate. See GREVE.

2. A bird, female of the Ruff.

REFINE, *v. a.* to purify, make elegant ; F. *raffiner*. See FINE.

REFIT, *v. a.* to restore after damage, to repair ; F. *fit*, pret. of the verb *faire*, seems to have produced our verb to fit out, and thence refit ; F. *refaire* ; L. *reficere*.

REFUSE, *v. a.* to reject, not to accept, deny ; F. *refuser* ; Sp. *rehusar* ; It. *recusare* ; L. *recuso*.

REGAL, *s.* 1. a royal feast, a sumptuous entertainment ; It. *regalo* ; F. *regal* ; L. *regalis*.

2. A royal instrument of music, a kind of organ ; It. *regalo* ; F. *regal* ; L. *regalis*.

REGALE, *v. a.* from the noun ; to entertain sumptuously, to refresh.

REGARD, *s.* attention, respect, look, reference ; F. *egard*, *regard* ; It. *riguardo*. See GUARD.

REGIMENT, *s.* a body of soldiers under regular discipline ; F. *regiment* ; It. *regimento*, from L. *rego*.

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REGISTER, *s.* a record, list, registrar; *It.* and *Sp.* *registro*; *F.* *regestre*; *L. B.* *regestum*, from *L. res gestae*.
REGLET, *s.* a narrow moulding, a thin ledge used by printers; *F. reglet*, from *L. regula*.
REGRATE, *v. a.* 1. to grate, to shock the ear. See to **GRATE**.
2. To scrape together, to forestall, to engross in order to retail at a high price; *F. regraeler*: *regrat*; *It. regratteria*, a huckster's shop; *F. grater*, from *L. corrado*, became *regrater*, to profit by retail.
REGRET, *v. a.* to grieve at, repent; *F. regrettier*; *It. rigrettare*; *L. B. regravito*, from *L. gravito*. See to **GRIEVE**.
REGUERDON, *s.* a reward, a recompense. See **GUERDON**.
REHEARSE, *v. a.* to repeat, relate aloud, recite previously, apparently to hearsay.
REIN, *s.* part of a bridle, an instrument of government; *F. rene*; *It. redine*, from *L. retineo*, *retinaculum*.
REINS, *s. pl.* the kidneys, the loins; *L. renes*; *F. reins*; *It. reni*.
REJOICE, *v.* to have joy, to gladden, to exult; *F. rejoiser*, *rejouir*; *Sp. regoujar*; *L. B. regaviso*; *L. gaudeo*, *gaviso*.
RELAY, *s.* horses or dogs placed on the road to relieve others; *F. relais*; *L. relaxatio*.
RELEASE, *v. a.* to set free, quit; *F. relascher*, *relacher*, from *L. relaxo*; but our word seems to partake more of *G. erlæsa*; *T. erløsen*, to set loose.
RELENT, *v. n.* to soften, feel compassion; *F. ralentir*; *It. rallentare*, from *L. lenio*.
RELIC, *s.* a remnant, a remaining portion of a dead body; *F. relique*; *L. reliquia*.
RELICT, *s.* a widow; *L. relicta*.
RELIEVE, *v. a.* to raise up, succour, ease pain or sorrow, free from endurance, change a guard of soldiers; *L. relevo*; *F. relever*; *Sp. relevar*.
RELIEVO, *s.* from the verb; the prominence of a picture or figure; *It. relieveo*.
RELISH, *s.* a taste, flavour, smack, liking; *F. leche*, *releche*. See **LICK** and **LICKERISH**.
RELL, *s.* the dormouse; *B. relmuis*, the fieldmouse.
RELY, *v. n.* to rest upon, to depend on, to confide in, from *re* and *lie*, to repose.
REMEMBER, *v. a.* to retain in the memory, call to mind, recollect; *O. F. remember*; *L. rememoror*.
REMORSE, *s.* sorrow for sin, pity; *L. remorsus*; *F. remords*.
RENAUD, *s.* the fox, a sly person; *Isl. reinike*, from *G. reink*; *P. renk*; *Swed. rank*; *B. ranke*; *S. vrenc*, fraud; but *G. ref*; *Swed. raf*; *P. rubah*, a fox, are supposed to be from *reave*, to rob. See **REAVE**.
REND, *v.* to tear with violence; *G. renna*, *renna*, *rifna*; *Swed. remna*; *S. rendan*; *Arm. ranna*. See to **RIVE**.
RENDER, *v. a.* to restore, repay, translate; *F. rendre*; *Sp. rendir*; *It. rendere*; *L. reddere*.
RENEGADE, **RENEGADO**, *s.* an apostate, one who denies his religion; *Sp. renegado*; *F. renegat*, from *L. renego*.
RENNET, *s. l.* a beautiful small frog, of a gold and green colour, found on trees in France and Italy; *F. rainette*, from *L. rana*.
2. A renneting apple; *F. rennette*, from the town of *Renes*.

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3. The juice of a calf's maw, used to coagulate milk; *Isl. renna miolk*, to coagulate milk. See **RUNNET**.
RENOWN, *s.* a name much known, fame, praise; *L. renomen*.
RENT, *s.* 1. money for house or land let to another, a revenue, yearly payment; *F. rente*; *It. rendita*; *L. B. redendum*. See to **REND**.
2. A laceration, break, slit. See to **REND**.
REPAIR, *v. l.* to restore after injury, to mend; *F. reparer*; *It. reparare*; *L. reparo*.
2. To appear at, revisit, resort to; *F. repairer*; *L. repareo*.
REPAST, *s.* a meal, refreshment; *F. repas*; *It. pasto*, *ri-pasto*, from *L. pasco*.
REPEAL, *v. a.* to revoke, recall, annul, abrogate; *F. rappeller*, from *L. re* and *appello*.
REPENT, *v.* to have sorrow for sin, to grieve; *F. repentir*; *It. pentir*, from *L. paenito*.
REPLEVIN, **REPLEVY**, *s.* a pledge, release of goods dis-trained; *L. B. replegium*, from *replegio*; *F. plegier*, *plevir*, to pledge. See **PLEVIN**.
REPLY, *v. a.* to return an answer, to respond; *R. repliko*; *F. repliquer*; *It. replicare*.
REPORT, *v. a.* to bring back, to echo, to sound, to spread a rumour; *L. reporto*; *F. rapporter*.
REPOSE, *v.* to lie down, to take rest, place securely, confide in; *F. reposer*; *Sp. reposar*; *It. reposare*; *L. repono*.
REPRIEVE, *v. a.* to give a respite; *L. B. reprivō*, from *L. privo*.
REPRIMAND, *v. a.* to check, chide, reprove; *F. reprimander*; *L. reprimō*.
REPRISAL, **REPRISE**, *s.* seizure by way of recompense, taking back; *F. reprise*; *It. and Sp. represa*; *L. B. reprensa*, from *L. prenso*.
REPROACH, *s.* censure, scandal, shame; *F. reproche*; *Sp. reproche*; *L. reprobatio*; *L. B. reprobrum*, from *L. probrum*.
REPROVE, *v. a.* to blame, check, chide; *F. reprover*; *L. reprobo*.
REQUEST, *s.* petition, entreaty, demand; *F. requeste*, *requête*; *It. richiesta*, from *L. requisitus*.
REQUITE, *v. a.* to recompense, to pay, to quittance; *F. racquitter*. See **QUITTANCE**.
RESCUE, *s.* a shaking off, a deliverance; *It. riscossa*; *F. recoussse*, *recous*, from *L. re excussus*.
RESEMBLE, *v.* to be like, to give the likeness of, to compare; *F. ressembler*. See to **SEMBLE**.
RESENT, *v. a.* to take ill, to consider as an affront; *F. resentir*; *Sp. resentir*; *It. risentir*, from *L. re* and *sentio*.
RESORT, *s.* an assembly, concourse, recourse, motive of action, a spring; *F. resort*; *L. sortior*, to decide by lot, produced *F. sortir*, signifying in law, to issue sentence, put forth, go out; and *F. resortir*, to have recourse, to appeal, to go out again. From *L. sors*, an issue or offspring, are derived *sort*, an assembly, *resort*, a resource.
RESOURCE, *s.* a resort, an expedient, means, a further chance; *F. resource*, from *L. re*, and *sors*. See **RESORT**.
RESPITE, *s.* a reprieve, suspension, delay; *F. respit*, *répit*, from *L. respicio*, in the sense of *expecto*; *It. aspettare*, to wait.
REST, *s. l.* quiet, a cessation from toil, repose, sleep; *G. roi*; *Swed. ro*; *T. ruhe*; *B. rust*; *D. rast*; *S. rest*.

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2. a stay, support, remainder; F. *reste*; It. *resto*, from L. *resto*.

RESTHARROW, s. a small shrub, with very tough roots; from *rest*, to stay, and *harrow*; F. *arrêt boeuf*; L. *ononis*.

RESTIF, RESTY, a. from *REST*; disposed to stay, unwilling to move, stubborn; F. *restif*, *rétif*; It. *restivo*, from L. *resto*.

RESTORE, v. a. to give or bring back, to recover, to retrieve; F. *restorer*; It. *ristorare*; L. *restauro*.

RESULT, s. resilience, flying back, an effect, consequence, conclusion; F. *resultat*; It. *resultato*, from L. *resulto*.

RETAIL, RETALE, s. a redivision, sale by small quantities; F. *retaille*; It. *retaglio*; Sp. *retal*. See **DETAIL**.

RETINUE, s. a train of kept servants, an attendance, a *meiny*; F. *retenu*; It. *ritenuti*, from L. *retineo*.

RETIRE, v. to withdraw, retreat; F. *retirer*; It. *ritirare*; L. *retraho*.

RETREAT, s. a place of retirement, the act of drawing back from a superior force; F. *retraite*; Sp. *retirada*, from L. *retractio*, *retraho*. See to **RETIRE**.

RETRENCH, v. a. to cut off, to lessen, diminish; F. *retrancher*; It. *ritrinciare*, from L. *re* and *truncus*.

RETRIEVE, v. a. to regain, to recover, refind; F. *retrouver*; It. *ritrovare*; Sp. *retrovar*. See **TRIOVER**.

RETURN, v. to come or go back, to retort, repay, send back, transmit; F. *retourner*; It. *ritornare*; Sp. *retornar*, from *re* and *turn*.

REVEIL, REVELLY, s. a waking from sleep, a watch constructed to awaken, a drum beating at dawn to rouse the soldiers; F. *reveille*, from L. *re* and *vigilia*.

REVEL, s. nocturnal carousing, a noisy feast; F. *réveillée*, *veillée*; It. *veglia*, from L. *vigilia*.

REVEL, v. n. 1. from the noun; to carouse.

2. To retract, draw back; from L. *revelo*.

REVENGE, v. a. to return an injury; F. *revenger*, *revencher*; It. *vendicare*, from L. *vindico*. See **VENGE**.

REVENUE, s. yearly return of profit, income, tax; F. *revenu*; It. *rivenuto*, from L. *revenio*.

REVERIE, REVERY, s. irregular thought, a dreaming or musing; F. *reverie*, from *rever*, to have visions or dreams; Sp. and Port. *rever*, to see again; L. *revidere*, to reflect, review.

REVILE, v. a. to calumniate, to vilify; L. B. *revilio*, from L. *re* and *vilis*.

REVOLT, v. n. to fall off from one to another, to turn against, to swerve from duty, to rebel, desert; F. *revolte*; It. *rivoltare*, from L. *re*, and *voluta*.

REVY, v. n. in gaming, to raise the bet, to add by spite to the former stake; F. *revnier*, from L. *re* and *invideo*. See to **VY**.

RWARD, s. a recompence, a requital, a return of the worth or value; G. *er*; T. *er*, corresponded with L. *re*; and G. and Swed. *ward*, *ward*, was worth, value, compensation. See **AWARD** and **REGUERDON**.

RIB, s. a bone in the side of an animal, a piece of timber in the belly of a ship; G. *rif*; Swed. *reef*; D. S. and B. *rib*; T. *ribbe*.

RIBALD, s. a loose mean fellow; It. *ribaldo*; F. *ribald*, *ribaud*: G. *ribalder* signified the followers of a camp of the vilest class; perhaps in the sense of L. *caculus*, from G. *raep*, ordure, excrement.

RIBAND, RIBBON, s. a fillet of silk, a sash; Swed. *raband*; F. *ruban*; T. *band*.

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RIBBLE, RABBLE, s. the refuse or scrapings, mean stuff. See **RIFF RAFF** and **RUBBISH**.

RIC, in the names of persons or places, signifies rich, powerful, illustrious; *Alaric*, all powerful; G. *Hialpriks*; S. *Gehalpric*, help rich, corrupted into F. *Chilpric*: *Frideric*, peace rich; G. *Harik*, *Harrik*, Harry, Henry, are from G. *ha*, *han*, possession, property, and *rik*.

RICE, s. a foreign esculent grain; Sans. *riz*; A. *urooz*; *īvī*; L. *oryza*; Sp. *arroz*; It. *riso*; F. *ris*; T. *reiss*.

RICK, s. a heap of hay, of flax or of grain in the sheaf; G. *roek*; Swed. *rbk*, *roga*; B. *rok*; S. *kreac*, *ricg*, from G. *kreika*, to heap up.

RICKETS, s. weakness of the joints; L. B. *rachitis*, from *rhix*, the spine.

RID, v. a. to set free, clear, extricate, separate, destroy; G. *rida*; D. *redde*; Swed. *reda*; S. *hredan*; B. *red-dan*; T. *retten*.

RIDDLE, s. 1. *ænigma*, a puzzling question; S. *rædels*; B. *raadsel*; T. *ratzel*, from G. *reda*, *rida*; Swed. *rada*; S. *rædan*, *arædan*, to explain, to divine.

2. A kind of coarse sieve, a clearer; S. *kriddle*; Swed. *rissel*; T. *reder*, *reuter*; B. *rede*, *ree*, from S. *hredan*, to rid; but Arm. *ridell*; W. *rhidell*, seem to be used as L. *reticula*.

RIDE, v. 1. to be carried on horseback or in carriage; G. *reida*; Swed. *rida*; D. *ride*; T. *reiten*; B. *rijden*; S. *ridan*.

2. To be ready, to be afloat; from G. *reda*. See **ROAD**.

RIDGE, s. the rising part of the back, a steep protuberance, ground thrown up by the plough, the upper part of a slope; G. *rygg*; D. *ryg*; S. *krigg*; T. *rick*, *rugge*; Scot. *rigg*.

RIDGEL, RIDGLING, s. a male beast imperfectly castrated, and therefore very troublesome to the female; Scot. *riglan*. See **RIG**.

RIDING, s. 1. the act of travelling on horseback or in carriage; from *ride*.

2. A judiciary superintendance, a division of a country; from G. *ried*, *riett*; Swed. *rud*; D. *ret*; S. *ræd*, *riht*, justice, and G. *thing*; S. and Swed. *thing*, a convocation of the people, contracted into *hing*. See **TRADING** and **HUSTINGS**.

RIDOTTO, s. an assembly of music and singing, an opera; It. *ridotto*; F. *reduit*, from L. *reduco*.

RIFE, a. prevalent, abounding, plentiful; G. *rifur*; Swed. *rif*; B. *riff*; S. *ryfe*.

RIFFRAFF, s. the scrapings, rakings, refuse, the rabble; It. *ruffa raffa*; G. *rißwa*; D. *rive*; Arm. *rivia*, to scrape, to rub. See **RIBBLE RABBLE**.

RIFLE, v. a. to rob, to pillage, to plunder; Swed. *rijsla*; T. *riffeln*; B. *ryfelen*, frequentative of to **RAVE**.

RIFLE GUN, s. a musket grooved within the barrel; B. *rugfel*; Swed. *raefel bossa*, from *raefla*, to groove.

RIFT, s. an aperture, breach, cleft; G. *riß*. See to **RIVE**.

RIFT, v. 1. from the noun; to cleave, split, burst.

2. To belch, eructate; P. *rugh*; G. and Swed. *ropa*; L. *ructo*.

RIG, s. a ridge, a ridgel, a wanton lascivious trick, a romp; apparently from *Ridge* or *Rig*, the back, and denoting the leaping of cattle.

RIG, v. a. to dress, make trim, fit out a ship with tackle; S. *wrigan*, to cover, to clothe; but L. B. *arrigo* was

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used like *L. dirigo*, which produced our word to dress, to put in order; *B. ryg*, however, is a cord or rope; and *F. funer*, to rig a vessel, is from *L. funis*.

RIGGISH, *a.* wanton, romping; from **RIG**.

RIGHT, *a.* just, true, proper, equitable, legal, straight; *G. rett*; *D. rette*; *Swed. rdt*; *S. right*; *B. regt*; *T. recht*; *L. rectus*; *It. ritto, rizzo*; *F. droit*, from *L. directus*.

RIGLET, *s.* a thin flat strip of wood. See **REGLET**.

RILL, RILLET, *s.* a small stream, a rivulet; *L. rivula*. See **RINDLE**.

RIM, *s.* a border, edge, margin; *T. rem, ram, rain*; *Pol. and Russ. rama*; *Isl. ran*. See **RAND**.

RIME, *s.* 1. hoar frost; *G. krim*; *S. krim*; *Swed. rim*; *D. rim*; *F. reif*.

2. A chink, cleft, small aperture; *G. rimna*; *L. rima*.

RIND, *s.* bark, a husk or pellicle; *S. and T. rinde*, supposed to be from *G. krina*, to adhere; but *G. rend*, the exterior part, is cognate with our word *Rand*.

RINDLE, *s.* a small water course; *S. rynele*, from *rinnan*, to run.

RING, *s.* 1. any circle; *G. Swed. D. T. B. ring*; *S. kring*.

2. From the verb; the sound of metals, a set of bells.

RING, *v.* to strike bells, to sound, to tinkle; *Isl. hringa*; *D. ringe*; *S. hringan*; *Swed. ringa*; *B. ringen*; *W. rhincgau*.

RING-DOVE, *s.* a kind of pigeon with a ring of white feathers on the neck; *D. ringeldu*; *T. ringeltaube*; *B. ringelduyue*.

RINGTAIL, *s.* a kind of kite with white feathers round the tail, a pygarg.

RINSE, *v. a.* to wash, to cleanse; *Arm. rinsa*; *F. rinser*, from *G. hrein*; *Swed. ren*; *D. reen*; *T. rein*, clean, pure.

RIOT, *s.* tumult, sedition, loose mirth, debauchery; *L. B. riotum*; *F. riote*. *G. rota, hriota*; *Swed. ruta*, signify to run about mutinously, to indulge in debauchery; *Swed. and G. rutare*, a sot, a glutton. See **ROUT**.

RIP, *v. a.* to cut open, unsew, disclose, lacerate; *G. rifa*; *Swed. ripa*; *S. hrypan*.

RIFE, *a.* mature, fit for use, complete; *S. ripe*; *B. ryp*; *T. reif*; *S. rip, riep*, harvest. See to **REAP**.

RIPLE, RIMPLE, *v. n.* 1. to fret on the surface, to flow in broken waves; *B. rimpelen*; *S. hrympelle*, a wrinkle. See to **RUMPLE**.

2. To clean flax by drawing it through a kind of rake for taking the grain from the stalk; *T. riffelen*; *G. rifa, riva*; *T. repe*; *Isl. ripell*, a harrow, a rake.

RISE, *v.* to get up, grow, ascend, swell; *G. risa*; *Swed. resa*; *S. risan, arisan*; *B. rüsen*.

RISWOOD, *s.* brushwood, frith, branches of trees; *G. hris, ris*; *S. hris*; *T. rise*; *B. rys*. A fence made with stakes and branches interwoven, is called *stake and rye* in Scotland. See **FAITH**.

RISK, *s.* danger, hazard, chance; *It. rischio*; *F. risque*; *Sp. riesgo*; *G. hæski*; *Swed. haske*, peril, from *hætta*; *Swed. hōta*, to menace, endanger. See **HAZARD**.

RIVE, *v.* to part asunder, cleave, split; *Swed. rifwa*, from *rif, rimna*; *G. rifa*; *L. rima*.

RIVEL, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles; *S. rifian, gerifian*; *B. ruyfelen, rimpelen*. See **RUFF** and **RUMPLE**.

RIVER, *s.* a large stream running into the sea; *It. riviera*; *F. riviere*; *Sp. rio*, from *L. rivus*.

R O C

RIVET, *s.* a pin clenched at both ends to keep fast; *F. rivet*; *It. ribato*; *Port. ribito*, from *L. rebatu*.

RIX-DOLLAR, *s.* an imperial dollar; *Swed. riksdaaler*; *F. rixdaaler*, from *G. riki*; *Swed. rijke*; *S. ryce*; *B. ryk*; *T. reich*, an empire. See **DOLLAR**.

ROACH, *s.* a small river-fish; *S. hreoce*; *F. rosse, rouget*; *L. B. rossus*.

ROAD, *s.* 1. a path, a way, a journey; *S. rad*; *Arm. red*, supposed to be from the verb to *ride*, and meaning properly a horse or carriage way. Corresponding with *route*.

2. A place of anchorage for ships; *Swed. redd*; *D. reed*; *B. reede*; *T. reide*; *F. rade*; *Sp. rada*; *G. rada*, to be ready.

3. A wharf, a landing place for vessels; *G. rod*; *Swed. rod*; *S. rothra*; whence Rotterdam, Rotherhithe. See to **Row**.

ROAM, *v. n.* to rove, to go from place to place; *G. ruma*; *Isl. ryma*; *T. raumen*; *P. rumna*. See to **ROVE** and **ROOM**.

ROAN, *a.* bay sorrel, sorrel grey; *P. uroon*; *S. roon*; *Isl. rauda*, rusty red; *It. roano*; *Sp. ruano*; *F. rouan*, are from *L. rauus*.

ROAN-TREE, *s.* the mountain ash or wild service tree; *Swed. and D. runtræ*; *Scot. roundere*, from *G. Swed. S. T. run*; *W. rhin*, mystery, sorcery, religion, and apparently used in the Runic ceremonies.

ROAR, *v. n.* to make a loud noise, to bellow; *S. rarian*; *F. rugir*; *It. ruggire*; *L. rugire*; *G. rauri*, is a bellowing.

ROARY, *a.* dewy, moist with dew; from *L. roro*.

ROAST, *v. a.* to dress meat before the fire, to vex, to tease; *F. rostir, rötlir*; *It. rostire*; *Swed. rosta*; *D. riste*; *S. rostan*; *B. roosten*; *T. rosten*; *L. ustus, tostus, rostus*, are all from *L. uro*, to burn, parch, vex.

ROB, *s.* inspissated juice of fruit; *P. roob*; *Hind. rab*; *Sp. robe, arope*; *F. rob*; *S. rope*. See **SIROP**.

ROB, *v. a.* to take by violence, plunder; *P. roobu*; *G. rupa, rauba*; *Swed. röfwa*; *D. ræve*; *T. rauben*; *S. refan*; *B. rooven*; *L. rapio*; *F. rober*; *It. robare*; *Sp. robar*. See to **REAVE**.

ROBE, *s.* a long vest, a garment; *G. rauba, rofa*; *S. ref, reona*; *Swed. ref*; *Sp. ropa*; *F. robe*; *It. robe*; *L. B. raupa, rauba*. See to **WRAP**.

ROBINS, *s.* of a sail, reefbands; *D. reefbands*.

ROCAMBOLE, *s.* a species of garlic; *Sp. rocambole*.

ROCHET, *s.* 1. a bishop's surplice; *F. rochet*; *It. rochetto*; *Arm. rocket*; *L. B. rochetum*, from *Swed. and T. rock*; *S. roce*; *B. rok*; *L. B. roccus*.

2. A fish; dim. of **ROACH**; *F. rouget*;

ROCK, *s.* 1. a vast mass of stone, a place of strength, a fort; *Arm. rock*; *F. roc, roche*; *It. rocca*; *Sp. roca*; *þar*; *L. rupes*; *P. and K. intermutate*.

2. The roll of flax or wool from which the thread is drawn, a distaff; *G. and Swed. rock, rick*; *T. spin rockan*; *It. rocca*; *Sp. rucca*.

ROCK, *v.* to shake, to agitate, to move like a cradle, to lull; *Isl. krocka, ruga*; *D. rokke*; *Swed. ruka, runka*; *F. roquer*.

ROCKET, *s.* 1. a kind of artificial firework; *It. raggio, raggieta*; *A. rachet*, from *L. radius*.

2. A plant and its flower; *It. ruchetta*; *F. raquette*; *L. erica*.

3. A kind of garment. See **ROCHET**.

R O O

ROD, *s.* a pole, a twig, a rood, a perch ; G. *rudda* ; Swed. *rodda* ; T. *ruthe* ; B. *roed* ; L. *rudis* ; *þrod*, corresponding with L. *virga* ; whence G. *rudgera*, to use a rod, to stuprate. See **YARD**.

ROE, *s.* 1. a kind of deer ; G. *ra* ; D. *raa* ; Swed. and S. *ra* ; T. *rehe* ; B. *ree*.
2. RONE, ROAN, the eggs of fish ; G. *rogn* ; D. *ravn* ; T. *rogen* ; F. *rogne* ; Arm. *rog*.

ROGATION, *s.* a desire, prayer, the litany ; F. *rogation* ; L. *rogatio*.

ROGATION-WEEK, *s.* the week before Whitsunday, the time of a religious parochial procession, supposed to be adopted from the Terminalia of the Romans, who at that season visited their fields, and, as at the feast of Rubigo, prayed that the fruits of the earth might be preserved from blight.

ROGUE, *s.* a vagrant, a knave, a sturdy beggar ; F. *coquin* was used to signify a knave, and also a wag, as a term of slight tenderness ; but *coquin rogue* was an insolent knave, from L. *arrogō*. In E. *rogue* alone came to signify either or both terms.

ROIST, Roust, *v. n.* to swagger, domineer, vociferate, boast, bluster ; G. *rosta* ; Swed. *rusta* ; G. *raust* ; Swed. *roust*, vociferation, from G. *rodd* ; Isl. *raust*, voice.

ROLL, *s.* what is circular or rotatory, a round body, paper or any thing rolled up, a record or writing, a catalogue, a register ; F. *rouleau*, *rolle* ; T. *rolle* ; Arm. *roll* ; W. *rhol* ; Sp. *rodilla*, from L. *rotula*.

ROLL, *v.* from the noun ; to move in a circle, to go round, enwrap ; F. *roller* ; T. *rollen*.

ROLLY POLLY, ROWLY POWLY, *s.* a sort of childish game, a turning dance ; F. *rouler poulie*, to turn a pulley ; It. *ruollo*, a waltz.

ROMAGE, *s.* noise, bustle, tumult ; G. *romur* ; Swed. *rom*, clamour.

ROMANCE, *s.* a fiction, fable, tale ; Sp. *romance* ; It. *romanza* ; F. *roman*, a Roman or Romanish dialect spoken in the south of France, part of Spain and Italy, into which the Troubadours translated the wild adventures and romantic tales of the Moors.

ROMP, *s.* a rude wanton girl, rough violent play. See **RAMP**.

RONDEAU, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry, beginning and ending with the same measure or strain ; F. *rondeau*. See **ROUNDELAY**.

RONION, *s.* 1. the kidney ; F. *rogignon*, from L. *ren*.
2. A gross, vulgar, scurvy woman ; from F. *rogne* ; It. *rogna* ; Sp. *rona*, the scab, the itch. See to **ROYNE**.

ROOBLE, *s.* a Russian silver coin. See **ROOPEE**.

ROOD, *s.* 1. a pole or perch of 16½ feet long, a quarter of an acre. See **ROD**.
2. The cross of Christ ; G. *roda* ; S. and Swed. *rod* ; T. *rode*, an image, was afterwards applied to the figure of crucifixion ; A. *rayont* ; Heb. *reout*, countenance, appearance, visage, from *raa*, to see.

ROOF, *s.* the top or cover of a house, or of the mouth, the palate ; G. *raef* ; S. *hrof* ; T. *raffen*.

ROOK, *s.* 1. a gregarious frugivorous bird ; confounded, vulgarly, in most languages, with the crow and raven, which, being birds of prey, are never seen in flocks ; G. *raek* ; Swed. *raak* ; S. *hroc*.
2. A sharper, a rapacious fellow, a cheat ; T. *rabe* and It. *corvo* are used in this sense. See **RAVEN**.
3. The castle at chess ; P. *ruk* ; A. *roch*, a dromedary ; G. *rog* ; It. *rocco* ; F. *roque*.

R O U

ROOM, *s.* extent, space, place, stead ; G. Swed. S. *rum* ; D. *rom* ; B. *ruim*.

ROOPEE, *s.* a silver Indian coin ; Sans. *ropya*, from *roop* ; P. *roo*, a face, a countenance ; S. *roopuhla*, a rooble ; but, from the aversion of the Mussulmans to images, it now bears only a superscription.

ROOST, *s.* a place whereon a bird sits to sleep, repose ; S. *hrost* ; B. *roest*. See **REST**.

ROOT, *s.* the part of a plant in the ground, from which vegetables spring, the first cause, an ancestor ; G. *rot* ; Swed. *röt* ; D. *roed* ; *þræ* ; Arm. *rizia* ; W. *raidd* ; L. *radix*.

ROPE, *s.* a thick cord, a row of things strung together, a cluster, a bunch ; G. *rep* ; Swed. *reep* ; S. *rape* ; B. *reep, roop* ; It. *refe* ; T. *repe*. See **REEF**.

ROQUELAURE, *s.* a sort of man's cloak ; F. *roquelaure* ; Sp. *roclo*. See **ROCKET**.

ROSARY, *s.* a form of devotion, the mass, a string of beads for prayer ; L. B. *rosarium* ; Sp. and It. *rosario* ; F. *rosaire*, from G. and Swed. *rosa*, roose, worship.

ROSE, *pret.* of the verb to **RISE**.

ROSE, *s.* 1. a fragrant flower, the emblem of love and secrecy ; L. It. and Sp. *rosa* ; F. D. S. T. and B. *rose*. It was dedicated to Venus and Isis.

2. An erysipelas ; from its rosy colour.

3. Water, used only in the expression, to gather a rose ; a play on W. *rhos*, which signifies a rose and also irrigation.

ROSE NOBLE, *s.* an ancient gold coin, stamped with a rose, and worth sixteen shillings.

ROSEMARY, *s.* a medicinal herb ; L. *ros marina* ; It. *rosmarino* ; F. *romarin*.

ROGIN, *s.* turpentine inspissated ; L. *resina* ; F. *resine*.

ROT, *s.* putridity, decay, a distemper in sheep ; Isl. S. and B. *rot* ; Swed. *röt*.

ROTE, *s.* 1. a harp, a lyre ; T. *rotte* ; F. *rote* ; L. B. *rotta, rodda*.
2. Words uttered from memory ; F. *routine* ; L. *ratio*.

ROTHER BEASTS, *s.* black cattle ; S. *hrother*, oxen, kine.

ROVE, *v. n.* 1. to range, ramble, wander. See to **ROAM**.
2. To pirate, to plunder ; D. *röve* ; B. *rooven*. See to **REAVE**.

ROVER, *s.* 1. from the verb ; a rambler, a wanderer.
2. From the verb ; a pirate ; B. *zee roover*, a sea robber.

ROUGE, *s.* red paint for the face ; F. *rouge* ; It. *rosso* ; L. *russus*.

ROUGH, *a.* rugged, indelicate, coarse, harsh, austere, rude, stormy ; G. *hrock* ; S. *hruhge* ; Swed. *rugg* ; B. *rouw* ; T. *rauh*.

ROUND, *a.* circular, without angles, plain, candid, brisk ; F. *rond* ; It. *rondo* ; Sp. *redondo* ; T. *runde* ; Swed. and D. *rund*, from L. *rotundus*.

ROUND, *v. l.* to make round, to surround, go round.
2. To whisper, to roun ; G. *runa* ; S. *runian* ; Chald. *ranaan*.

ROUNDELAY, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry, a song ; from *round* and *lay*. See **RONDEAU**.

ROUP, *s.* a call, an auction by outcry, a disease in poultry attended with a hooping ; from G. and Swed. *ropa* ; S. *hrepan* ; B. *roepen*.

ROUSE, *v. a.* to stir up to action, to excite, to wake from rest, to haul in a cable ; G. *roisa* ; *reisa diur*, to rouse the deer. See to **RAISE**.

R U F

ROUSE, **ROUSER**, *s.* a dose of liquor too large ; Swed. *rus* ; T. *rausch* ; O. E. *raus*, noise, intoxication. See **CAROUSE**.

ROUT, *s.* 1. a mixed assembly, a clamorous multitude, the common people ; It. *ruota* ; F. *route* : G. and Swed. *rote* ; B. *rot* ; T. *rotte* ; L. B. *ruta*, *routa*, *rotta*, signify an assembly of soldiers, a conflux of people, from G. *rota*, which nearly corresponds with L. *roto*. See **CROWD**.

2. The defeat of an army ; F. *route* ; It. *rotta*, from L. *ruptus*.

3. Noise, clamour ; either for *riot*, or from Isl. *rauta*, S. *reotan*, to roar.

ROUTE, *s.* a road, a journey ; F. *route* ; It. *rotta* ; Sp. *ruta*, *ruta*, from L. *via ruta*. See **Row**.

Row, *s.* a rank, a file, a number of things ranged in line ; P. *rah*, *radah*, *rayha* ; G. and Swed. *ra*, *rad* ; S. *ra*, *ræva* ; T. *rah*, *reihe* ; B. *ry* ; whence apparently F. *rue* ; Sp. *rua* ; It. *ruha*, *ruga*, a row of houses, a street.

Row, *v.* to impel with oars ; G. *roa* ; Swed. *ro* ; D. *roe* ; S. *rowan* ; B. *roeijen*.

ROWEL, *s.* a little wheel, the points of a spur turning on an axis, a seton ; F. *rouelle* ; S. *rodajuela* ; L. *rotula*.

ROWEN, *s.* after grass, roughings ; T. *ravhe* grass. See **ROUGH**.

ROYAL, *a.* regal, kingly, noble ; L. *regalis* ; F. *royal* ; It. *reale* ; Sp. *real*, from L. *rex*, corresponding with Sans. *raja* ; Heb. *raah* ; Coptic, *ro* ; Arm. *roue* ; W. *rhwy*, *rhi* ; I. *riogh* ; It. *re* ; Sp. *rey* ; F. *roi*, a king ; connected with G. *riki* ; Swed. *rike* ; S. *rice* ; T. *reich* ; Sans. *raj*, government ; Coptic, *pha ro*, the king.

ROYNE, *v. a.* to bite, to gnaw, to itch ; F. *rogner*, *ronner* ; Sp. *ronzar* ; L. *rodo*.

RUB, *v.* to make a friction, to fret, scour, smooth, get through difficulties ; G. *riufa* ; Swed. *rijsva*, *rubba* ; T. *reiben*, *reipen* ; W. *rhubio*. See to **SCRUB**.

RUBBISH, **RUBBLE**, *s.* ruins of buildings, what is rubbed or broken off, refuse.

RUBRIC, *s.* the contents or title of a law-book, formerly written with red ink ; L. *rubrica* ; F. *rubrique*.

RUBY, *s.* a red gem ; F. *rubis* ; Sp. *rubi* ; T. *rubin* ; from L. *rubeus*, *rubens*.

RUD, *v.* to make red ; G. *ruda* ; S. *rudian*, *reodian*. See **RED**.

RUDDER, *s.* the machine that steers the ship ; Swed. *roder* ; S. *rother* ; B. *roeder* ; T. *ruder* ; D. *roer*. See to **Row**.

RUDDLE, *s.* from **RUD** ; red earth, oker ; G. *rudul*. See **RIDDLE**.

RUDDY, *a.* from **RUD** ; approaching to redness ; S. *rudu*.

RUDE, *a.* rough, harsh, ignorant, savage ; F. *rude* ; It. *rudo* ; L. *rudis*.

RUE, *v.* to grieve, lament, regret ; G. *rygga* ; S. *reowan* ; T. *reuen*.

RUE, *s.* an herb ; F. *rue* ; L. *ruta*.

RUELLE, *s.* a small private circle or assembly, a small street. See **Row**.

RUFF, *s.* a state of roughness, a linen rugose ornament for the neck, a bird with feathers resembling a ruff, the female of which is called *reeve*.

RUFF, *v.* to trump at cards ; a vulgar word formed on the supposition that triumph was the *rumph*.

R Y E

RUFFIAN, *s.* a robber, a murderer, a brutal fellow ; Swed. *rif* ; S. *reaf*, spoliation, violation, may have produced our word ; but It. *ruffiano* ; T. *ruffian* ; Sp. *rufian* ; F. *ruffien*, signify a whore-keeper, a pimp, a bully to a bawdy-house, and *rufiana* is a bawd ; apparently from L. *rufus*, because prostitutes at Rome wore false hair of a golden colour.

RUFFLE, *v. a.* 1. to ornament with something like a ruff, to wrinkle, to plait.

2. From *rough* ; to make rugged, to irritate, fret, disturb, storm.

RUG, *s.* a rough woollen cloth for beds.

RUM, *s.* the American name for spirit distilled from sugar. It was called kill-devil by sailors, and thence, in cant, signified a parson.

RUMBLE, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise ; G. *rymbla* ; Swed. *råmbla* ; D. *rumle* ; T. *rummelen* ; D. *rommelen*.

RUMMAGE, *s.* a turning over things, a close search ; F. *remuage* ; L. *removatio*.

RUMMER, *s.* a large glass cup ; D. *roemer*, B. *roemer* ; S. *rumor*, from *rum*, large, wide.

RUMP, *s.* the buttocks, the end of the back bone, the tail of a fowl ; S. *ropp* ; B. *romp* ; Swed. *rumpa* ; D. *rumpe* ; T. *rumpf*. See **CROUP**.

RUMPLE, *v. a.* to press out of shape, to corrugate, to wrinkle ; B. *rimpel* ; S. *hyrmelle* ; T. *rumpfel*, a wrinkle. See **RUFFLE** and **CRUMPLE**.

RUN, *v. n.* to move swiftly, flow, become liquid, emit liquor, smuggle ; G. *renna* ; M. G. *rinnan* ; Swed. *renna* ; S. *rinnan* ; T. and B. *rennen*.

RUNDLET, **RUNLET**, *s.* a small round cask.

RUNG, *pret.* of the verb to **BING**.

RUNNET, *s.* the juice of a calf's maw used to make milk coagulate ; Isl. *renna miolk* ; S. *rynnning* ; corresponding with *lopper*, to run together.

RUNT, *s.* a dwarf ox or cow ; G. *rian naut*, small cattle. See **NEAT**.

RUSH, *s. l.* a plant ; G. *raus*, *ris* ; Swed. *rusk* ; S. *risc* ; T. *rusch* ; Arm. *raous*.

2. From the verb ; a run, a violent course.

RUSH, *v. n.* to enter or move on with violence, tumultuous rapidity ; H. *rutz* ; Swed. *rusa* ; T. *ruschen* ; S. *hrysan*, *hrusan* ; Arm. *rusa* ; L. *ruo*.

RUSK, *s.* a kind of biscuit ; A. *ruzug*.

RUSS, *s.* a native of Russia ; A. *rais* ; Heb. *rishai* ; W. *rhys* ; G. *hrese* ; T. *reise* ; B. *reus*, a warrior, a giant.

RUSSET, *a.* reddish brown, rustic, coarse ; F. *rousset* ; It. *rossato*, from L. *russus*.

RUSSETING, *s.* an apple of a russet colour.

RUST, *s.* a crust grown over iron ; G. *rid* ; Swed. *rost* ; D. *rust* ; T. *rost* ; B. *roest* ; S. *rust*, from its reddish colour.

RUSTLE, *v. n.* to make a noise like silks rubbed against each other ; S. *hristlan* ; B. *ryseelen*, frequentative of Isl. *hrista* ; Swed. *rysta*.

RUT, *v. n.* to copulate like deer ; B. *rytan* ; F. *ruter*, perhaps from G. *rutur*, a ram. Sans. *ruti* is venery.

RUT, *s. l.* The copulation of deer ; from the verb ; F. *rut* ; Arm. *rut* ; W. *rhewydd*.

2. The track of a wheel ; Sp. *rodada* ; It. *ruotaia*, from L. *rota*.

RUTH, *s.* pity, mercy, tenderness. See to **RUE**.

RYE, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn ; Swed. *ryg*, *rog* ; S. *ryge* ; T. *rogken* ; B. *rogge*, from its rough beard.

S

S A B

SHAS in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. To this frequency several causes contribute. We have adopted it from the Gothic, as the sign of the genitive case, and, from the Latin and French, to form the plural number of nouns. We sometimes change the Latin *ex* into *s* at the beginning of words; as Sample for Example, Spend for Expend. The Goths, Greeks and Celts, in general, were accustomed to prefix S to their nouns and verbs in the sense of our S or Is, the Welsh Ys, either to vary the meaning, in some sort, or produce greater intensity. Thus we have Bar Spar, Deep Steep, Heel Seel, Leazy Sleazy, Light Slight, Lough Slough, Melt Smelt, Neese Sneese, Piece Spice, Pike Spike, Plash Splash, Pleach Splice, Quarry Square, Quash Squash, Rivel Shrivel, Tumble Stumble. In the beginning of words S has invariably its natural sound; in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like Z; as Rose, Oster, Busy; but again the natural sound is retained in Loose, Rush, Desolate, for which there appears to be no rule. At the end of monosyllables it is simply S, as in This; sometimes Z, as in Was, and generally where substituted in the termination of verbs for eth, as Gives, Has, Blows, for Giveth, Hath, Haveth, Bloweth. No noun singular terminates now with S single. Therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an E is added at the end, as House, Goose; and where the syllable is short, the S is doubled, as Wilderness, Distress, anciently Wildernes, Distresse.

SABBATH, *s.* the day of rest, Sunday; Heb. *shabath*, he rested.

SABLE, *l. s.* an animal, a black fur.

2. *a.* A black colour in heraldry; A. *sumool*; G. *safali*; Swed. *sabel*; T. *zobel*; D. *sobel*; L. B. *zibella*; It. *zibellini*; Sp. *cebellina*; F. *sable*, *sebeline*.

SABRE, *s.* a cimeter, a broad crooked sword; A. *seif*;

S A F

Heb. *saipha*; Swed. D. and T. *sabel*; Sp. *sable*; F. *sabre*.

SACCADE, *s.* a shake or violent check given by the rider to his horse, by drawing both reins suddenly when he bears heavily on the bit; F. *saccade*; Port. *sacado*; Sp. *sacudida*; L. *succitio*.

SACK, *s. l.* a large bag or pouch; A. *sag*; H. *sak*; *sákk*; L. *soccus*; Arm. and I. *sac*; W. *sach*; F. *sac*; It. *sacco*; Sp. *saco*; G. *sakk*; Swed. *sack*; D. *sak*; T. *sack*; B. *zak*; S. *sæk*. *Sakus* is also used in Malay, which is the lingua franca of the East.

2. A loose robe, a woman's gown; *sdys*; L. *sagum*; Arm. *sake*; F. *say*; Sp. *sayo*.

3. From the verb; plunder.

4. A sweet wine now called Canary, but formerly produced at *Xeque* in Morocco. A sweet wine was formerly made in England from a raisin or dried grape, called *seco* in Spain, and thence named sack.

SACK, *v. a. l.* to put into a sack.

2. To pillage, to ravage; F. *saccager*; It. *saccheggiare*; Sp. *saquear*.

SACKBUT, *s.* a musical instrument; F. *saqueboute*; It. *sacabuche*, from *sack*, a bag, and A. *boog*; P. *book*; Heb. *buk*, a trumpet.

SACKCLOTH, *s.* haircloth used for sacks; Heb. *sak*, because made of hair.

SACRISTY, *s.* the vestry room of a church; L. *sacrista*.

SAD, *a. l.* sorrowful, afflictive, melancholy; G. *sat*, *sut*, grief, wail, from M. G. *sylan*; S. *sicetan*; Scot. *sit*, to grieve, to sigh.

2. Cohesive, fixed, staid; G. *seda*, *seta*, corresponding with L. *sedeo*; Scot. to *sad* in the faith, to fix in the faith.

SADDLE, *s.* a seat on a horse's back, two loins of mutton not separated; G. *sadul*; D. *sadel*; S. *sadl*; B. *sadel*; T. *saitel*; W. *sadell*; L. *sella*, *sedile*; G. *seda*, *seta*, and L. *sedeo*, signified to sit.

SAFE, *a.* free from danger; F. *sauf*; L. *salvus*.

S A L

SAFFLOWER, *s.* bastard saffron; *A. oosfoor*; *B. saffloers*; *L. carthamus*.

SAFFRON, *s.* a yellow flower used medicinally; *A. zuu-furan, zufran*, yellow; *F. safran*; *Sp. azafra*.

SAG, *v.* to depress, hang heavy, load; *G. and Swed. siga*; *S. sigan*; *Scot. seg*. See SWAG.

SAG, *s.* a plant that grows in watery places. See SEDGE.

SAGE, *s.* 1. a wise man; *It. saggio*; *F. sage*; *L. sagax*. 2. An herb; *F. sauge*; *L. salvia*.

SAGO, *s.* the pith of a species of palm tree; *Hind. sago*.

SAIL, *s.* 1. a canvas sheet, a vessel that carries sail; *G. sigl*; *Swed. segel*; *D. seyl*; *S. segl*; *B. seyhel*. 2. A rope, a cord; *G. sail*; *Swed. sele*; *S. sæl*; *T. seil*; *B. zeel*.

SAIM, *s.* hogs lard, the fat of swine; *A. saman*, butter; *L. sevum*; *F. sain*; *W. sain*, suet, grease.

SAINFOIN, *s.* an herb used for feeding cattle; *F. sain-foin*; *L. sanctum foenum*.

SAKE, *s.* cause, account, regard; *P. sakht*; *G. sak*; *S. sac*; *T. sach*; *B. zaak*; *L. B. seca*.

SAKER, *s.* a kind of hawk, a small piece of cannon; *F. sacre*; *T. sacker*; *L. accipiter sacer*.

SALAD, *s.* raw herbs for food; *F. salade*; *Sp. ensalada*; *It. in salata*, from *L. salitus*.

SALAMANDER, *s.* a fabulous animal supposed to live in fire; *F. salamandre*; *L. salamandra*; *A. and P. sun-munder*.

SALARY, *s.* a periodical payment; *F. salaire*; *L. B. salidarium*, from *L. solidus*, a piece of money.

SALE, *s.* act of selling, vent, market; *G. sala*; *B. saal*. See to SELL.

SALINE, *s.* the root of the male orchis dried; Turkish *saleb*.

SALIENT, *a.* in heraldry, leaping, springing; *F. salient*; *L. saliens*.

SALIQUE LAW, *s.* a charter of rights introduced by the Franks under Clovis, and supposed to be named from a small community inhabiting the banks of the river Seal. But G. and F. *sal* signified a court of government; T. *salgut*, seigniorial property; and this code was apparently a court regulation. G. *salia*, from which we have our word to *sell*, signified properly to transfer, to deliver over: Whence G. *sali*; T. *sal*, transfer, produced G. *arsal*, hereditary succession; T. *salman*, an executor; *salbuch*, a register book or record of territorial inheritance, contracts or privileges. See SALOON.

SALLOW, *s.* the willow tree; *F. saule*; *Swed. salg*; *S. seal*; *L. salix*.

SALLOW, *a.* yellow, sickly; *B. zallow*; *Isl. suetlig*, tawny.

SALLY, *v. n.* to rush out, make an eruption; *F. saillir*; *L. salio*.

SALLY, *s. dim.* of Sarah; a woman's name; in the same way that *L. puer* produced *puella*.

SALMAGUNDI, *s.* a mixture of salad and pickled meats; *It. salami condì*; *F. salmagundi*, from *L. sal*, and *condio*.

SALOON, *s.* a long spacious hall; *F. salon*; *It. salone*, from G. T. and S. *sal*; *F. salle*, a hall, a court; *Upsal*, the high court.

SALPICON, *s.* cold beef cut in slices, and eaten with salt, oil and vinegar; *Sp. salpicon*.

SALT, *s.* a well known seasoning; *G. Swed. and D. salt*; *S. sealt*; *T. saltz*; *B. zout*; *L. sal*; *à la*; *It. sale*; *Sp.*

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sal; *F. sel*; *W. hal*; *Arm. halt*. *À la*; *G. salt*; *L. salum*, signified also the sea.

SALT CELLAR, *s.* a small vessel to hold salt; *F. saliere*; *It. saliera*.

SALTIER, *s.* in heraldry, a figure in form of St Andrew's cross, said to represent an engine for taking wild beasts; *L. saltuarius*; *F. sautoir*, belonging to a forest.

SALTPETRE, *s.* nitre; *F. salpetre*; *L. sal petra*.

SALVE, *s.* an emplaster, remedy, cure; *S. sealf*; *T. salbe*; *D. salve*, from *L. salvo*.

SALVER, *s.* a large plate on which any thing is presented; *Sp. salva*, *salvilla*, from *L. salvo*.

SALVO, *s.* a reservation, exception, plea; *It. salvo*; *F. sauf*. See SAVE.

SAME, *a.* being of the like kind; *Sans. sam*; *G. same*; *Swed. and D. samme*; *S. and T. sam*, from *P. and G. sa, so*. See SOME.

SAMPHIRE, *s.* an herb used for pickling; *F. Saint Pierre*, St Peter's wort.

SAMPLE, *s.* a pattern, specimen, example, part of the whole; *L. exemplum*.

SAND, *s.* gravelly earth, stone reduced to small particles; *G. Swed. D. S. T. and B. sand*. See SUNDER.

SANDAL, *s.* a loose shoe, a kind of clog; *sandalus*; *L. sandalum*.

SANDARAK, *s.* the gum of a tree; *A. sundaros*; *P. sandarack*; *L. sandaraca*.

SANDEL-WOOD, **SANDERS**, *s.* a valuable Indian wood; *Sans. and A. sundul*.

SANDEVER, *s.* the sulphureous salts cast up in making glass; *F. sain de verre*; *L. sevum de vitro*.

SAP, *s.* 1. vital juice of plants; *G. safra*; *Swed. safwa*; *D. saft*; *T. sapf*; *S. sape*; *B. sap*; *L. sapo*; *Sp. saba*; *F. seve*, supposed to be from *éve*. *A. saab* is liquid.

2. A spade or mattock; *sapfis*; *L. B. sappa*; *F. sape*; *It. zappa*.

SAP, *v. a.* from the noun; to undermine, to subvert by digging.

SAPPHIRE, *s.* a blue precious stone; *Heb. saphir*; *A. safair*; *L. sapphirus*; *F. saphir*; *It. saffiro*.

SARABAND, *s.* a Moorish dance; *A. zaraband*; *Sp. zarábando*; *F. sarabande*.

SARACEN, *s.* a disciple of Mahomet; *It. Saraceno*; *F. Sarazin*; *T. Saracen*, from *A. Sharaken*, an inhabitant of Sahara or the desert, but particularly applied now to that part between the Nile and the Red Sea; whence, *A. sharaka*, a robber.

SARAH, *s.* a woman's name, a princess; the feminine of *Heb. sar*, a lord or sovereign. See TOR.

SARCENET, *s.* a fine woven silk formerly brought from Syria when possessed by the *Saracens*; *L. B. Saracenus*.

SARCLE, *v.* to weed corn; *F. sarcler*; *L. sarculo*.

SARDA, **SARDIN**, *s.* a small fish, a pilchard caught near Sardinia; *F. sardine*; *It. sardella*. See ANCHOVY.

SARDINE STONE, *s.* a sardonyx, found in *Sardinia*.

SARPLER, **SARPLIER**, *s.* a packing cloth, a coarse sack; *F. serpiller*; *L. B. sarplera*; *Sp. harpillera*, tow, from *L. carpo*.

SARSE, *s.* a fine sieve; *F. sas*; *Sp. sedazo*; *It. setaccio*, from *L. seta*.

SART, *s.* woodland turned into tillage. See ASSART.

SASH, *s.* 1. a silk belt or ribband. *It. sessa*, is said to have been used in this sense, although not now to be

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found; but it corresponds exactly with the P. and Turk. *cummerbund*, and was no doubt adopted during the Crusades.

2. The sliding frame of a window; F. *chassis*.

SASSAFRAS, *s.* an American medical shrub; Sp. *salsafras*.

SATAN, *s.* the devil; A. *Sheitan*; Heb. *Satan*, the adversary, the accuser.

SATIN, *s.* a soft close shining silk, said to have been made at *Sidon*; Heb. *saden*; Sp. *sedeno*; T. *seiden*; F. *satine*.

SATRAP, *s.* a peer, a chief governor; P. *satrab*; L. *satrapa*.

SATURDAY, *s.* the last day of the week, the Jewish sabbath; S. *Sæterdag*; B. *Saterdag*. T. *Samstag*; F. *Samedi*, seem to be G. *Siaum*, the seventh or sabbath; but Swed. *Lögerdag*; D. *Lördag*, correspond with the G. name *Thuatrdag*, the day of ablution. Our word seems to be L. *Saturni dies*.

SAVAGE, *a.* wild, uncultivated, cruel; F. *sauvage*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvaje*, from L. *silva*.

SAVANNA, *s.* an open meadow; Sp. *sabanna*, a sheet, a plot, from A. *saff*, *ruff*, a mat or carpet.

SAUCE, *s.* something eaten with food to improve the taste; F. *sauce*; It. *salsa*; L. *salsus*.

SAUCER, *s.* a small plate for a tea cup; F. *saucier*; Swed. *salser*, a cup for holding sauce; but P. *cha ser* is a tea bowl.

SAUCY, *a.* insolent, pert, impudent; L. *salax*; It. and F. *salace*.

SAVE, *v.* to preserve from danger or ruin, keep frugally, lay up, rescue; F. *sauver*; L. *salvo*.

SAUNTER, *v. n.* to loiter, to wander about idly; L. B. *segnitare*, from L. *segnitas*.

SAVOUR, *s.* a taste, scent, odour; F. *saveur*; Sp. *sabor*; It. *sapore*; L. *sapor*.

SAUSAGE, *s.* a kind of meat pudding; F. *saucisse*; It. *salsiccia*; L. *salsicium*.

SAW, *s.* a dentated instrument; It. *sega*; F. *scie*; T. *sage*; S. *sige*; D. *saug*; Swed. *såg*; B. *zaog*; L. *seco* and G. *sega*, signified to cut.

SAY, *v. a.* to speak, tell, utter; G. *saga*; T. *sagen*; D. *sige*; S. *secgan*; B. *zeggen*; Swed. *sejja*; Coptic *saji*.

SCAB, *s.* an incrustation over a sore, a disease incident to sheep; L. *scabies*.

SCABBARD, *s.* the sheath of a sword; G. *skalpur*; Swed. *scalp*, from G. *skyla*, to cover, defend.

SCAFFOLD, *s.* a temporary stage; L. *scamnum*, *scamillum*, *scabellum*; L. B. *scabellatum*; F. *escabeau*, *echafaud*; B. *schavot*; D. *skaffot*; T. *schaffot*.

SCALD, *v. a.* to burn with hot liquor; Sp. *escaldar*; It. *scaldare*, from L. *callidus*.

SCALD, *a.* scabby, paltry, scurvy, coming off in scabs or scales. See SCALL.

SCALE, *s.* 1. a balance, properly the dish of a balance; G. *skal*; Swed. *skål*; S. *scale*; D. *skaal*; T. *schaale*; B. *schaal*, literally a shell; wag *schaal*, a weigh shell.

2. Part of the covering of a fish; G. *skal*; Swed. *skaal*; It. *scaglia*; F. *ecaille*.

3. A ladder, any thing divided like steps, a line of distances, degrees of a circle, gammut; L. and It. *scala*; F. *echelle*.

SCALM, *v. a.* 1. To climb by ladders, to mount.

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2. To discharge the useless contents of cannon; G. *skilia*; S. *scylan*; B. *sheelen*, to separate, disperse; Scot. *skailing* of the kirk, the emptying of the church.

SCALL, *s.* scabbiness, the scald head; L. B. and It. *scabbiola*; Scot. *skum*; O. F. *esgale*, *gale*, from L. *scabies*.

SCALLD, *s.* a Gothic poet, priest or bard; from *gala*, to sing, *galld*, enchantment; whence *sgalld*, *skalld* and *enchanter*, which originated in song. See BARD.

SCALLION, *s.* a small green onion; Sp. *ascalonia*; It. *scalogna*; L. B. *asca*, from the town of *Ascalon*, still famous for onions.

SCALLOP, *s.* a pectinated shell fish; B. *schulp*, *schelp*, from *shell*.

SCALP, *s.* the skin and flesh on the scull; B. *schelp*; It. *scalpo*.

SCAMBLE, *v.* to shuffle along, to move awkwardly; D. *skævole*, from *skue*, oblique; It. *scambilare*, from L. *scambus*.

SCAMPER, *v. n.* to run with speed, to decamp; G. *skampa*; Swed. *skimpa*, *skumpa*; T. *schumpfen*; B. *schampen*; It. *sgambare*, to run quickly and irregularly: but It. *scampare*; F. *escamper*, *ecamper*, signify properly to decamp, escape, from L. *ex campo*.

SCAN, *v. a.* to count the feet of a verse, to examine nicely; L. *scando*.

SCANDAL, *s.* calumny, infamy; *scandalos*; L. *scandalum*; F. *scandale*.

SCANT, *a.* sparing, scarce, short; P. *kamt*; G. *skamt*; Scot. *skimpet*.

SCANTLING, *s.* timber cut into a small size, a sample, model, frame-work, proportion in building; Sp. *escantillon*; F. *eschantillon*, *echantillon*, from L. *scindula*.

SCAR, *s.* 1. the mark of a burn or sore; F. *escarre*; *irxage*.

2. An opening, a cut or gash, a division of the skin, the mark of a cut or wound; G. *skar*, *skard*; Swed. *skärra*; S. *scor*, *scorn*; D. and B. *skaar*, signifying also a cleft or division in rocks, and apparently producing the names of Scarborough, Scarsdale, Schorncliff, &c. See AR, CARVE, SCARP, SHARD, SHRED, SHEAR, SHARE and SCORE.

SCARCE, *a.* rare, uncommon, not plenty; It. *scarso*; F. *echars*; Arm. *scars*, from L. *careo*: but B. *schaars* is apparently from *kors*. See SHORT.

SCARE, *v. a.* to strike with sudden fear; from G. *skiar*, fright. See SHY.

SCARP, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders; Swed. *skarf*, *skærp*; T. *scherfe*; F. *echarpe*; S. *sceorp*, a vestment.

SCARIFY, *v. a.* to lance the skin, to cup; L. *scarifco*; F. *scarifier*, from *scâge*, a lancet.

SCARLET, *s.* a deep red colour; A. *yxquerlat*; G. *skarlatz*; Swed. *skarlakan*; B. *scharlaken*; T. *scharlach*; It. *scarlatto*; Sp. *escarlata*; F. *ecarlate*; Sclav. *csarly*, *csarlac*, kingly red, from *czar* and *lac*. G. *basa*; S. *basu*, sovereign, imperial, was also purple. See CZAR and BASHAW.

SCARP, *s.* a breach, talus or slope in fortification; apparently from It. *scarpo*; L. *discerpo*, or perhaps from *scar*.

SCATCH, *s.* a check bit for a bridle; F. *escache*.

SCATCHE, *s.* a stilt, a prop, a pole; F. *echasse*; T. *eschell*; S. *scide*. See SKID.

SCATE, *s.* 1. a prickly fish; W. *ys cath*, *morgath*; I.

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sgath, scat, the cat fish; but D. *skade*; S. *scadda*, denote the *scath* of its prickles; L. B. *squatina*. See CAT and ANGEL FISH.

2. An iron to slide with; G. and Swed. *skid*; D. *skate*; B. *schaat*.

SCATH, *s.* damage, injury, harm, waste; Swed. *skad*; S. *scead*; T. *schade*; D. *skade*; I. *sgath*.

SCATTER, *v. a.* to spread thinly, to disperse, to sprinkle; Swed. *squattr*; S. *scateran*; B. *schetteren*. See to SHED.

SCAVAGE, SCAVINAGE, *s.* a municipal office; F. *échevinage*, from *échevin*; T. *schaffner*, *schöff*: *schaffen*; G. *skapa*, to arrange.

SCAVENGER, *s.* a person employed to clean streets; Sp. *escobonero*: It. *scopatore*, from L. *scopa*; L. B. *scaphanarius*, from L. *scapha*.

SCENT, *v. a.* to perfume, imbue with odour; F. *sentir*; It. *sentire*, to discern by the senses, to smell.

SCHEPTE, *s.* the staff of royalty carried in the hand; *skæftr*; L. *sceptrum*; F. *sceptre*.

SCHOOL, *s.* a place for education; *skoł*; L. *schola*; Arm. *scol*; W. *ysgol*; I. *scoil*; F. *ecole*; It. *scola*; Sp. *escuela*; G. *skola*; Swed. *skole*; D. *scole*; S. *scol*; T. *schule*; B. *school*.

SCREIGHT, SHRIKE, *s.* the mistle thrush; S. *scric*, from its cry.

SCIATIC, *s.* the hip gout; L. B. *ischiatrica*, from *ixx*, the hip.

SCION, *s.* a small twig, a graft; F. *cion*, *scion*, from L. *situm*, *insitum*.

SCISSORS, *s. pl.* a small pair of shears; F. *ciseaux*, from L. *scindo*.

SOOAT, SCOTCH, *v. n.* to prop, to stop the wheel of a carriage. See SCATCHE.

SCOBS, *s. pl.* the dross of metal, potashes, refuse; L. *scobs*.

SCOFF, *s.* an expression of scorn; G. *skimp*; Swed. *skimp*; T. *schimpf*; B. *schimp*; L. *scommata*.

SCOLD, *v.* to blame, accuse, reproach rudely; D. *skylde*; B. *schelden*; T. *schelten*, *beschuldigen*, from G. *skulld*; S. *scyld*; B. *schuld*, blame.

SCONE, *s. l.* a wall, screen, protection, bulwark; Isl. and Swed. *skans*; T. *schanz*; B. *schans*, from G. *skya*, to cover.

2. A candlestick for a wall.

3. A scull, the head; L. *concha*, like *testa*, signified a scull.

4. A fine for eschewance.

SCONCE, *v. a.* from the noun; to mulct for neglect.

SCOOP, *s.* a kind of large ladle; Swed. *skop*; T. *schuppe*; B. *schop*; Arm. *scob*; F. *esope*, *esope*. See SHOVEL.

SCORCH, *v.* to burn superficially; B. *schrooken*; S. *scorciān*. See to SEAR.

SCORE, *s.* a notch, a long incision, a line drawn, an account of debt, the number twenty; G. *skor*, a mark; S. *scor*, twenty. See to SHEAR and SHARE.

SCORN, *v. a.* to revile, despise, treat with contempt; It. *scornare*; Sp. *escarnir*; F. *escorner*, *ecorner*; T. *schernen*, from *χάρει*, *χάρη*, with It. negative *s* for L. *dis*.

SCORPION, *s.* a venomous reptile, one of the signs of the zodiac, a scourge; A. *ugrub*; L. *scorpio*; F. *scorpion*.

SCOT, *s. l.* a native of Scotland; S. *scott*; T. *schot*, an invader; I. *scuite*, a wanderer. See SCOUT.

2. A share, contribution, payment, a parish rate, tribute; G. *skot*, *skut*; Swed. *skott*; B. *schot*; S. *scot*;

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F. *escot*, *ecot*; Sp. *escote*; It. *scotto*; I. *isgot*; L. B. *scottum*: Isl. *skaut*; Swed. *scatt*; S. *sceat*, a portion, division, collection, treasure, are apparently from G. and Swed. *skeda*; S. *sceadan*; T. *scheiden*, to divide. See CLUB, GUILD, SHILLING and SHARE.

SCOTCH, *v. a.* to cut superficially, to bruise, to break; It. *schiacciare*; F. *escacher*, *ecacher*; T. *quetschen*; B. *quetsen*; Scot. *scutch*; L. *quatio*.

SCOVEL, *s.* a mop to sweep an oven, a malkin; F. *escouillon*, *ecouillon*; It. *scopilla*; L. *scopa*.

SCOUNDREL, *s.* a dastardly fellow, a petty villain; It. *sconderruola*, a skulker from the roll or muster, a poltron, from L. *abscondere*.

SCOUR, *v. l.* to clean by rubbing, to cleanse, to purify, purge; G. and Swed. *skura*; D. *skure*; T. *schauren*; B. *scheuren*; S. *scuran*; F. *escurer*, *ecurer*. See SHEER.

2. To run swiftly, to scamper, drive away; It. *scorrere*; Sp. *escurir*; L. *excurro*.

SCOURGE, *s.* a whip, a punisher; It. *scoriggia*; F. *escourgée*, from L. *corrigia*.

SCOUT, *v. n. l.* to listen, reconnoitre privately; F. *escouter*, *ecouter*; It. *ascoltare*; L. *ausculto*.

2. To make an excursion, to fly, move quickly, invade, carry off, transfer; G. *skiota*; Isl. *skula*; S. *scootan*.

3. To reject, eject, throw out, expel, repel; G. *skiota*; Swed. *skiula*. See to SHOOT.

SCOUT BOAT, *s.* an advice or fly boat; Isl. and Swed. *skuta*; D. *skude*; B. *scut*; T. *schuite*; S. *skyle*; I. *scud*, *sgoth*, from G. *skiot*; Swed. *sköt*, swift.

SCOWL, *v. n.* to look askant or sullen, to frown; G. *skæla*; Swed. *skela*; S. *sceolan*; Scot. *skewl*, corresponding with *skewid*. See SKEW.

SCRABLE, *v. n.* to paw with the hands; D. *skrabb*; B. *krabben*, *krabbelen*. See to GRAB.

SCRAG, *s. l.* what is thin, lean, cadaverous; B. *skrag*; Swed. *scruf*; S. *scræ*; G. *hræ*, carrion.

2. Rough, uneven, craggy. See CRAG.

SCRAMBLE, *v. n.* to grapple, to catch eagerly, to climb by the hands; frequentative of G. *hrama*; D. *grame*; F. *grimper*, from G. *hram*, a hand.

SCRANCH, *v. a.* to grind between the teeth, to gnaw like a dog, to eat greedily; G. *iskra*; B. *schransen*; Scot. *skran*.

SCRANNY, SCRANNEL, *a.* grating to the ear, disagreeable; from Swed. *skræna*; T. *schreyen*. See to SCREAM.

SCRAP, *s.* a little piece, a fragment, a scraping; Swed. *skrdp*.

SCRAPE, *v.* to take off the surface, to pare, erase, rub, scratch; Isl. *skra*; D. *skrabe*; Swed. *skrapa*; S. *screopan*; B. *schrapen*; Arm. *scrpa*: It. *sgraffo*, to scratch, is apparently from *χράφω*.

SCRAPE, *s.* from the verb; a rub, a mishap; Swed. *skrap*.

SCRAT, *s.* the devil, a hermaphrodite, a monster; G. *skratte*, old *scratch*; S. *scritta*, a hermaphrodite, a monster.

SCRATCH, *v. a.* to tear with the nails, to write or draw badly; Norman F. *escrater*, *gratter*; It. *grattare*; T. *kratzen*; D. *kradse*; Isl. *skra*, to *scrape*; L. *rado*, to grate.

SCRATCHES, *s. pl.* a disease in horses; Sp. *grietas*; F. *arrettes*. See ARREST.

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SCRAW, *s.* the surface of turf, a thin sod; *I. scraw, scrath.* See **SCRUF**.

SCRAWL, *v.* 1. to write or draw badly; frequentative of *G. skra*; *Swed. scrå*, to write.

2. To creep like a reptile; from **CRAWL**.

SCRAY, *s.* the sea swallow; from its cry; *Swed. skria*, to scream.

SCREABLE, *a.* capable of being discharged by spitting; from *L. screo*.

SCREAK, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise; *G. skräckia*; *Swed. skrika*; *D. skrige*; *Arm. scrigia*. See to **SCREECH** and **SCREAM**.

SCREAM, *v. a.* to cry out shrilly, to affright; *Swed. skräma*; *S. hreman*; *Swed. skria*; *T. schreyen*, to cry.

SCREECH, *v. n.* to cry out as in fright or anguish; *G. skräckia*; *Swed. skrika*; *It. scricciare*, to scream; *T. schrecken*, to terrify. See **SCREAM**.

SCREEN, *s.* 1. a shade or cover, a protection; *T. schrann*; *Swed. skrank*, signified a chancel, from *G. skur*; *T. schur*; but *L. B. scranna*; *It. scrana*; *F. escran, ecran*, correspond with *skrēo*.

2. A sieve or riddle; *L. B. secerniculum*, from *L. cerno*.

SCREW, *s.* a mechanical power with a spiral edge, oppression, extortion; *Swed. skruf*; *D. skrue*; *B. schroeve, schroef*; *T. schraube*; *F. escrone, ecroue*, apparently from *γραῦς*; but if denoting the female screw, perhaps from *groove*. See **WORM** and **VICE**.

SCRIBBLE, *v.* to write carelessly; *B. schribelen*, frequentative of *L. scribo*; *G. skra*; *Swed. skrifwa*; *T. schreiben*; *B. schryven*.

SCRIMMER, *s.* a gladiator, fencing master; *F. escrimeur*; *It. schremitore*; *T. schirmer*. See to **SKIRMISH**.

SCRINE, *s.* a chest or case, a cabinet for holding writings, reliques or the figures of saints; *Isl. skrijn*; *Swed. skrin*; *B. skryn*; *T. schrein*; *S. scrin*; *It. scrigno*; *Sp. escrinno*; *Arm. scrin*; *W. ysgrin*; *L. B. scrinium*.

SCRIPT, *s.* 1. a small bag or basket, a purse; *G. skräpa*; *Swed. skreppa*.

2. A small writing or scrap; *L. scriptum*.

SCRIVENER, *s.* a copyist, a clerk, a money broker; *It. scrivano*; *F. ecrivain, escrivain*, from *L. scribo*.

SCROLL, *s.* a written roll, a catalogue, a roll of parchment; *It. scriva ruolo*, from *scrivare*, to write; *F. escrol, ecrou*. See **ROLL**.

SCROUZE, *SCRUZE*, *s.* a press, a squeeze, a screwage; from **SCREW**.

SCROYLE, *s.* a scurvy fellow; from *F. escrouelle, ecrouelle*; *L. scrufula*.

SCRUB, *v. a.* to rub hard; *Swed. skrubba*; *B. schriben*; *D. skrubbe*. See **RUB** and **SCRAPE**.

SCRUF, *s.* a rough scaly surface, a scab; *Scot. scroofe*. See **SCURF**.

SCRUTOIRE, *s.* a writing-desk, a case of drawers; *F. escritoir, ecritoir*; *L. scriptoria*.

SCUD, *v. n.* to shoot along, to pass quickly, to fly as a ship before a tempest; *D. skude*; *G. skjota*. See **SCOUT**.

SCUFFLE, *s.* a confused kind of fight; *B. schuiven*, frequentative of *G. skufa*; *Swed. skuffa*. See to **SHOVE**.

SCULK, *v. n.* to lurk secretly, to lie idly, to conceal, to feign; *Swed. skulka*; *D. skulke*; *B. schuilen*, from *G. skula*; *Swed. skyla*, a covert. See **SKY**.

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SCULL, *s.* 1. the bone of the head, the cranium; *G. skol, skal*; *Swed. skalle*, a shell or scull; *D. kerved skal*, the head shell; *T. hirnschall*, the brain shell.

2. A multitude of fishes; *S. sceol*. See **SHOAL**.

3. A kind of paddle or oar, a boat rowed by one person; *S. schul*, an oar like a shovel.

SCULLERY, *s.* a place where culinary vessels are washed and kept; *F. ecuellerie, escuellerie*, from *escuelle*; *L. scutella*, a platter.

SCULLION, *s.* a cook's servant, a drudge, a dish cleaner. See **SCULLERY**.

SCUM, *s.* spume, froth, dregs of the people; *G. skum*; *Swed. skumm*; *T. schaum*; *B. schium*; *It. schiuma*; *F. ecume*, from *G. skia, skauma*, to cover.

SCUPPER, **SCOPPER**, *s.* a channel cut through the side of a ship to carry water off the deck; *F. escubier, ecubier*; *Port. escouve*, from *cova*; *L. cavus*.

SCURF, *s.* a kind of dry scab, a soil, a stain; *G. skorp*; *Swed. skorf*; *S. sceorfa*; *D. skurv*; *B. schorft*, from *G. ruf*; *S. krof*; *B. roof*, a scab.

SCURRILOUS, *a.* grossly opprobrious; from *L. scurra*.

SCUT, *s.* the tail of a hare or rabbit; *G. skot*; *L. cauda*.

SCUTCHEON, *s.* a shield.

SCUTTLE, *s.* a tray, a basket, a grating before a window; *Isl. and Swed. skutul*; *S. scuttel*; *It. scudella*; *Arm. scutol*; *Scot. scull*; *L. scutula*; *F. escouille*, a hatch-hole in a ship.

SCUTTLE, *v. n.* 1. to run about hastily; frequent. of to **SCOUT**.

2. From the noun; to make openings in the side of a ship.

SCYTHE, *s.* an instrument for mowing. See **SITHE**.

SEA, *s.* the ocean, an inundation; *G. sæ, sio*; *Swed. sio*; *S. sæ*; *D. zee*; *T. see*; *Tartar seu*; *G. æ*, water.

SEA CUNNEE, *s.* a steersman in Eastern ships; *A. sukunee*, from *sukun*, the helm.

SEAFARER, *s.* a mariner, a sailor; from *G. sæfara*. See to **FARE**.

SEAL, *s.* 1. the sea calf; *G. selur*; *Swed. sjdl*; *D. sæl*; *S. sele, seolf*.

2. A mark, a stamp, an impression; *Sp. sella*; *F. seu*; *S. sigil*, from *L. sigillum*.

SEAM, *s.* 1. the suture of two pieces of cloth joined, a scar, a cicatrice; *G. seym*; *S. seam*; *Swed. sdm*; *T. saum*; from to **SEW**.

2. A load, a measure; *It. soma*; *F. somme*; *S. seam*; *L. B. sauma*; *εάμα*.

3. Suet, grease, tallow. See **SAIM**.

SEAN, SEINE, *s.* a large fishing net; *F. seine*; *S. segne*; *L. sagina*.

SEAPOVY, *s.* an Indian soldier; *P. sipahee*; *Hind. sephai*; *Turk. sipahi*.

SEAR, *v. a.* to cauterize; *είνειν*; *Sp. seroijo*, seem to have been confounded with *L. suburo*, and *S. searion*; *B. sooren, schroijen*, to dry, to scorch.

SEARSE, *s.* a fine sieve. See **SARSE**.

SEARCH, *v. a.* to seek, look for, try, prove; *F. chercher*; *It. cercare*, from *L. circo*, confounded with *querrito*.

SEARCLOTH, *s.* a kind of wax plaster. See **CHEECLOTH**.

SEASON, *s.* a fixed or proper time, one of the quarters of the year; *L. statio*; *It. stagione*; *Sp. estacion, estacion*, *sason*; *F. saison*; *L. B. satio*.

S E I

SEASON, *v. a.* 1. to make fit for the season, to inure, harden by keeping.
 2. To salt or pickle, give a relish to; L. *B. salsino*, *sasino*; Sp. *sazonar*; F. *assaisonner*, from L. *salsus*.

SEAT, *s.* 1. a chair, a bench, mansion, residence, the sitting part; G. *set*; Swed. *sæte*; D. *sæde*; S. *seot*; T. *sett*; B. *zet*; L. *sedes*; Sp. *sitio*; It. *sede*; F. *siege*. See to *SIT*.
 2. A situation, position. See *SITE*.

SECOND, *a.* next after the first; L. *secundus*; F. *second*. The Goths had no ordinal of two, nor the Latins of two. *Secundus* from *sequor*, was *other* or *after*, in Gothic, corresponding with *þrigs*.

SECRETARY, *s.* one entrusted with the management of business, a confidential scribe; It. *secretario*; F. *secretaire*, from L. *secretus*; but confounded with It. *scritario*; L. *scriptarius*.

SEDAN, *s.* 1. a close chair for carriage; It. *sedina*, from *sede*; L. *sedes*.
 2. Silk stuff; Heb. *sadin*; T. *seiden*; Sp. *sedeno*. See *SATIN*.

SEDGE, *s.* large water grass, narrow flag; *iris pseudacorus*; S. *secg*; B. *segge*; D. *siv*; Swed. *sæf*; sea or water weed.

SEE, *s.* seat or diocese of a bishop; F. *siege*; L. *sedes*.

SEE, *v. a.* to perceive with the eye, to descry, observe, attend; G. *sia*; Swed. *se, sea*; D. *see*; S. *seon*; B. *sien*; T. *sehen*, from Isl. *eyja*, and corresponding with *tuva*, Doric *tau*.

SEED, *s.* what produces plants and animals, what is sown, offspring; P. *set*; G. *sæd*; Swed. *såd*; T. *saat*; S. *sæd*; B. *zaad*; D. *sæd*.

SEEK, *v.* to search, look for, desire, solicit; *γενε*; G. *sækia*; Swed. *söka*; B. *soecken*; T. *suchen*; S. *secan*; I. *seicham*.

SEEL, *v. l.* to lean on one side; supposed to be from S. *syllan*, or *heel*. See to *SHAIL*.
 2. To close the eyes of a hawk; F. *ciller*, from L. *cilia*.

SEERLY, *a.* 1. lucky, happy, blessed; G. *sæli*; Swed. *sæle*; S. *sæli*; T. *selig*; B. *zalig*.
 2. Foolish, simple. See *SILLY*.

SEEM, *v. n.* 1. to appear, to have resemblance, to pretend; S. *seiman, seinan*; T. *scheinen*, from G. *syna*.
 2. To become, befit, be decent, comely; G. and Swed. *sæma*; D. *semmre*; T. *ziemien*.

SEEMLY, *a.* 1. from the verb; apparent, semblant.
 2. Comely, decent, proper.

SEEN, *a.* circumspect, vigilant, observing, skilled; from to *SEE*.

SEER, *s.* a foreseer, a prophet; D. *seer*; B. *ziender*; T. *seher*; F. *voyant*: A. *sihur*; P. *sayer*, a magician, appear to be cognate with G. and Swed. *seid*, magic.

SEESAW, *s.* a reciprocating motion, a swing, alternate run at cards; F. *ci ca*.

SEETHE, *v.* to boil, make hot, be hot; *ζείν*; G. *siu*; Isl. *sioda*; D. *syde*; T. *seiden*; S. *seolhan*; B. *zieden*; P. *sada*.

SEJANT, *a.* in heraldry, sitting; F. *siegeant*; L. *sedens*.

SEIGNIOR, *s.* a superior, a lord; It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; F. *seigneur*; L. *senior*.

SEINE, *s.* a large fishing net; F. *seine*; S. *segne*; L. *sagena*.

SEIZE, *v. a.* to lay hold of, grasp, take possession; F. *seis-*

S E R

ir; Arm. *sæsa*; L. *B. sasire*, from L. *sedio*; G. *sela*; T. *sessen*, to possess.

SEIZEN, *s.* the act of seizing, taking possession.

SELDOM, *ad.* not often, rarely; G. *zialdn*; D. *ielden*; Swed. *sellan*; S. *seldan*; T. *selien*; B. *zelden*.

SELF, *pron.* the individual, the same person or thing; G. *sialf*; Swed. *self*; D. *selv*; T. *selbe*; B. *zelf*; S. *sylf*; I. *self*: G. and S. *sa, se*, correspond with L. *is, ea*, and G. *alf* is a part.

SELION, *s.* a ridge of land lying between two furrows; F. *sillon*; It. *solcone*, from L. *sulcus*.

SELL, *v.* to vend, transfer, alienate, deal; G. *sela, sælia*; Swed. *sællia*; D. *sælge*; S. *syllan*.

SELLANDER, *s.* a dry scab in the joint of a horse's leg; F. *soulandres, malandres*.

SELVAGE, *s.* the edge of cloth, a hank of rope yarn tied together; B. *zelfegg, zeelvoeg*, from *zeel*, a cord, and *voege*, a joining. See *SAIL*.

SEMBLE, *v.* to appear like, to resemble; F. *sembler*: L. *simulo*.

SEND, *v. a.* to dispatch from one place to another, commission, produce, propagate; G. *senda*; Swed. *sænda*; D. *sende*; S. *sendan*; B. *zenden*; T. *senden*.

SENECHAL, *s.* a steward, a head bailiff, chief officer of the household; F. *seneschal*; It. *senescalio*; T. *seneschalk*, from G. *sen*, and *skalk*, a minister, superintendent. See *MARESCHAL*.

SENNA, *s.* a medical tree and drug; A. *suna*, gold colour; *śiva*; L. *sena*.

SENTINEL, *s.* a soldier on guard, a watch; It. *sentinella*; F. *sentinelle*. See *SENTRY*.

SENTRY, *s.* a guard stationed, a soldier placed to watch; from It. *sentare*; Sp. *sentar*; L. B. *sedentare, sedere*, to fix or place; as distinct from a patrol.

SEPT, *s.* a stock, stem, clan or caste, generation, race; F. *cep*. *Cippo* is said by Julius Cæsar to have been a Gaulish term for a tree with branches.

SEQUIN, *s.* a gold coin worth nine shillings; F. *sequin*. See *ZECHIN*.

SERAGLIO, *s.* a royal palace including the apartments of the Turkish monarch's wives and concubines; Turk. *serai aulah*, from A. and P. *sura*; Heb. *sara*, a mansion, inclosure. See *CARAVANSARY*.

SERAPH, *s.* one of an order of angels; Heb. *zaraph, taraph*, burning, brilliant; pl. *seraphim, teraphim*.

SERE, *s.* a talon, a claw; It. *serri*; F. *serre*, from L. *serro*.

SERE, SEER, *a.* withered, scorched, dry; *ζηεν*. See to *SEAR*.

SERENADE, *s.* a love song by a gallant at night; F. *serenade*; It. *serenata*, from *sera*; L. *sero*, the evening.

SERGE, *s.* a thin cloth worn in the Levant; A. *seraj*; It. *sargia*; F. *serge*; Sp. *sarga*; B. *sergie*; It. *rascia*; T. *rasch*, from L. *rasus*, the contrary of shag.

SERJEANT, *s.* a petty officer in the army, a peace officer, a lawyer of rank next to a judge; O. F. *serviceant, serjent*; It. *serjente*; L. B. *servitius*, from L. *serviens*. *Særgent* was anciently used by the Goths to denote a pretorian soldier.

SERPENT, *s.* a venomous reptile; F. *serpent*; It. *serpente*; L. *serpens*.

SERPET, *s.* a small basket; L. *scirpea*.

SERRATE, SERRATED, *a.* jagged like a saw; from L. *serra*.

S H A

SESSION, *s.* a sitting, time of sitting, a meeting of magistrates; *F. session*; *L. sessio*.

SET, *v.* to place, fix, plant, put in order, settle, terminate; *G. sata*; *M. G. satgan*; *Swed. sætia*; *D. sætte*; *S. setan*; *B. settē*; *T. sessen*; *L. sedeō*; *L. B. situō*.

SET, *s.* a number of things suited to each other, a party joined in some design, a living plant put in the ground, a wager or stake put down, a deposit.

SETFOIL, *s.* a plant, tormentilla; *L. septifolia*; *F. sept feuille*.

SETTEE, SETTER, *s.* a long seat with a back, a settle; from to **SET**.

SETTER, *s.* one who sets, a person placed to spy, a pimp, a setting dog.

SETTERWORT, *s.* black hellebore, Christmas flower; *G. sætur*, atonement.

SETTING DOG, *s.* a dog taught to set game; *It. cane sentaccione*, from *sentare*, to fix or place. See **SENTRY**.

SETTLE, *s.* a seat, a bench with a back; *S. setol*, a settee.

SETTLE, *v.* to fix, establish, confirm, subside, rest upon, repose; frequentative of to **SET**.

SETWAL, *s.* a species of valerian that grows on old walls; *S. sydewale*.

SEVEN, *a.* six and one; *G. siaum*; *Swed. siu*; *D. sav*; *S. seofan*; *T. siben*; *B. zeven*; *A. subu*. See **NUMBER**.

SEVER, *v. a.* to part by force, to separate, disjoin; *L. B. severo*; *F. sevrer*; *L. separo*.

SEW, *v. a.* 1. to join by a needle and thread, to stitch; *P. su*; *M. G. suian*; *Swed. sy*; *S. siwan*; *L. suo*; *Sans. sooe*, a needle.

2. To drain off, percolate; *G. sya*; *Swed. siga*; *M. G. siguan*; *S. seon*.

3. To perform, to execute, arrange, serve; supposed to be from *L. exequor*, but anciently serve was written *seve*.

SEWER, *s.* 1. from the verb; one who uses a needle.

2. A passage for water, a drain, a sink. See **SHORE**.

3. An arranger, performer, a carver; said to be *O. T. asseour*.

SHAB, *v. a.* to make bare, to scrape, scratch; *B. schaben*. See to **SHAVE**.

SHAB, *s.* from the verb; a disease incident to sheep.

SHABBY, *a.* bare, threadbare, mean, paltry; *B. schabbig*.

SHACKBOLT, *s.* a bolt for fetters; *P. shaku*; *G. skak*; *S. sceac*, seem to have signified the shank or leg as well as a fetter.

SHACKLE, *s.* from **SHACK**; a fetter, a chain for the legs or arms; *P. shakal*; *A. shikäl*; *G. skakheld*; *Swed. skakel*; *S. sceacol*; *B. schakal*.

SHAD, SHEAT, *s.* a fish; *T. scheiden*; *W. ysgadan*; *I. agadan*, a kind of herring. See **SHOTE**.

SHADE, *s.* a shadow in painting, obscurity, a cover, shelter, protection, an appearance, a ghost; *P. sayah, shadwan*; *Sans. sayud*; *ruā*; *G. sky, skugga*; *Isl. skygd*; *S. scadu*; *T. schatten*; *B. schade*; *Arm. skeut*; *I. scath*; *W. ysgod*. See **SKY** and **SHAW**.

SHADOW, *s.* from **SHADE**; a faint representation, dark part of a picture, a ghost, inseparable companion.

SHAFT, *s.* 1. a handle, a haft, stalk, reed, pole, baton, spear; *G. skapt*; *Swed. skaft*; *B. schaft*; *S. sceaf*. See **HAFT**.

2. The pit of a mine, the flue of a chimney; *Swed.*

S H A

skacht; *D. skakt*; *T. schacht*; *L. B. schachta*. See **SHANK**.

3. An arrow, a dart, a missile weapon; *Swed. skækt*; *B. schicht*, from *G. skicka*; *T. schicken*, to send; but apparently confounded with *shaft*, a spear.

SHAG, *s.* coarse hair, a kind of rough cloth; *Swed. schagg*; *S. sceaga*; *Sans. tshigura*; *G. and Swed. skeggur*, the beard; *D. skæg*, a water spaniel. *G. skæg*, the beard, signified also power, dominion. See **BEARD**.

SHAG, *s.* the lesser sea crow; contracted from *sea chough*.

SHAGREEN, *s.* a preparation of shark's skin, resembling a file, and used to polish wood; *A. sagry*; *Turk. segrin*; *B. segryn*; *It. segrino*; *F. chagrain*.

SHAIL, *a.* oblique, crooked, indirect; *Swed. skælg*; *B. scheil*; *T. schiel*; *osla*. See **SKUE**.

SHAKE, *v.* to agitate, brandish, tremble, trill, totter; *G. skæka*; *Swed. skaka*; *S. sceacan*; *B. schoken*.

SHALE, *s.* a husk, a pod, a capsule; *G. skal*; *S. scala*, a husk; *D. skalle*; *T. schellen*, to shell, to peel. See **HULL** and **HELL**.

SHALL, *v. defect.* *G. and D. skal*; *Swed. skall*; *S. sceal*; *T. soll*; *B. zal*, the present and future tense of *skula*; *Swed. skola*; *D. skulle*; *S. scealan*; *T. zollen*, to owe, to be obliged or constrained; from *G. ske*; *S. scio*, modifications of *G. a* or *e*, to be, to have, to owe. Chaucer uses "the faithe I shall to God," the faith I owe to God. It has, in English, no other tense, but should in the subj. mood; *P. siuden*.

SHALLOON, *s.* a slight woollen stuff, from *Chalon* in France.

SHALLOP, *s.* a fast sailing vessel; *F. chaloupe, scaloupe*; *S. chalupa*; *D. skaluppe*; *T. schaluppe*, from *skau*, *skuta*, a boat, and *laupa*, to run; *Swed. lōpa skutor*. See **SLOOP**.

SHALLOT, *s.* a small kind of onion; *F. echalote*. See **SCALLION**.

SHALLOW, *a.* not deep, drained off, low, empty, silly; *T. seich*, low water, from *G. sya, siga*, to drain off, *siga la*, to sink low. Macbeth says his heart shall never seg. See to **SEW**.

SHALM, *s.* a musical pipe, a cornet; *D. skalmeye*; *T. schalmeye*; *B. schalmei*, from *G. skal*; *T. schal*, sound.

SHAM, *s.* a cover, pretext, concealment, veil, counterfeit, fraud; *G. skiamm*; *T. schemme*, from *G. skyā*; *S. scuwa*, and *G. and Swed. hama, skyma*, to cover. A sham for the neck formerly signified a cravat. See **SKY**.

SHAMBLES, *s. pl.* the benches where butchers kill or sell their meat; *L. scamni macelli*.

SHAMBLING, *a.* moving awkwardly. See **SCAMBLE**.

SHAME, *s.* pudicity, ignominy, disgrace; *G. Swed. and D. skam*; *S. scream*; *T. scham*; *B. schaem*; *A. sham-ma*.

SHAMMY, SHAMOIS, *s.* a kind of goat's skin; *F. chamois*; *It. camozza*; *T. gems*, a wild goat.

SHANDY, *a.* wild, shy. See **SHY**.

SHAMBRECK, SHAMROCK, *s.* three-leaved grass, wild clover; *I. seam rag*.

SHANK, *s.* the handle of a tool, the bone of the leg, a tube, a shaft; *S. sceanca*; *Swed. skank*; *T. schink*; *B. schenk*; *It. schinca*. See **SHACKLE** and **SHIN**.

SHANKER, *s.* a virulent ulcer; *F. chancre*; *It. canchero*. See **CANCER**.

S H E

SHAPE, *v. a.* to form, create, mould, cast ; G. and Swed. *skapa* ; D. *skabe* ; B. *scheppen* ; S. *sceapian* ; T. *saffen, schaffen*.
SHARD, SHEARD, *s. l.* a rupture, a gap, an opening between rocks, a fragment ; G. *skard* ; S. *scard* ; Arm. and W. *ysgar*. See **SCAR** and **SHRED**.
2. An esculent plant. See **CHARD**.
3. A species of red trout ; L. *scarus*. See **CHAR**.
4. Filth, dung, excrement ; G. *skaurd*. See **SHARN**.
SHARE, *v. to divide, separate, appropriate, partake of* ; G. *skæra* ; S. *scearan*. See to **SHARE**.
SHARE, *s. from the verb* ; a portion, division, cut ; Swed. *skær* ; S. *sceare*. See **SHIRE**.
SHARK, *s. l.* a voracious sea fish ; L. *charcharias*, from *χαρκαριας*.
2. A trick, a fraud, a cheat ; G. *skrok* ; Isl. *skurka* ; Swed. *skurk* ; T. *schurke*, perfidy : A. *shark* ; F. *escroc*, a knave. See **SHIRK**.
SHARN, *s. dung of cattle* ; Swed. and D. *skarn* ; S. *scern* ; B. *schern* ; Scot. *scarn*, from G. *skaur*, filth.
SHARP, *a. acute, cutting, keen, witty* ; D. *skarp* ; T. *scharff* ; S. *scearp* ; B. *scherp*. See to **CARVE**.
SHATTER, *v. to break, disunite, fall to pieces* ; B. *schetteren* ; T. *scheidern, scheitern*, frequentative of *scheiden* ; S. *secedan*, to separate.
SHAVE, *v. a. to plane close, to pare with a razor, to take off the beard* ; Isl. *skafa* ; Swed. *skafwa* ; S. *scefan* ; B. *schaaven* ; D. *shave*.
SHAVEGRASS, *s. an herb used for polishing wood* ; L. *equisetum*.
SHAW, *s. a shady place, a grove, a wood* ; G. and Swed. *skog* ; D. *skov* ; S. *scuva* : Scot. *schaw*. See **SHADE**.
SHAWL, *s. a cloth made in Cashmire of goat's hair* ; Sans. *sal, shal* ; P. *shal*.
SHE, *pron. pers. a female* ; G. *sa* ; S. *se, seo* ; T. *sie* ; B. *zy* ; Swed. *su* ; O. E. *sche* ; corresponding with Heb. and Arm. *hi* ; W. *hi*.
SHEAR, *v. a. to divide, separate, cut, clip, reap* ; G. and Swed. *skera* ; Isl. *skora, skera* ; S. *scearan* ; B. *scheeren* ; T. *scheren* ; L. *secare* ; *xuēw*.
SHEAR, *pl. SHEARS*, *s. large kind of scissors* ; B. *scheer* ; S. *scear*.
SHEATH, *s. a scabbard, a cover, a case for any thing* ; G. *skida* ; D. *skade* ; S. *scæde, scatha* ; T. *scheide* ; B. *scheyde*.
SHED, *v. a. to separate, divide, scatter, spill, pour out* ; G. and Isl. *skeda, skida* ; D. *skede* ; M. G. *skaidan* ; S. *secedan* ; T. *scheiden, schütten* ; Scot. *shed*.
SHED, *s. l. a slight temporary covering* ; Isl. *skygd, skyd*, from *skya, skydda* ; *oxiða*, to cover. See **SHADE**.
2. From the verb ; the interstices between the different parts of the warp in a loom, through which the shuttle passes ; Swed. *sked*.
SHEEN, *s. brightness, splendour* ; Swed. *sken* ; T. *schein*. See to **SHINE**.
SHEEP, *s. a well known domestic animal* ; S. *sceap* ; B. *schæp* ; T. *schaf*, supposed to be from G. *skyfa* ; Swed. *skifwa* ; B. *schyfen*, to cut. See **MUTTON**.
SHEEP'S-EYE, *s. a side-glance, a loving look* ; Swed. *skef* ; D. *skæv* ; B. *scheef* ; T. *scheif*, oblique, squinting. See **SKUE**.
SHEER, *a. l. clear, pure, unmixed* ; G. and Swed. *skir* ; D. *skier* ; S. *scir* ; T. *schier*.
2. Oblique, slanting off ; G. *skær, skar*. See **SKUE**.

S H I

SHEET, *s. l.* a large linen cloth for a bed, a whole piece of paper, any thing broad and thin ; P. *chada* ; G. *skaut* ; Isl. *skeyt* ; Swed. *sköt* ; D. *skied* ; S. *sceta*.
2. A rope bent to the clew of a sail ; Swed. *sköt* ; B. *school* ; D. *skiaed tow* ; F. *escoute, ecoute*.
SHELDRAKE, SKAILDRAKE, *s. a water-fowl* ; from G. *skælla* ; T. *schallen*, to scream ; L. *strepere cataracta*.
SHELF, *s. a board to lay things on, a bank in the sea, a rock in shallow water* ; S. *scelf* ; T. *schelfe* ; Scot. *skelv*, from G. *skelia*, to separate in luminous pieces.
SHELL, *s. a hard covering* ; G. *skal* ; Swed. *skaal, skol* ; S. *sceala* ; B. *schele* ; T. *schehl*, from G. *skiola* ; Swed. *skyla*. See **SKY**.
SHELL, *v. to take out of the shell or husk* ; D. *skalle* ; T. *schellen*.
SHELTER, *s. a cover, shed, protection* ; Isl. *skilder*, from G. *skiul*, which produced also F. *chalet*, a cattle-yard. See **SKILLING** and **SHIELD**.
SHELVE, *v. to slope off, to break into declivities*. See **SHELF**.
SHEND, *v. a. to ruin, spoil, cast away, reject, disperse, contemn* ; from Swed. *skända* ; S. *scandan* ; T. *schanden* ; D. *skande*. See **HON**.
SHEPHERD, *s. a herder of sheep* ; S. *sceaphyrd*.
SHERBET, *s. sugar, water and acid mixed* ; A. *shurbet* ; Hind. *shurbut*. See **SHRUB**.
SHERE THURSDAY, *s. maundy Thursday* ; D. *skier Torsdag*, pure Thursday. See **SHEER**.
SHERIFF, *s. a chief county officer* ; contracted from *shire reeve*, and vulgarly *shrieve*.
SHERRY, *s. a Spanish white wine from Xeres in Andalusia*.
SHIDE, *s. a board, lath, segment of wood, a shingle* ; G. *skid* ; S. *scide* ; T. *scheide* ; *oxidlo*.
SHIELD, *s. a buckler, protection, cover, defence* ; G. *skiald* ; Swed. *skjold, skold* ; S. *scyld* ; T. *schild*. See **SHELTER** and **SKY**.
SHIFT, *v. to change, alter, evade* ; G. *skipta* ; Swed. *skifta* ; D. *skifte* ; S. *scyptan*.
SHIFT, *s. l. from the verb* ; a change, device, evasion.
2. A woman's under dress ; S. *hamod* ; T. *hemd*, from G. *hamur* ; S. *ham*, a veil, a shirt. See **SHAM**.
SHILLING, *s. the twentieth part of a pound sterling, twelve pence* ; G. *skilling* ; Swed. and D. *skilling* ; S. *scylling* ; B. *schelling* ; T. *schilling* ; F. *chelin*, signified contribution, payment, money ; G. *skilia* ; S. *scylan*, to divide, apportion, share. See **SHOT** and **SHARE**.
SHILLY SHALLY, *a. wavering, hesitating, undecided, oblique* ; G. *skialg, skælg*, corresponding with *oxolæg*. See **SHAIL**.
SHIN, *s. the fore part of the leg* ; G. *skinn* ; Swed. *sken* ; S. *scina* ; B. *scheen* ; T. *schien*.
SHINE, *v. n. to send forth brightness, appear brilliant, glitter* ; S. *skeina* ; Swed. *skina* ; S. *scinan* ; T. *scheinan* ; B. *schijnen* ; Chald. and Heb. *sin*. Isl. *skina* signified also to show, to make appear.
SHIP, *a termination of nouns, signifies quality, form, condition, shape* ; G. *skap* ; S. *scyp* ; B. *skap*. See **SHAPE**.
SHIP, *s. a vessel for sailing on the sea* ; G. *skip* ; Swed. *skepp* ; D. *skib* ; S. *scip* ; B. *skip* ; T. *schiff* ; *oxið* ; L. *scapha*.
SHIRE, *s. a division of a country, a county* ; S. *scir*, from *scær* ; to divide. See **SHARE**.

S H O

SHIRK, *s.* a rogue, a cheat; G. *skirk, skrok*; F. *escroc*.
See **SHARK**.

SHIRT, *s.* a man's under garment; G. *skirta*; Swed. *skiorsta*; D. *skorte*; S. *scyrd, scyrric, syrc*; Scot. *sark*, from G. and Swed. *skur*; T. *schaur*, a covering. See **SKY**.

SHIT, *v.* to void excrement, to throw out, eject, shoot forth; G. *skiota, skuetta*; Swed. *skita*; D. *skide*; S. *scytan*; B. *schytan*; T. *scheissen*; W. *ysgythu*; xil; F. *chier*.

SHITTLECOCK, SHUTTLECORK, *s.* a boy's plaything, a cork stuck with feathers, and driven from one to the other with battledores. See **SHUTTLE** and **CORK**.

SHIVE, *s.* a slice, a cutting, a piece, a splinter; Isl. *skyfa*; D. *skive*; B. *schyf*, from G. *skyfa*, to divide.

SHIVER, *v.* 1. from **SHIVE**; to splinter, shatter; T. *schieren*; B. *scheveren*.

2. To tremble, to shake; B. *huiveren*; T. *schaueran*. See to **SHUDDER**.

SHOAL, *s.* 1. a multitude, a flock, a swarm; S. *scole*; B. *school*; G. *kull, fiske*, a shoal of fishes, from *kylia*, to beget, produce young.

2. Shelving rocks; Swed. *skoll*; Isl. *skola*; T. *scholle*; F. *escueil, ecueil*. See **SHELF**.

3. Showl, shallow.

SHOCK, *s.* 1. a concussion, conflict, offence; S. *scæoc*; B. *schock*; F. *choc*. See to **SHAKE**.

2. A pile of corn sheaves; Isl. *skokr*; Swed. *skock*; T. *schock*; D. *skok*, sixty sheaves. See **STUCK**.

3. A rough dog. See **SHAG**.

SHOCK, *v. a.* 1. to shake violently, agitate, offend; from the noun.

2. From the noun; to put in piles of sixty sheaves.

SHOE, *s.* the cover of the foot; P. *shum*; G. *sko*; S. *scoo, scœ*; D. *skoe*; T. *schuh*, a cover, *handschuh*, a glove. See **SKY**.

SHOG, *s.* a shock, jolt, concussion, jog. See **SHOCK**.

SHOOT, *v.* to put forth, emit, eject, sprout, discharge from a gun or bow; G. *skiota*; Swed. *skiuta*; S. *sceutan*; B. *schieten*; T. *schiessen*.

SHOOT, *s.* from the verb; a scion, a young plant or stalk of grain; D. *skud*; B. *schent*, corresponding with F. *jetton, rejetton*; L. *sagitta*.

SHOP, *s.* a place used for sale of wares, a room to work in, a fabric; G. *skap*; Swed. *sküp*; S. *scoop*; F. *echoppe, eschoppe*; L. B. *shopa*. See to **SHAPE**.

SHORE, *s.* 1. the sea strand; G. *skier*; Swed. *skiær, skär*; S. *score*, from G. *eyr*; Swed. *oer*; ïg; L. *ora*.

2. A drain, a gutter; Swed. *skbr*, from *sorja*; G. *saur*. See **SORDES**.

3. A prop, buttress, stay; G. *skord*; D. *skor*; B. *schoor*.

SHORT, *a.* not long, scanty, inadequate, defective, brittle; G. and Swed. *skort*; S. *sceort*, apparently from *shear*, to cut; but confounded with L. *curtus*. See **CURT**.

SHOT, *s.* 1. the act of shooting, a ball, a dart or arrow; G. *skot*; S. *scota*; B. *schot*. See to **SHOOT**.

2. A contribution, reckoning, tribute, portion. See **SCOT**.

SHOTE, *s.* 1. a spawning fish; B. *schot*, spawn; S. *sceota*, a trout at spawning time. *Shedder* and *Shotten* formerly denoted salmon and herring at the time of ascending rivers and creeks. See to **SHED**.

2. A shed, a sty, a hog shut up to be fattened; B. *schot*.

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SHOVE, *v. a.* to push, drive forward; G. *skufa*; Swed. *skufva*; S. *scufan*; T. *schieban*; B. *schuyver*.

SHOVEL, *s.* a kind of broad spade; Isl. *skupla*; Swed. *skufvel*; D. *shool*; S. *scofi*; T. *schoeffel*. See **SCOOP**.

SHOULD, *subj. mood* of the verb *shall*; ought to be.

SHOULDER, *s.* the joint which connects the arm to the body, the upper part of the fore leg of beasts; Swed. *skuldra*; D. *skulder*; S. *sculdr*; B. *schouder*; T. *schulter*.

SHOUT, *s.* a cry, a burst of triumph; A. *sout, zaut, sqund*, voice; G. *tauta*; Swed. *tiuta*; S. *thutan*, to sound.

SHOW, *v.* to exhibit, to make appear, prove by demonstration; G. *skyga*; D. *skue*; S. *seawian*; T. *schauen*; B. *schouwen*, from *ske* and *auga*, to eye.

SHOWER, *s.* a fall or flight of rain, a liberal distribution; G. *skura*; Swed. *skur*; S. *scur*; B. *scheure*; G. *skura windis*, a flaw of wind; *regenskur*, a shower of rain.

SHRED, *s.* a small piece of stuff, a cutting, a fragment; G. *skrida*; Swed. *skråd*; S. *screade*; T. *schriet*; T. *schraden*, to cut.

SHREW, *s.* a peevish clamorous woman; G. *raig*; D. *skrig*, clamour; B. *schreun*; T. *schrey*, accusation, scolding, cursing. See **BESHREW**.

SHREWD, *a.* 1. having the qualities of a shrew.

2. Adorned, accomplished; G. *skryd*; S. *scrydde*.

3. Clear, keen, arch, discerning; G. *skierd*, from *skyra*;

Swed. *skira*; S. *scirian*; M. G. *skairan*, to discern.

SHREWMOUSE, *s.* the dormouse; S. *screawamus*; L. *sciurus mus*.

SHRIEK, *v. n.* to scream with horror; G. *skräkia*; Swed. *skrika*; B. *shrikken*; T. *schrecken*, to terrify.

SHRIFT, *s.* confession to a priest; Swed. *skrift*; S. *script*. See **SHRIVE**.

SHRILL, *a.* giving a piercing sound, sharp; from Swed. *skrälla*; Scot. *skirl*; G. *skria*. See to **SCREAM**.

SHRIMP, *s.* 1. something shrivelled, contracted, a dwarf; Swed. *skrump*; T. *schrumpf*. See **CRUMP**.

2. A small shell fish; F. *escrevise, ecrevise*. See **CRAB**.

SHRINE, *s.* a case of relics of the dead, a small kind of temple; Swed. and D. *skrin*; S. *scrin*; T. *schrein*; B. *schrym*; Arm. *scrin*; L. *scrinium*; It. *scrigno*; W. *ysgrin*.

SHRINK, *v. a.* to contract, draw together, withdraw, flinch, express fear; G. and Swed. *rynta, skrynta*; S. *crincan, scrincan*, to wrinkle, shrivel.

SHRIVE, *v.* to confess to a priest, to hear confession, to purify; S. *scrifa*, from G. *skyra*, to explain, to purify. See **SHERR**.

SHRIVEL, *s.* a contraction, a wrinkle; G. *skrifte*. See **RIVEL**.

SHROUD, *s.* 1. a cover, shelter, robe, winding sheet; G. and Swed. *skrud*; S. *scrud*.

2. A support, a stay rope in a ship; G. *skord*. See **SHORE**.

SHRUB, *s.* 1. a bush, a woody stunted plant; S. *scrob*; B. *skrobbe*, a scrubbed tree.

2. A kind of spirit; A. *shurab, shurb*, any medicated liquor, but particularly lemon juice and sugar mixed with water, for which the English have substituted rum. See **SHERBET**.

SHRUFF, *s.* the dress of metals. See **SCRUF**.

SHRUG, *s.* a contracted motion, a raising of the shoulders;

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G. and Swed. *ryka*, from *ryg*, the back. See to SHRINK.

SHUDDER, *v. n.* to quake from fear or aversion; T. *schauderen*, frequent. of *schauer*, to shiver with fear; Scot. *schor*, fright. But B. *sidderen*, *sitteren*; T. *zittern*, *tsittarn*; Scot. *chitter*, are from Isl. *titra*, to tremble.

SHUN, *v. a.* to avoid, endeavour to escape; S. *scunian*; T. *scheuen*; B. *schuwen*. See SHY and ESCHEW.

SHUT, *v.* to close, bar, stop, contract; S. *skyttan*; B. *schutten*, from G. *skut*; B. *scut*, a bolt, a bar: L. *obsero*, to close, was from *sera*, a bolt.

SHUTTLE, *s.* a weaver's instrument for throwing the west, what is shot; G. *skut tul*, a shot tool; B. *schiet spole*.

SHY, *a.* timid, reserved, suspicious, jealous; G. *ski*, *skiar*; Swed. and D. *sky*; B. *schouw*; T. *scheu*, fear.

SIB, *s.* a relative, connection, cognate; A. *sihab*; G. and Swed. *sif*; B. *sibbe*; S. *sib*; whence Gossip, Sibald, Sibley.

SICK, *a.* afflicted with disease, ailing, ill; G. *siek*; Swed. *sjuk*; S. *seoc*; D. *sige*; T. *such*; B. *sieck*; A. *sukiem*.

STICKER, *ad.* surely, certainly; D. *sikker*; B. *zeker*; T. *sicher*; L. *secure*.

SICKLE, *s.* a hook to cut corn; ζύγλη; L. *secale*, *sicula*; S. *sicol*; T. *sichel*; D. *segel*.

SIDE, *s.* the rib part of animals, an edge, margin, party, faction; P. *suy*; G. *sijde*; Swed. and D. *side*; T. *seide*, *seite*; B. *sijde*; S. *side*.

SIEGE, *s.* a military position, a leaguer, the act of besieging a place; F. *siege*; Sp. *sitio*; It. *assedio*; L. *sedes*.

SIESTA, *s.* an evening nap, a short sleep; It. and Sp. *siesta*; G. *siesta*, from *suefa*; Swed. *swefja*; S. *swefjan*, to sleep.

SIEVE, *s.* a bolter, a searce; S. *sife*; D. *sie*; T. *siebe*; B. *zeef*, supposed to be from *uus*, *rihs*.

SIFT, *v. a.* to separate by a sieve, to examine, scrutinize; Swed. *sickta*; D. *sigte*; T. *sichten*; S. *siflan*; B. *zeeflen*.

SIG, in forming the names of great warriors, is G. *sig*, *sigur*; Swed. *segur*; D. *seier*; B. *zeger*; T. *sieg*; S. *sig*, victory, a victorious man; as Sigismund, protector of victory; Sigward, warden of conquest; Sigard, victorious disposition.

SIGH, *v. n.* to emit breath audibly, as in grief or sadness, to lament; G. *sucka*; Swed. *söka*; D. *sukke*; S. *sican*, *seofian*; B. *suchten*; T. *seufzen*: Isl. *sigha*, *su*; Scot. *sough*; Heb. *saph*, denote respiration.

SIGHT, *s.* the sense of seeing, perception by the eye or mind, an open view, a show, spectacle; Swed. *sigte*; B. *sicht*; T. *gesicht*, from to SEE.

SIGN, *s.* 1. a token, symbol, device; F. *signe*; L. *signum*.
2. Thing seen, a sight, appearance; Isl. *sion*; Swed. *syn*, from to SEE.

SIGNORY, *s.* a lordship, dominion; It. *signoria*. See SEIGNORY.

SILK, *s.* the produce of the bombyx, the stuff made thereof; G. *silk*; D. *silke*; S. *seolc*, from L. *serica*, by the usual mutation of *r* into *l*.

SILL, *s.* the foot of a door case; Swed. *syll*; S. *sylle*; B. *suile*; T. *schwelle*; F. *seuil*; L. *solum*.

SILLABUB, *s.* a posset; B. *azil bub*, acid drink; *bub*, a cant term for drink, from L. *bibo*. See EISEL.

SILLY, SELY, *a.* harmless, foolish, witless; Isl. *sal*,

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salug; Swed. *salig*; T. *selig*, a good creature, an innocent, a simpleton, a term of compassion; B. *ziel*, a poor soul, is also a silly person.

SILLYHOW, *s.* the membrane that covers the brain of the foetus; G. *säla*; S. *salig*; T. *selig*, good, beneficent, and G. *huva*; Swed. *hufva*, a cowl or hood.

SILVER, *s.* a white hard metal, current coin; G. *silfur*; Swed. *silfver*; D. *silver*; S. *seolfer*; T. *silber*; B. *silver*.

SIMAR, SIMARE, CHIMMAR, *s.* a woman's loose robe, a sleeveless gown worn by bishops; P. *zimara*; Sp. *zamarra*; It. *zimarra*; F. *simarre*: A. *sommor*; Turk. *samour*, a fur robe, sable.

SIMMER, *v.* to boil gently or slowly; B. *smooren*, to stew; but literally to smother, suppress.

SIMNEL, *s.* a kind of sweet cake; Swed. *simla*; T. *semmelbrod*; L. *simila*.

SIMONY, *s.* the buying or selling church preferment; the example of *Simon* the magician, who offered money for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

SIMPHE, *v. n.* to laugh sillily, to smile affectedly; S. *smearan*, *smercian*; T. *smieren*, to smile, to coax.

SIN, *s.* a transgression of God's law; G. and Swed. *synd*; T. *sund*; B. *zonde*; S. *syn*, from G. *synia*; A. *isyan*, to oppose, refuse; *rius*, harm.

SINCE, 1. *prep.* after; G. *seinna*; Swed. *sedan*, *sen*; T. *sinte*.
2. *ad.* because that, from that time, ago; Isl. *sinn*; T. *seit*; B. *syd*; Scot. *yne*. See SITHENCE.

SINNEW, *s.* a tendon, ligament; G. *sina*; Swed. *sena*; D. *seene*; T. *senne*; B. *zenuw*; S. *senwe*, a fibre, a nerve.

SING, *v.* to form the voice to melody, to relate in song, celebrate; G. *singa*; Swed. *siunga*; T. *singen*; D. *syng*; B. *zingen*; S. *singan*; I. *seinnam*.

SINGE, *v. a.* to scorch, burn slightly; S. *sængan*; T. *senget*; B. *zengen*: G. *eyn*, fire.

SINK, *v.* to descend, fall gradually to the bottom, settle, decline, depress, diminish; Isl. *söckva*; M. G. *sigquan*; Swed. *siunka*, *signa*; T. *sigen*, *sinken*; D. *senke*; S. *sencan*.

SINNETS, *s. pl.* untwisted cords; G. *sina*, a fibre. See SINEW.

SIP, *s.* a small drop, a taste; from D. *sippe*; S. *sipan*; B. *sippen*, frequent. of to SUP.

SIR, *s.* the title of a knight or baronet, a title of respect to a man; G. *syr*; Swed. *sir*; W. *syr*; F. *seur*; It. *sire*, supposed to be contracted from L. *senior*; but P. *sur*, *sir*; Tartar *sir*; Sans *sire*; Heb. *sar*; Hind. *sir*; G. *saer*, signify the head or chief, a prince. See TOR.

SIRE, *s.* a title of kings, a father, an elder or ancestor; It. and F. *sire*; L. *senior*, formerly applied chiefly to dignitaries of the church.

SIREN, *s.* a sea goddess, enchantress, enticer; L. *siren*; F. *sirene*; G. *siorægn*; Swed. *sivra*; from *sio* the sea, and *ra*, *ragn*, a genius, divinity.

SIRLOIN, *s.* a piece of beef, consisting of the loin and part of the rump; F. *surlonge*, above the loin.

SIRNAME, SURNAME, *s.* the family name; some suppose from *sire*, the father; but apparently from F. *sur nom*; L. *super nomen*.

SIROC, SIROCCO, *s.* the south-east wind; It. *serocco*; Sp. *xaloque*, *xaroque*, from A. *shurqu*, eastern; Heb. *zarach*, the east.

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SIROP, *s.* juice boiled with sugar; A. *shirb, shrob*; F. *sirop*; T. *syrup*; L. B. *syrapus*. See **RON**.

SIRRAH, *s.* a name of reproach or insult; I. *sareah*, from Sp. *sarrah*; *aq*, an imprecation.

SIR REVERENCE, *s.* a term of deference in using an indecent expression, ordure; F. *sous reverence*; L. *sub reverentia*, under respect be it said.

SISKIN, *s.* the greenfinch; D. *siskin*; Swed. *siska*; T. *zeisig*; B. *cysje*; Slav. *csyzyk, tzig*.

SISTER, *s.* a woman born of the same parents, a woman of the same community; G. and Swed. *syster*; D. *soester*; T. *schwester*; S. *sweoster*; B. *zuster*; Slav. *steler*; Sans. *swasara*.

SIT, *v.* to rest on the buttocks, perch, brood, incubate; G. *sita, sitan*; Swed. *sitta*; D. *sitte, sidde*; T. *sitzen*; B. *zitten*; S. *sittan*; L. *sedeo*; It. *seder*; Sp. *siliar*.

SITE, *s.* local position, situation; L. *situs*.

SITH, *ad.* seeing, since, after; Swed. and S. *sith, sithe*. See **SITHENCE**.

SITHE, *s.* an instrument for mowing; S. *sithe*; G. *sigd*. See **SICKLE**.

SITHENCE, *ad.* after that, since; G. *sithan*; Isl. *sythan, sidan*; M. G. *thane seiths*, from that time; S. *sithian*, to proceed, go on; *sith than*, after then.

SIXTY, *a.* ten added six times; G. *sextige*; S. *sixteg*; T. *sechzig*.

SIZE, *s.* 1. an assize, a standard, regulation, rate, stated quality, bulk. 2. A viscous or glutinous substance that fixes or sets, a paste used by shoemakers, a mixture of lime and glue to induce walls; It. *sisa*, from L. *sedeo*.

SIZER, *s.* a student of the lowest rank, who marks the assize of provisions at the university.

SKAIN, **SKEIN**, *s.* a hank of thread, a knot; German *schien*; F. *escaigne, escheveau, echeveau*.

SKAINSMATE, *s.* a pot companion, skinkamate. See **SKINK**.

SKEAN, *s.* a dagger or knife; S. *sægen*; I. *scian*; W. *ysgien*; A. *sikkin*, a sword, a cutlass.

SKEGFRUIT, *s.* wood fruit, nuts, mast, acorns, wilding apples; from G. *skog*, a wood. See **SHAW**.

SKELETON, *s.* the bones of an animal preserved and put together by wires, a very thin person; *eskates*; L. *sceleron*; F. *squelette*.

SKELLUM, *s.* a knave, a criminal, a scoundrel; G. *skelm*; T. *schelm*; Pol. *szelma*.

SKEP, *s.* a basket, a measure for grain; Swed. *skdppa*; T. *schaff, sceffe*; Scot. *skep*; L. B. *scapha*; *skdphs*.

SKETCH, *s.* a dash of the pen, an outline, a rough draught; F. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio*; It. *schizzo*; B. *schets*, from B. *schieten*; It. *schizzare*; T. *schiescen*; G. *skijta*, to shoot, to throw out.

SKEW, *a.* oblique, sidewise, squinting; D. *skiaev*; Swed. *skef*; T. *scheich*. See **SKUE**.

SKEWER, *s.* a split or shaving of wood, a sharp peg; G. and Swed. *skaf*; D. *skeve*.

SKID, *s.* a piece of wood on which heavy bales or casks are made to slide in loading or unloading, a sliding wedge to stop the wheel of a carriage; G. and Swed. *skid*; S. *scide*; T. *scheit*; *skid*.

SKIFF, *s.* a small light boat; F. and Sp. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; W. *ysgyf*; T. *schiff*. See **SHIP**.

SKILL, *s.* discernment, knowledge, experience, intellect; G. *skil*; Swed. *skål, skial*; D. *skiel*; I. *sgeil*; from the verb.

SKILL, *v. n.* to separate, discriminate, distinguish, have knowledge, judge; G. *skilia*; Swed. *skilja*; S. *scylan*; from G. *ska*, a division.

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SKILLET, *s.* a small boiler with feet; F. *escauelle, escuelle*; *escuellet*; L. *scutula*.

SKILLING, *s.* a shed for cattle; Swiss *schaleg*; F. *challet*. See **SHELTER**.

SKIM, *v. l.* to take off the scum.

2. To glide along lightly, to flit; G. *skyma*; Isl. *skima*.

SKIN, *s.* a hide, pelt, the natural tegument of the body; G. and Swed. *skin*; S. *scin*, from G. *skya*, to cover. See **SKY**.

SKINK, *s.* 1. drink, liquor; G. *skink*; Swed. *skent*; D. *skienke*; S. *scenc*; T. *schenne*, a mug or decanter.

2. A stinking animal, a kind of pole cat. See **SKUNK**.

SKINK, *v. n.* from the noun; to decant, to pour out liquor; G. *skentia*; S. *scenca*; T. *schennen*.

SKIP, *v.* to move by quick leaps, to pass over without touching, to miss; Swed. *skimpa*. See **SCAMPER**.

SKIPPER, *s.* the master of a ship; B. *skipper*.

SKIRMISH, *v. n.* to engage an enemy at long shot, taking advantage of every cover on the ground, without attempting any decisive action; D. *skiermydse*; T. *scharmuizen*; F. *escaramouche*; It. *scaramucciare*; Swed. *skirma*; T. *schirmen*; B. *schermen*; F. *escrimier*; It. *scrimare*; Sp. *escriimar*, to fence, parry, defend; Swed. *skerm*; D. *skerm*; T. *scherm*; It. *schermo, scrimia*, defence, protection, shield, from G. *skya*, to cover. See **SKY**.

SKIRRE, **SKIRRE**, *v.* to run in haste; frequent. of *scour*, or Swed. *sky, skyra*, to run away, be skittish.

SKIBRET, *s.* a plant, sugarwort; T. *zuckerwort*; D. *sukkerroed*, sugar root; L. *risaron*.

SKIRT, *s.* a lap, a border, edge, corner; G. *skaut, skiorita*; Swed. *skiot, skörte*; S. *sceat*.

SKIT, *s.* a jest, lampoon, whim, fancy. See **SQUIRT**.

SKITTISH, *a.* easily frightened, volatile, wanton, fickle; from *shy*, anciently *sky*; B. *schigting*.

SKUE, *a.* oblique, indirect, sidelong; G. *skia, skar*; Swed. *skef*; D. *skiaev*; T. *schief, scheich*; B. *scheef*; Scot. *skew*; W. *osgo*; whence, Askew, Ascaunce, Squint, Scowl, Shail, Shilly, Scamble, Sheep's-eye, and our naval word to Sheer off.

SKUNK, *s.* a pole cat, a stinking animal; A. *sugunkoor*. See **FITCHAT**.

SKY, *s.* the heavens, clouds, weather; G. Swed. and D. *sky*; S. *scuuna*; *oxid*; P. *sya*, a shade, canopy, covering, from G. *skya*; *oxid*; whence Shaw, Shade, Sham, Scale, Shell, Shed, Shelter, Shield, Shrine, Screen, Shirt, Skirmish, Scull, Scalp, Sculk, Skin and Shoe; T. *handshoe*, a glove.

SLAB, *s.* 1. a board or flat stone, smooth on one side; T. *schlabbe*. See **SLIVE**.

2. A puddle, a splash, a wet foamy place; It. *lavacci, lavaccia*.

SLABBER, *s.* water flowing from the mouth, drivel; B. *slabber*. See **SLAVER**.

SLACK, *a.* loose, relaxed, slow, remiss, weak; Swed. *slak*; S. *sleac*; B. *slaak*; W. *yslac*, corresponding with F. *lache*; L. *laxus*. See **SLUG** and **SLOW**.

SLAG, *s.* the recrement of metals, scoria of coals; Swed. *slagg*; T. *schlacke*; B. *schlacke*.

SLAIB, *s.* a weaver's reed. See **SLAY**.

SLAKE, *v. l.* to quench, to extinguish, prepare quicklime with water; G. *slokna*; Isl. *slöcka*; Swed. *slöcka*, from G. *laeka*; S. *leccian*, to water.

SLAM, *v.* to beat, knock with violence, discomfit, win all the tricks at cards; M. G. *slahan*; B. *slaan*; S. *slan*. See to **SLAY** and **LAM**.

S. L. B

SLANDER, *v. a.* to censure falsely, to calumniate, belie; F. *esclander*; Scot. *sclander*, supposed to be corrupted from *scandal*; but G. *swik*; S. *swic*, perfidy, fraud, may have been prefixed to S. *lean*, to defame.

SLANG, *s.* corrupt or obsolete language; F. *langue*; L. *lingua*, speech. See **LINGO**.

SLANK, *a.* flexible, weak, slender; Swed. *slank*; T. *slank*; D. *slank*, from *LANK*.

SLANT, *v. a.* to slope, form obliquely; Swed. *slanta*, to slide off; but Scot. *scalent*; W. *gaglent*, appear to be from *giant*, oblique. See to **GLANCE**.

SLAP, *s.* a blow with the open hand or any thing loose; T. *schlappe*, from *schlapp*; G. and B. *slap*, loose, lax.

SLASH, *s.* a blow, a wound, a cut in cloth; M. G. *slahs*. See to **SLAY**.

SLATE, *s.* a grey schistous stone; G. *slaiht*; Swed. *slat*; S. *stih*, signified flat, smooth, even: but B. *schalie*, *schaley*, a slate, appears to be from *skia*, to cover, and B. and T. *ley*; W. *lech*, a flat stone; Arm. *maen sclid*.

SLATTERN, *s.* a woman negligent in dress; T. *schlaunder*, *schlotter*. See **SLUT**.

SLAVE, *s.* a bondman, one in servitude. The Teutons are said to have made at one time so many prisoners of the Slavonians or Slovaki, that *Sclav* and *captive* became synonymous, and produced F. *esclave*; Sp. *esclavo*; T. *sclav*; B. *slaaf*, *slebe*. It would seem that *Sclavonia*, *Servia* and *Dalmatia*, had the same meaning, if the latter be from *duλiμas*.

SLAVER, *v.* to drivel, smear with spittle; G. *slæfa*; Isl. *slæva*, to wet; but our word appears to be from L. *saliva*.

SLAUGHTER, *s.* massacre, destruction; G. *slatr*; Swed. *slagtar*; D. *slagter*; T. *schlachter*, from to **SLAY**.

SLAY, *v.* to strike, beat, wound, kill; G. *slaga*; Swed. *slū*; S. *sean*; T. *slacten*, *schlagen*, apparently from G. *laga*; S. *lecgan*. See to **LICK**.

SLAY, SLEY, *s.* from the verb; a weaver's reed fastened in a frame which beats the woof close in the web; G. *sla*; Swed. *slid*; S. *sle*.

SLEAVE, *s.* silk or thread untwisted. See to **SLEY**.

SLEAZY, *a.* weak, thin, slight, flimsy. See **LEASY**.

SLED, *s.* a sledge, a low carriage; G. and D. *slæd*, *slæde*; Swed. *slåda*; T. *schlitten*; B. *sleede*. See to **SLIDE**.

SLEDGE, *s.* a smith's heavy hammer, a beater; G. *sleg-gia*; Swed. *slägga*; S. *slecg*. See to **SLAY**.

SLEEK, *a.* even, smooth, soft, glossy; G. *slik*; Swed. *salik*, *slik*; D. *slig*; B. *lekke*, from G. *lik*, alike, even.

SLEEP, *v. n.* to rest, to suspend the mental powers by repose, to be inattentive, to die; M. G. *stepan*; S. *sleepan*; T. *schlafen*; B. *slaapen*. The G. word *sofa*; D. *sove*, to sleep, appears to have been cognate with L. *sopio*.

SLHET, *s.* snow intermixed with rain; D. *slud*, *sledor*; Swed. *slagg*; T. *schlosse*.

SLEEVE, *s.* the covering of the arm; Swed. *slif*; S. *slif*, *slif*; T. *schlippe*; G. *sleve*, a garment; S. *slefan*, to cover. See **SLIP**.

SLEIGHT, *s.* cunning, artifice, trick; Isl. *slægt*; Swed. *slögd*, as if *slyhood*.

SLENDER, *a.* thin, slight, weak, sparing; B. *slender*, *sklender*, from G. and Swed. *klein*; T. *klein*, small, little, thin.

SLEY, SLEAVE, *v. a.* to untwist thread for placing it in the *slay* or reed.

S. L. O

SLICE, *s.* a cut, a alive, a broad piece; T. *schlitz*, from *schlitzen*, to slit.

SLIDE, *v. n.* to slip, to glide; S. *slidan*; B. *slidden*; T. *schlitten*.

SLIGHT, *a.* slender, weak, unsubstantial, mean, worthless; B. *sligt*; T. *schlecht*, *slecht*, from **LIGHT**, trivial.

SLIM, *a.* slender, thin of shape; Isl. *slæm*, weak, feeble; Swed. *slæm*; B. *slim*; T. *schlim*, worthless, mean, *schliem*, a membrane.

SLIME, *s.* viscous matter, mud, mire; G. *slim*; Swed. *slæm*; D. *slym*; S. *slim*; B. *slym*; T. *schleim*.

SLING, *s.* a missive weapon, made by a strap and two strings; G. *slaung*; D. *slynge*; T. *slinge*; Swed. *slænga*; F. *eslinge*.

SLING, *v. a.* to throw from a sling, to move by a rope, to hang by cords; Isl. *slunga*; Swed. *slænga*; D. *slynge*; T. *slingen*; S. *slingan*.

SLINK, *v.* to sneak, to steal or slip out of the way, to miscarry as beasts, cast young; Swed. *slinka*; S. *slinca*; T. *schleichen*.

SLINK, *s.* from the verb; an abortive animal, a premature calf.

SLIP, *v.* to move out of place, to glide, slide accidentally, fall into error; G. *slæppa*; Swed. *slippa*; D. *slippe*; S. *slipan*; B. *slippen*, *stippen*; T. *schluppen*, *schleifen*, to escape, let loose, take off a twig, dislocate.

SLIPPER, *s.* a loose shoe without a buckle; S. *slipper*.

SLIPPERY, **SLIPRY**, *a.* glib, smooth, uncertain; Swed. *sliprig*.

SLIT, *v. a.* to cut or rend lengthwise; G. and Swed. *slita*; S. *slitan*; T. *schlitz*.

SLIVE, *v. a.* to divide, to slice, to cut into slabs; S. *slifan*; T. *schlippen*, *schleifen*.

SLOAT, *s.* the under timber of a cart, the board that holds the bottom together; from Swed. *sluta*; D. *stutte*; B. *sluiten*, to fasten with a bolt.

SLOBBER, *v.* to spill upon, to wet, to drivel. See **SLABBER**.

SLOE, *s.* the fruit of the black thorn; Swed. *sla*; D. *sla*; S. *sla*; T. *schlehe*; B. *slee*, *slee pruim*, the sour plum.

SLOOP, *s.* a vessel with one mast; Swed. *slup*; D. *sluppe*; B. *sloep*, contracted from *shallop*.

SLOP, *v. a.* 1. to make a puddle, spill, dash water; B. *slob*, *sleb*, mire, wet. See **SLOBBER** and **SLOUGH**.
2. To live on weak liquor and spoon meat; Swed. *slappa*; T. *schlupfen*, *schlucken*, signified to swallow; but B. *slappe* is weak food, *slappe thee*, tea slops; Swed. *slapp*; S. *slop*, lax.

SLOP, *s.* 1. from the verb; a puddle, bad liquor, spoon meat.
2. Overalls, trowsers, loose canvass to slip over clothes; Isl. *slop*, *slip*; S. *slop*; B. *sloop*; T. *schlupf*.

SLOPE, *s.* a slanting form, declivity, a smooth descent, a lapse; S. *slipe*, *slope*. See to **SLIP**.

SLOT, *s.* 1. the track or beat of a deer; G. *slod*; S. *slæd*, *slæt*; Scot. *sleuth*; I. *sliocht*; B. *slag*, *slægt*; T. *hufschlag*, mark of the hoof. G. *slod* was also a beaten way for carriages on the snow, from *slaga*, to beat.
2. A bolt or fastening for a door, the broad step or brace of a ladder or gate. See **SLOAT**.

SLOTH, *s.* slowness, idleness, a sluggish animal Isl. *slod*; Swed. *slott*; S. *slawik*, as if slowhood.

S M A

SLOUCH, *s.* a downcast manner, hanging gait, a clown ; Swed. *slutt*, from Isl. *sluta*. See **LOUT**.

SLOVEN, *s.* one carelessly dressed, negligent, sluggish, dirty ; B. *slof* ; Isl. *slif*. See **SLOW**.

SLOUGH, *s.* 1. a wet miry place, a plash ; S. *slog* ; I. *slock*. See **LOUGH**.

2. The cast skin of a snake, the part that separates from an ulcerous sore, a pellicle ; T. *schlauche*, *schlaube* ; B. *sluve*.

SLOUGHT, **SLOUTH**, *s.* a company of wild beasts, a troop of bears or wolves ; Swed. *slægt* ; B. *slacht* ; T. *geschlecht*, progeny, race, family.

SLOW, *a.* dull, inactive, tardy, negligent, heavy in wit ; G. *slia* ; Swed. *slö*, *stli* ; D. *stoev* ; S. *stean* ; Isl. *slif*.

SLUBBER, *v. a.* to sully, perform carelessly ; B. *slobberen*. See **SLABBER**.

SLUDGE, *s.* dirt mixed with water, mire. See **SLOUGH**.

SLUE, *v. a.* in sea language, to turn, bring round ; G. *snua*, to turn.

SLUG, *s.* 1. a slothful person, a delay, a snail ; Isl. *slioga* ; B. *stak*, from **SLOW**.

2. A kind of leaden shot, hammered and cut instead of being cast into balls ; B. *sloeg*, beaten. See **LEDGE**.

SLUGGARD, *s.* a slothful person, a drone ; from *slug* and *ard*.

SLUICE, *s.* a floodgate, a lock on a river ; D. *sluse* ; Swed. *sluss* ; B. *sluys* ; T. *schleuss*, from G. and Swed. *sluta* ; T. *schliessen*, to shut, corresponding with L. B. *clusa* ; It. *chiusa* ; F. *escluse*, *eclosure*, from L. *clausus*.

SLUMBER, *v.* to dose, repose, dream, stupify ; Swed. *slunra* ; S. *slumeran* ; B. *sluymeren* ; T. *schlummeren* ; frequent. of *schlumen* ; D. *slumme*, to sleep.

SLUR, *s.* a stain, a blot, a foul trick ; D. *slor* ; Swed. *slödder*, foul, sordid ; supposed to be from G. *leidur*, foul.

SLUT, *s.* a slovenly dirty woman ; B. *slet*, *sloote*, *slodde* ; Swed. *slodder*, a slattern, a slur.

SLY, *a.* artful, cunning, crafty ; G. *slæg* ; Swed. *slög*, *slug* ; D. *slu* ; T. *schlau*.

SMACK, *s.* 1. taste, flavour, the noise made by the mouth in tasting or kissing, the sound of a whip ; G. *smak* ; D. *smæk* ; S. *smæc* ; T. *smag*, *schmack* ; B. *smaak*.

2. A small ship ; D. *smakke* ; T. *smacke* ; B. *smak* ; Port. *sumaca* ; F. *semaque*, from G. *sma*, small, and *æka*, a ship.

3. A small portion, a little bit ; Swed. *smæk*, from *sma*, small. See **SMATTER**.

SMALL, *a.* little, slender, weak, puny ; G. *sma*, *smal* ; Swed. *små*, *smal* ; S. *small* ; T. *schmal* ; G. *mal*, *mol*, a particle.

SMALLAGE, *s.* wild celery, loveage ; from *small* and F. *ache*.

SMALT, *s.* enamel blue ; T. *schmeltz* ; It. *smalto*, enamel, cobalt. See to **SMELT**.

SMART, *v. n.* to feel acute pain of body or mind ; Swed. *smärta* ; D. *smerte* ; T. *schmertzen* ; S. *smeortan* ; B. *smerten*.

SMART, *a.* sharp, trim, spruce, active, witty ; Swed. *smärt*, *smert*, *snert* ; G. *snirt*, spruce, trim, slender.

SMASH, *v.* to break, crush, beat ; a vulgar word formed from *mash*, or T. *schmeissen*, to beat, strike.

SMATCH, *s.* taste, tincture, twang, small quantity. See **SMACK**.

SMATTER, *s.* a small quantity, slight knowledge ; Isl.

S M O

and Swed. *smat* ; D. *smaat*, *smahet*, from G. *ema*, small.

SMEAR, *s.* grease, fat, oil, a mixture for the wheels of carriages, smut ; G. *smior* ; Swed. *smör* ; D. *smore* ; T. *schmier* ; S. *smære* ; B. *smeer*. See **MARROW**.

SMEAT, **SMETCH**, *v. a.* to blacken, soil, pollute, infect, smear ; G. and Swed. *smeta* ; D. *smette* ; S. *smittan* ; B. *smetten* ; T. *schmutzen*. See **SMUT**.

SMELL, *v. a.* to inhale, to perceive by odour, to emit vapour ; B. *smulen* is to smoke or reek, which in all the G. dialects signified to smell, in the same way that perfume is from L. *fumo* ; but S. *smegan* ; T. *schmachen*, to smell, as well as *Smack*, taste, seem to be cognate with S. *smecan*, to smoke, from which *smecian* might have been used as to smoke or smell.

SMELT, *s.* a small tender sea fish ; D. and S. *smelt* ; from its resemblance to the milt or soft roe called smelt. B. *spiering* ; F. *esperlan*, from B. *spier*, spinal marrow.

SMELT, *v. a.* to extract metal from ore ; G. *smalta* ; Swed. *smalla* ; D. *smelle* ; T. *schmelzen*. See to **MELT**.

SMERK, **SMIRK**, *v. a.* to leer, to smile wantonly ; S. *smercian* ; T. *smieren*.

SMERLING, *s.* a fish ; D. *smerling* ; T. *schmerle* ; Sp. *esmaro* ; L. B. *smarus*, from L. *merula*.

SMICKER, *v. n.* to leer, allure, cajole, flatter ; D. *smigre* ; Swed. *smikra*, frequent. of Swed. *smeka* ; T. *schmeichen*, *schmeichelen* ; O. E. *smuckle*.

SMILE, *s.* a look of pleasure or favour ; Swed. *småle*, *smila* ; D. *smile* ; T. *smielen*, from G. and Swed. *sma*, small, and *le*, laugh.

SMILT, *v. n.* to turn to pulp, as corn over wetted ; Swed. *smälta*, to liquefy, to macerate.

SMIRCH, *v. a.* to soil, daub, discolour. See to **SMEAR**.

SMIRKER, *s.* one who smirks, an affected smiler.

SMITE, *v. a.* 1. to strike, wound, slay ; G. *smida* ; Swed. *smita* ; S. *smitan* ; B. *smyten* ; D. *smide* ; T. *schmeissen*.

2. To infect, afflict by contagion, blast, destroy ; Swed. *smitta* ; S. *smittan*, *besmittan*. See **SMEAT**.

SMITH, *s.* who forges, who effects, a maker, a worker ; G. Swed. D. and B. *smid* ; S. *smith*.

SMITT, *s.* a kind of clay used to smear sheep. See **SMUT**.

SMOCK, *s.* a shift, a woman's under robe, a female ; G. *ismug* ; Swed. *smog* ; S. *smoc*, a circular form of robe open at the neck, from G. *smyga* ; Swed. *smuga* ; S. *smugan*, to creep into a hole, conceal.

SMOKE, *s.* a sooty evaporation, reek, steam ; D. *smoeg* ; B. *smook* ; S. *smoec* ; T. *schmauch* ; Arm. *mug* ; I. *much* ; W. *mwyg*, *ismwyg*.

SMOKE, *v. n.* 1. from the noun ; to emit smoke or vapour, to reek.

2. To pry, to observe minutely ; S. *smeagan*, from G. *sma*, small, and *auga*, to eye, to examine.

SMOOTH, *a.* even, soft, mild, flattering ; S. *smoeth*, supposed to be from *mythgian*, to soften, to polish ; but W. *ymwth*, appears to be from *mwyth* ; L. *mitis*.

SMOTHER, *v.* to suffocate, stifle, suppress ; S. *smoran* ; B. *smooren* ; Scot. *smore*. See to **SMOULDER**.

SMOULDER, *v. a.* to smoke without vent, to suffocate ; frequent. of B. *smulen*, *smoelen*, to smoke, to stew.

SMOUS, *s.* a term in Germany for a Jew ; contracted from Heb. *es Mousye*, the Moses.

S N I

SMUG, *v. a.* to adorn, dress, make spruce, trim ; **T. schmucken** ; **B. smukken, smican** ; **Swed. smycka** ; **D. smikke**.

SMUGGLE, *v. a.* to import or export without paying duty ; **B. smiugelen, smokkelen**, from *smiugen* ; **G. smiuga** ; **Isl. smeica** ; **Swed. smyga** ; **D. smuge** ; **S. smugan**, to creep into, to lurk, conceal.

SMUT, *s.* a spot made with soot or smear, infection, mildew, mustiness, obscenity ; **Swed. and D. smuts** ; **T. schmutz** ; **B. smout, smet** ; **S. smitta**. See to **SMEAT**.

SNACK, *s.* a share, part, cut morsel ; **T. schneck, schnitt, schneid**, from *schneiden, schnecken* ; **M. G. sneijthan** ; **G. sneida**, to cut, divide.

SNAFFLE, *s.* the bit of a horse's bridle, but formerly a nose band ; **B. snavel** ; **Swed. snabel** ; **T. schnabel**, the snout.

SNAG, *s.* a knot, sharp stump, a jag, a tooth standing out. See **KNAG**.

SNAIL, *s.* a slimy animal, a slug ; **G. snigill** ; **Swed. snigel** ; **D. snegl** ; **S. snægl** ; dim. of **SNAKE**.

SNAKE, *s.* a reptile, a serpent ; **Isl. snærkr** ; **Swed. snok** ; **S. snaca** ; **B. snake** ; **Sans. nag**. See to **SNEAK**.

SNAP, *s.* 1. the act of breaking short, the sound of any thing broken suddenly. See **KNAP**.

2. A quick bite, a catch ; from **Swed. snappa** ; **D. snappe** ; **B. snappen** ; **T. schnappen**. See to **NAB**.

3. A crack with the finger and thumb, the noise of breaking, the sound made by the lock of a gun ; **B. snap** ; **T. schnappe**.

4. A reprimand. See **SNEAP** and **SNUB**.

5. A snout, a nose ; **Swed. snab, snabel**. See **NEB**.

SNAPDRAGON, *s.* a plant called calf's snout. See **SNAP**.

2. A kind of play in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it for children to snap out.

SNAPSACK, *s.* soldier's bag which formerly contained his food ; **Swed. snappseck** ; **T. schnapsack**. See **KNAPSACK**.

SNARE, *s.* a thread, net, a gin ; **G. and Swed. snara** ; **D. snare** ; **T. snarre** ; **B. snaar, snoor**. See **GIN** and **GRIN**.

SNARL, *v. n.* 1. to growl like a cur, to speak angrily, to gnarl ; **B. snarren** ; **D. snærre**. See **SNORE**.

2. To entangle with threads, to snare.

SNAST, SNAT, *s.* the snuff of a candle ; **T. schnauz, schnaust** ; **Scot. snite** ; **B. snuiter**, snuffers. See to **SNITE**.

SNATCH, *s.* a hasty catch, a fit of passion, evasive answer ; **Swed. snatta**, to filch, take suddenly, from *sno* ; **G. snottr**, sudden.

SNEAK, *v. n.* to crawl, creep slyly, lurk about, grovel ; **G. sniga** ; **D. snige** ; **S. smican** ; **T. schnacken** ; **I. snaigam** : **G. niga** ; **T. neigen**, to bend, excravate.

SNEAP, *s.* a reprimand, check, snib, snap. See to **SNUB**.

SNECK, **SNICK**, *s.* a latch, a thing to fasten a door ; **T. schneck**, a cut or notch. See **SNACK**.

SNEER, *s.* contempt, a scornful look, a drawing up of the nose ; **G. snerra, snefra**, to draw up the nose, from *nera, nef*, the nose ; and in cant, to sneeze or take snuff at a thing, like **Scot. snist**, signifies offence, contempt, from *neisa* ; **Swed. snæsa**. See **NOSE**.

SNEEZE, *v. n.* 1. to emit wind convulsively through the nose ; **G. nesa, sneza** ; **Swed. snæsa**. See to **NEESE**.

2. To draw up the nose, to take amiss ; **Isl. snæsa** ; **Swed. snæsa**. See **SNEER**.

SNET, *s.* the fat of a deer, the white muscle ; **L. nitidus**. See **NEAT**.

SNIB, *v. n.* to reprimand, check ; **D. snibble**. See **SNUB**.

S O A

SNICKER, SNIGGER, *v. n.* to laugh through the nose ; frequent. of to **sneer** or **sniff**.

SNICKER SNEE, *s.* a combat with knives ; **B. sniker snee**. See **SNACK**.

SNIFF, *v. n.* to draw breath audibly by the nose ; **Swed. sniffa**, from *nef* ; **G. nef**, the nose. See to **SNUFF**.

SNIP, *v. a.* to cut at once, to clip ; **Swed. snöpa** ; **B. snippen**, to lib, to clip. See to **NIP**.

SNIPE, *s.* a delicate bird ; **Swed. snæppa** ; **D. sneppa** ; **T. schnepfe** ; **B. snep**, from *neb* ; **S. snite**, from *snout* ; **F. becasse**, from *beak*.

SNITE, *v. n.* to wipe or blow the nose ; **S. smitan** ; **B. snuilen** ; **T. schneuzen**. See **SNOT** and **SNOUT**.

SNIVEL, *s.* the mucus of the nose, snot ; **S. snofel** ; **T. snavel, schnoffel** ; **Swed. snöfla** ; **F. renifle**. See to **SNIFF**.

SNORE, *v. a.* to breath hard through the nose ; **G. nera, snerra** ; **Isl. snærka** ; **T. snarchen** ; **D. snorke, snore**. See **NOSE**.

SNORT, *v. n.* to blow through the nose like a horse. See to **SNORE**.

SNOT, *s.* the discharge from the nose ; **G. sniut** ; **Swed. snyt** ; **D. snot** ; **S. snote** ; **T. schnuder** ; **B. snot**. See to **SNITE** and **SNIVEL**.

SNOUT, *s.* the nose of a beast, the nozzle ; **Swed. snyte** ; **B. snuit** ; **D. snude** ; **T. schnauz**. See **NOSE**.

SNOW, *s.* 1. rain frozen in flakes ; **G. snio** ; **Swed. sno** ; **D. snee** ; **T. schnee** ; **B. snee** ; **S. snau** ; **I. sniachd** ; **nøa** ; **L. nivis** ; **It. neve** ; **F. niege**.

2. A kind of ship with two masts ; **Swed. snau** ; **B. snaau** ; **F. senau** ; **nøv**.

SNUB, *v. a.* 1. to reprimand, check ; **G. and Swed. snubba** ; **Isl. snufba** ; **D. snibble** ; **T. schnupfen**. See to **SNEER** and **SNUFF**.

2. To snivel, sob ; **T. schnupf**, running at the nose, rheum, hickup. See to **SNUFF**.

3. To cut off, make short ; **Swed. snöpa**, to mutilate. See to **SNIB**.

SNUDGE, *v. n.* 1. to lie close, be quiet, idle. See **SNUG**.

2. To slink along, to slouch ; **D. snige**. See to **SNEAK**.

SNUFF, *s.* 1. to inhale by the nose, to smell ; **Swed. snufwa** ; **T. schnupfen** ; **B. snuffen** ; met. to draw up the nose, to take amiss. See **SNEER**, **SNEEZE** and **SNUB**.

2. To wipe the nose, to trim the wick of a candle by removing the part that is consumed ; **T. schnupfen**, to snuff or snot the candle ; **F. moucher** is from **L. mucus**, snot. See to **SNITE** and **SNIFF**.

SNUFFLE, *v. n.* to speak through the nose ; **Swed. snöfla** ; frequent. of to **SNUFF**.

SNUG, *a.* close, quiet, peaceful, private, convenient ; **Isl. snogg** ; **D. snög** : **Swed. snygga**, neat, proper.

SO, *adv.* in such a manner, thus ; **P. sa** ; **Hind. so** ; **G. so, sua** ; **S. sæ, swa** ; **D. saa** ; **Swed. sâ** ; **T. so** ; **B. soo** ; **L. sic** ; **F. si, ainsi** ; **It. si, così** ; **Sp. asi**. See **Is.**

SOAK, *v.* to wet, lie steeped in moisture. See to **SOKE**.

SOAP, *s.* a mixture of grease and alkali for washing ; **A. saban** ; **Chald. sapon** ; **L. sapo** ; **It. sapone** ; **Swed. sopa** ; **T. seif** ; **B. zeef**.

SOAB, *v. n.* to fly aloft, mount intellectually ; **It. sourare**, from **L. supero** ; **F. essorer**, from **L. exsurgere**.

SOAR, *s.* 1. from the verb ; a towering flight.

2. A sore hawk, a falcon that does not change its feathers during the first year, and is sore or sorel coloured. **F. sor**, the goshawk is **Sp. azor**, which gave name to the Azore Islands. See **SORE**.

S O L

SOB, *v. a.* to sigh or cry convulsively; *S. seobian, seofian*; *T. seufzen*. See to **SIGH**.

SOCAGE, *SOCAGE*, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands; *L. B. soccagium*; *F. socage*. *F. soc*; *Scot. sock*, from *L. sulco*, is a ploughshare; and *soc et charue* was a tribute to the lord of the soil for permission to plough. But *S. soc, socn*; *G. sokn*, signified inquisitorial jurisdiction, contribution, exaction, a parish rate, and also a parish; *S. soc*; *Scot. sak*, a baronial privilege or court, is *G. sak*, a cause or suit at law, from *G. sakia*, to seek or inquire; and *G. soknar* had precisely the same meaning with *L. questor*. See **SOKE**.

SOCK, *s.* 1. a covering put between the foot and the shoe, a kind of shoe anciently worn by comedians; *ειχης*; a Phrygian shoe; *L. soccus*; *Swed. socka*; *F. socque*; *S. socce*; *B. socke*.
2. A ploughshare; *F. soc*, from *L. sulco*.

SOCKET, *s.* a hollow that receives something inserted; *F. souchet*, from *souche*; *It. zocco*, supposed to be *L. sub*, and *caudes*, signifying a supporting block, such as the stock of an anvil or pillar.

SOCOME, *s.* a feudal obligation for tenants to grind their corn at their lord's mill. See **SOCAGE**.

SOD, *s.* a piece of turf, a swath; *G. suad*; *B. zoode*.

SODA, *s.* a name for kali, and also a species of natron used in smelting; *It. soda*; *Sp. soda, sosa*; *F. soude*; *T. sode*; *L. salsuda, salsula*.

SODER; *v. a.* to join metals, to cement; *F. souder*. See **SOLDER**.

SOFA, *s.* a splendid covered seat; *F. sofa*, from *P. sofat*; *A. sofah*, a low seat, a small bank of earth; *Swed. sofe*, is rest, sleep, from *G. suafa*; *Isl. sofa*, to repose; but unconnected with the *P.* word.

SOFT, *a.* tender, flexible, smooth, simple, gentle, mild, still; *S. soft*; *T. saafte, sacht*; *B. zagt*; *D. sagte*; *G. safta*.

SOHO, *interj.* used in calling to a person. See **SO** and **HO**.

SOIL, *v. a.* 1. to foul, sully, defile, manure, dung, purge a horse; *G. sula, sulta, saulgia*; *Swed. söla*; *T. soelen*; *S. sylian*; *F. souiller*; *It. sogliare*; *D. sudde*; *T. sudelen*; *B. zoedlen*; *Scot. ruddle*.

SOJOURN, *v. n.* to reside for a time, to remain from day to day; *F. sejourner*; *It. sogniornare*, from *L. diurnus*. See **JOURNAL**.

SOKE, *s.* 1. the privilege of holding a court. See **SOCAGE**.
2. From the verb; a drain, a sough.

SOKE, *v. n.* to absorb wet, to be steeped in moisture; *Isl. sokwa*; *S. socian*; *B. zuigen, inzuigen*; *M. G. sothgian, gasothgian*.

SOLANDERS, *s.* a disease in horses; *F. soulandres*. See **MALANDERS**.

SOLAND GOOSE, *s.* a species of pelican. The Norwegian name is *sula*; *I. svilaire*, perhaps from *G. sula*, to foul, as its smell is said to be fetid.

SOLDER, *v. a.* to join metals, solder, cement; *It. soldare, saldare*; *F. souder*, from *L. solidio*.

SOLDIER, *s.* a military man who serves for pay; *F. solder*, to pay, from *L. solidus*, a piece of money.

SOLE, *s.* 1. the part of any thing that touches the ground; *L. solum*.
2. The bottom of the foot; *L. solea*; *It. suola*; *Sp. suela*; *Arm. sol*; *T. sole*; *B. and S. sole*.
3. The bottom of a shoe; *L. soles*; *It. sola*; *Swed. söla*.

S O P

4. A kind of sea fish, from its resemblance to the bottom of the foot; *F. sole*; *T. sole*.

SOLE, *a.* alone, single, unmarried; *It. solo*; *F. seul*; *L. solus*.

SOLLAR, *s.* an upper room, a garret; *T. siller*; *L. B. solarium*, from *G. sal*; *Swed. swale*, a garret.

SOLOMON, *a.* a man's name; *Heb. Salomon*, safe, pacific, tranquil. *Salem* the ancient name of Jerusalem, *Salām*, the salutation of the Arabs, and *Islam*, *Islām*, *Muslim*, safety, salvation, have the same root.

SOLOMON'S SEAL, *s.* 1. an herb; *F. seau de Salamo*. *Seal* has been applied to many plants, from *G. ael*, *sel*, good, beneficent, blessed. John the Baptist, was called *Seliman* by the Goths.

2. A charm with the Persians, resembling a knot of triangular figures, emblematic of some religious mystery.

SOME, *1. a.* a portion or part, certain persons or people; *G. and T. sum*; *Isl. Swed. S. D. and B. som*, from *G. sa*, corresponding with *L. aliquis*.

2. As a termination, signifies sameness or similitude; *G. T. Swed. sam, som*; *S. some*, from *G. am, em, āmu, īmu*. See **SAME**.

SOMERSAULT, *SOMERSBT*, *s.* a leap and a turn over head; *Sp. sobresalto*; *It. soprasalto*; *L. super saltus*.

SON, *s.* a male child; *G. and Swed. son*; *S. sunna*; *T. sohn*; *B. sone*; *Sclav. syn*; *Hind. soon*, apparently from the *G.* pron. *so*, *sao*, *sa*, corresponding with *L. ille*, a he, a male. The word was used with the Goths in forming family names of descent; for which the Arabs and Hebrews used *ebn*, the Welsh, *ab* or *ap*, the Norman French *fits* for *L. filius*, and the Irish Scots *mac*; Teutonic *mac*; *G. maug*, a son; the feminine of which is *mag*, *mey*, *maid*, a daughter.

SONATA, *s.* music for instruments only; *It. sonato*, from *L. sonus*, perhaps from *euādō*.

SONG, *s.* a poem to be sung; *G. song*; *Swed. sång*; *S. sang*; *I. sean*. See to **SING**.

SONGSTER, *s.* a singer; properly a female who sings.

SONNET, *s.* a little tune or song; *F. sonnet*; *It. sonnetto*; *Sp. soneto*, from *L. sonus*.

SOON, *ad.* speedily, before long; *M. G. suns*; *S. sona*; *B. saen*; *T. zowen*.

SOOT, *s.* condensed smoke, black colour; *A. suwad*; *P. siyuh*; *G. and Isl. soot*; *Swed. and S. sot*; *D. sod*; *B. soet*; *F. suie*.

SOOTH, *s.* truth, reality, accordance; *S. soth*; *G. satt*; *Hind. sut*.

SOOTH, *v. a.* to flatter, conciliate, calm, soften; *G. and Swed. sattia*; *S. sothian, gasothias*.

SOP, *s.* bread steeped in liquor, a thing to pacify, a bribe; *Arm. soub*; *Sp. sopla*; *B. sopje*, are used like our word, and supposed to be from *ənə*. See **SAP**.

SOPH, *s.* a student of two years standing; *soφie*.

SOPHI, *s.* the sovereign of Persia; *P. sofi*, a dynasty of kings, said to be so named from a white woollen robe which denoted purity and royalty. Purple with us is also synonymous with empire: But as the *P.* word corresponds with *A. sefī*; *Chald. soph*, *sooph*, and *soφie*, signifying wise as well as pure, it may have the same origin.

SOPHISM, *s.* a fallacious argument, knowledge turned into unsound subtlety, from *soφie*.

SOPHIST, *s.* a professor of philosophy; *L. sophista*, from *soφie*.

S O U

SOPHISTER, *s.* a subtile disputer, a practiser of sophism.
SORCERER, *s.* a conjurer, a magician; *F. sorcier*; *L. B. sortiarus*, from *L. sors*.
SORD, *l. s.* turf, grassy ground. See **SWARD**.
2. *a.* A reddish colour, sorrel. See **SORE**.
SORDES, *s.* foulness, filth; *L. sordes*, cognate with *G. saur*; *Swed. skör*; *εὐη*, impurity; *G. saurda*, to defile.
SORDET, **SORDINE**, *s.* a small pipe inserted in a trumpet to moderate the sound, and also a piece of metal stuck on the bridge of a violin for the same purpose; *It. sordina*; *F. sourdine*, *sourdet*, from *L. surdus*.
SORE, *s.* 1. an ulcer, excoriation; *G. saer*; *Swed. sär*; *D. sar*; *S. sar*; *B. seer*; *T. ser*, signifying also pain or grief.
2. A buck of the fourth year, at which age it assumes a reddish colour; *F. saur*, *sor*, from *L. subruber*, or, as the *F.* word implies, sere coloured. See to **SHAR**.
SORE, *a.* painful to the touch or to the mind, grievous; *S. sare*; *D. saare*; *T. sere*; *Swed. sāra*; *I. sair*.
SOREHON, **SORN**, *s.* an ancient practice with armed bands, of living at free quarters when passing through a country; *sojorne*, corrupted from *sojourn*; *I. siornam*, to tarry from day to day.
SOREL, *l. s.* a buck of the third year; dim. of **SORE**; *L. subrubellus*.
2. *a.* A reddish colour, that of a young buck; *F. saure*.
SORREL, *l. a.* a colour between red and yellow. See **SOREL**.
2. A sour plant; *Swed. syra*; *S. sure*; *W. surlys*: *F. ozeille*, from *L. oxalis*. See **SOUR**.
SORROW, *v. n.* to grieve, to mourn, to be dejected; *G. sorga*; *M. G. saurgian*; *S. sorgian*, *sargian*; *D. sorge*; *T. sorgen*; *Swed. sorja*, apparently from *sore*, and *G. huga*, the mind.
SORROW, *s.* from the verb; grief, pain, sadness; *G. and Swed. sorg*; *I. saor*; *P. zarah*.
SORRY, *a.* grieved, pitiful, sad, wretched; *D. sorrig*; *S. sarig*.
SORT, *s.* a lot, allotment, portion, class, species, company, kind, condition, rank; *F. sorte*; *It. sorte*; *Sp. suerte*, from *L. sors*, which is supposed to be from *exorior*.
Soss, *s.* a shock, a falling at once into a chair without exertion; *L. succensus*; *F. secousse*.
SOT, *s.* a toper, drunkard, stupid fellow; *F. sou*, *sau*; *T. satt*, sated with liquor, from *M. G. sothgian*; *L. satio*: but *F. Arm. S. T. sot*; *B. zot*, signify stupid, ignorant, foolish.
SOUCE, *s.* pickle, pickled pork; *F. sauce*; *L. salsus*.
SOUCHONG TEA, *s.* a kind of bohea, called by the Chinese *se ou chong*, small good quality.
SOVEREIGN, *s.* a supreme lord, a king; *F. souverain*; *It. sovrano*; *Sp. sobrano*; *L. supernus*.
SOUGH, *s.* a subterraneous drain; *ousough*, from *ooze*; but apparently the same with *soke*; *Scot. seuch*. See **SOKE** and **SEWER**.
SOUL, *s.* the immortal part of man, spirit, life, a human being; *G. sal*; *Isl. saal*; *Swed. siál*; *D. siel*; *T. seel*; *B. ziel*; *S. saul*, *sawel*; *M. G. saiwala*. *P. salih*; *L. halitus*, seem to have been cognate with our *sigh*, respiration.

SOUND, *a.* healthy, whole, stout, right, true; *G. sunt*;

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Swed. S. and D. sund; *T. gesund*; *B. gesund*, from *G. and Swed. sann*; *L. sanus*; *F. sain*.
SOUND, *s.* 1. a narrow sea or frith; *G. Swed. D. and S. sund*; *B. zont*, from *G. sinda*; *Isl. synda*, to navigate.
2. A sea hound, a cuttle fish. See **CUTTLE**.
3. A probe, a plummet; from the verb.
4. Any thing audible, noise, tone; *Sp. sonido*; *F. son*; *It. suono*; *L. sonus*.
SOUND, *v. a.* 1. to search with a plummet, to find the bottom; *F. sonder*; *Sp. sondear*, from *L. sub* and *unda*.
2. From the noun; to play on an instrument, to celebrate, make a noise.
SOUNDS, **COD-SOUNDS**, *s. pl.* the palates of the codfish; German, *zunge*, a tongue or palate; but the original word seems to have been *Isl. sound*; *Scot. soun*, the swimming bladder, from *G. synda*, to swim.
SOUP, *s.* strong broth, the juice of flesh meat; *G. and S. suppa*; *Swed. soppa*; *D. and T. suppe*; *Sp. sopas*; *F. soupe*. See **SOP** and **SAP**.
SOUR, *a.* acid, morose, peevish; *P. shur*; *Scalv. serou*; *Pol. suromy*; *G. Swed. and S. sur*; *D. suur*; *B. zuur*; *T. sauer*; *Heb. seor*; *Arm. W. and F. sur*; *L. acerbus*; *I. searbh*.
SOURCE, *s.* an origin, spring, fountain head; *F. source*; *It. sorge*, from *L. exsurgō* or *origo*.
Sous, *s.* a French penny, equal to an English halfpenny; *F. sou*, *sol*, from *L. solidus*.
SOUSE, *ad.* with sudden shock or violence. See **Soss**.
SOUSE, *s.* a pickle made of salt, &c. *F. sauce*; *It. salsa*; *L. salsus*. See **SOUCE** and **SAUCE**.
SOUSE, *v. a.* 1. from the noun; to steep in salt pickle.
2. To throw into water, to duck; perhaps from the verb *souse*, to pickle; but *W. suso*, *suddo*, signified to immerse, *G. and Tart. su* is water.
3. To descend upon with violence. See **Soss**.
SOUTH, *s.* the place of the sun at midday; *G. sud*, *sudur*; *Swed. sud*, *söder*; *D. souden*; *B. zuid*; *T. suden*; *S. suth*; *Arm. sud*; *F. sud*, perhaps from its side position in a supposed line from east to west. The episcopal title of *Sodor* and *Man*, arises from the circumstance that the south of the isle was formerly a separate jurisdiction.
Sow, *s.* 1. a female pig; *G. soa*, *soar*, *syr*; *Swed. so*; *Hind. soo*, *soour*; *S. suga*; *B. zeug*; *T. sau*; *D. soe*; *svi*; *L. sus*. See **SORDES**.
2. A lump of metal; *G. siu*, *sodden ore*; *S. swun*, *seam*; *F. saumon*; *L. B. sauma*; *εὐγύα*, a load or mass.
3. A woodlouse; from its resemblance to a little sow; *F. porcelet*.
Sow, *v. l.* to scatter, spread, propagate, put seed into the ground; *G. saian*; *Swed. sa*; *D. saae*; *T. saen*; *B. zayen*; *S. sawan*; *O. F. soyer*.
2. To join together with a needle and thread. See to **SEW**.
SOWINS, *s. pl.* oatmeal soaked till it becomes sour, when the water being drawn off and boiled it acquires the consistency of flummery; apparently from being strained off. See to **SEW**.
SOWL, **SOLE**, *s.* a halter, a rope, a tug; *S. sol*; *T. seil*, *seilen*, to tug, to pull. See **SAIL**.
SPADE, *s.* 1. an instrument for digging; *G. spad*; *Isl. spade*; *S. spada*; *B. and T. spade*.
2. A pike, a spit, a deer three years old, a spitter, a

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suit of cards; It. *spada*; Sp. *espada*, a sword, from *swādā*; L. *spatha*. See SPIT.

3. A eunuch, a capon. See to SPAY.

SPADILLE, *s.* the ace of spades; F. *spadille*; Sp. *aspidilla*.

SPAHI, SIPAHI, *s.* a Turkish soldier. See SEAPOY.

SPALT, *s.* a white luminous stone to fuse metals. See SPELT.

SPAN, *s.* 1. the measure of the hand from the point of the thumb to the end of the middle finger, a short space, a clasp; G. *span*; Swed. *spānn*; S. D. and B. *span*; T. *spanne*; It. *spanna*; F. *espan*, *empan*.

2. A flake of metal, a thin plate, a chip; G. *span*; Swed. *spān*; D. and B. *spaan*; whence G. *spanyr*, span new; and splint new was formerly in use. See SPICK SPAN.

SPAN, *v. a.* from the noun; to measure by the hand extended, to clasp.

SPANE, *v. a.* to wean a child; B. *speenen*; T. *spenen*; Scot. *spain*, from G. *spin*; Swed. and T. *spene*; B. *spēn*; S. *spāna*, the breast.

SPAN-FARTHING, *s.* a boy's game of throwing a farthing against a wall, and if the next player brings his so near as to span the distance, he wins.

SPANG, *s.* from SPAN; a thin plate of metal, a clasp, a fastening for dress; G. *spang*; Swed. *spāng*; T. *spange*; B. *spanghe*; S. *spang*; Isl. *spaung*.

SPANG, *v. a.* from the noun; to harness; Swed. *spānna*; T. *anspannen*.

SPANGLE, *s.* a small round plate of shining metal used in female dress; dim. of SPANG.

SPANK, *s.* a blow with the open hand; from SPAN.

SPANKER, *s.* 1. a small coin, the fourth part of a farthing; either from *spang*, a thin piece, or B. *penninger*.

2. From SPANG; the lock or clasp of a carbine.

3. A sheet stretched out in a ship, occasionally, to increase its way; from SPANG.

SPANKING, *a.* active, long-legged, strong; Scot. *spank*, to take long steps; Swed. *spānna*; T. *spannen*, to stretch.

SPAR, SPAT, *s.* 1. a marcasite, a general name for crystalline substances mixed with gypsum; S. *spār stan*, spar stone; Russ. *spar* is talc. See SPAT.

2. A small beam of wood, a bar, a spoke; S. *sparr*; Swed. D. and T. *sparre*; It. *sbarra*.

SPAR, *v. a.* 1. to fight as cocks with the natural spurs, to skirmish; F. *esparer*. See to PARRY.

2. From the noun; to shut out, exclude, debar, defend, resist; Swed. *sparra*; S. *sparran*; T. *sperren*.

SPARABLE, *s.* a small nail resembling a sparrow's bill.

SPARADRAP, *s.* a cere cloth, a plaster; Sp. *espar*, an aromatic drug, and *drap*, cloth.

SPARE, *v.* to be frugal, save, use mercy, be tender, cede, omit; G. and Swed. *spara*; D. *spare*; T. *sparen*; S. *sparan*; F. *espargner*; It. *spargnare*; L. *parcere*.

SPARE, *a.* 1. from the verb; parsimonious, lean, scantily provided.

2. What can be spared, superfluous.

SPARK, *s.* 1. a particle of fire; T. *spark*; S. *spearc*; B. *spærke*, *sprank*, from Isl. *spriota*; Swed. *spræka*, to break off, separate, as L. *scintilla* from *scindo*.

2. A smart fellow, a gallant; Swed. *spræg*. See SPRUCE and SPRAG.

S P E

SPARKLE, *v. n.* from the noun; to emit sparks, to glitter; T. *sparken*, *sparkelen*.

SPARROW, *s.* a well known bird; A. *oospoor*; Isl. *spaur*; G. *sparva*; Swed. *sparf*; D. *spurrie*; T. *spur*; S. *sparva*; Arm. *sparfel*. Sp. *paxaro* is from L. *passer*.

SPAT, *s.* 1. the spawn of shell fish; from S. *spatan*. See SPAWN and SPET.

2. A kind of mineral stone, spar; L. B. *spatum*; F. *spath*; German *spath*; Sp. *espato*, supposed to be petrified spawn of minerals.

SPATIATE, *v. n.* to rove, ramble at large, walk about; L. *spatiōr*; It. *spaziare*.

SPATTER, *v.* to sprinkle with dirt, to asperse, slander; frequent. of B. *spatten*, to spot.

SPATTLING POPPY, *s.* a plant frequented by an insect which resides in a frothy liquor resembling spittle; S. *spattung*; L. *papaver spumeum*.

SPAVIN, *s.* a disease in horses which makes them straddle in going; Sp. *esparavan*; F. *esparvain*, *esparvain*, from *epars*; L. *sparsus*.

SPA, *s.* a mineral fountain. Spa in the Netherlands is famous for mineral waters, and apparently had its name from G. *spa*; Scot. *spae*, to prophesy; as such springs were held sacred.

SPAHL, *v.* to spit much; S. *spatlian*, to spittle.

SPAWN, *s.* seed of fish or frogs; from S. *speowan*. See SPAT and SPEW.

SPAY, *v. a.* to castrate, to render a female animal barren; *swādā*, which produced *swādor*; L. *spado*.

SPEAK, *v.* to utter words, to celebrate; S. *spæcan*, *spræcan*; G. *spreka*; T. *sprechen*; B. *spreken*.

SPEAKER, *s.* 1. one who speaks, a prolocutor.

2. A moderator, corrector, admonisher; T. *specker*, from G. *speke*, wise, moderate, correct.

SPEAR, *s.* 1. a pointed weapon, a lance; G. *spiotr*, *spior*; Swed. *sper*; D. *spær*; S. *spere*; B. *spere*; T. *spær*; Arm. *spor*; W. *ysper*; L. B. *sparum*; O. F. *sparre*. See SPIT.

2. From the verb; a young shoot of grain, an ear of corn, a spike.

SPEAR, *v. a.* 1. to strike with a spear.

2. To spire, to shoot up in a pointed form as grain; F. *espier*, *epier*, from L. *spicare*.

SPERMINT, *s.* a species of mint that grows into spikes or spears like grain.

SPRECK, *s.* a small spot; S. *specca*; B. *spatje*, *spikkel*; Swed. and T. *spreck*.

SPEECH, *s.* articulate utterance, talk. See to SPEAK.

SPRED, *v.* to make haste, advance, expedite, render prosperous; S. *spidian*; B. *spoden*; T. *spuden*; L. *expedio*; It. *spedio*; *swāda*.

SPEIGHT, *s.* a bird, a hickway; B. *spegt*; T. *specht*, *speht*; D. *spæt*; F. *espeche*, *epeche*, supposed to be from L. *pica*; but perhaps from G. *spak*; T. *spach*, divination. See SPAW and HICKHOLT.

SPELL, *v.* 1. to divide, split, detail; Swed. *spicla*; S. *spellian*; M. G. *spillon*.

2. To form words of letters, to separate into syllables; S. *spellian*; Swed. *spicla*; T. *spellen*; F. *espeler*, *epeler*. See to SPLIT.

SPELL, *s.* 1. from the verb; a portion, division, turn at work, a detail.

2. A charm, a mystical word or speech; G. *spial*; Swed. *spiel*; T. *spel*. See GOSPEL.

S P I

SPELT, SPALT, *s.* 1. a luminous stone used to fuse metals; *T. spell*, from **SPELL**, to divide, split.
 2. A kind of corn; *Swed. D. S. and T. spelte*; *It. spelta*; *F. espautre, epautre*.
SPELTER, *s.* zinc, a demi metal; *T. spelter*; *B. spiauter*; *F. epautre*, from **SPELT**. See **PEWTER**.
SPEND, *v. a.* to expend, consume, waste, fatigue; *Swed. spenda*; *S. spenden*; *It. spendere*; *L. B. spendo*, from *L. expendo*.
SPET, *v. a.* to pour out abundantly; *Scot. spait*, a flood, supposed to be from *S. spittan, spatan*, to spew, to foam, which are confounded in all the *G. dialects*. See **SPOUT**.
SPEW, *v. n.* to vomit, cast up, eject; *S. spivan*; *B. spuwen*; *D. spye*, from *L. spuo*.
SPICE, *s.* 1. an aromatic vegetable; *F. espice, epice*; *It. specie*; *Sp. especia*, from *L. spica*. See **SPIKE** and **GROCER**.
 2. A small portion or quality; *F. espece*; *L. species*.
SPICERY, *s.* the commodity of spices; *F. epicerie*.
SPICK SPAN, every bit, entirely, chip and splinter; *Swed. sping span*. See **SPAN**.
SPIDER, *s.* an insect that forms cobwebs; *S. spin atter*; *D. spin adder*; *T. spinne*; *B. spin*; *Swed. spindele*; formerly called a *spinder*. See **SPIN** and **ATTER**.
SPIGOT, *s.* a peg put into a faucet; *B. spijcker*. See **PEG** and **SPIKE**.
SPIKE, *s.* 1. pointed iron or wood, a great nail; *Swed. spik*; *D. spiger*; *S. spice*. See **PIKE**.
 2. An ear of corn; *L. spica*.
 3. A small species of lavender; *F. aspic*; *L. spica*.
SPIKENARD, *s.* a medical drug; *L. spica nardi*; *Sp. especia nardi*.
SPILE, *s.* a lath of wood, a thin bar, a pole; *Scot. spyle, spail*. See to **SPELL** and **SPLIT**.
SPILL, *s.* a pivot, axis, a slender round stick, a spigot; *T. spille*; *B. spil*; *It. spillo*, contracted from **SPINDLE**.
SPILL, *v. to* shed, throw away, waste, lose, damage; *G. and Swed. spilla*; *B. spillen*; *S. spillan*.
SPILLER, *s. 1.* one who spills.
 2. From **SPILL**; a net fastened to iron rods or spindles.
SPIN, *v. a.* to draw out into threads, stream out, turn round; *G. and Swed. spinna*; *D. spinde*; *S. spinnan*; *T. spinnen*.
SPINAGE, *s.* a tender edible plant when young, but prickly when old; *F. epinards*; *It. spinache*; *L. B. spinacea*, from *L. spina*.
SPINDLE, *s.* a pin to form thread, a long slender stalk; *S. spindle*; *D. and T. spindel*; *B. spil*.
SPINDLE TREE, *s.* prickwood, a tree used for spindles and skewers; *T. spindelbaum*; *F. fusain*; *L. euoni-mus*.
SPINE, *s.* the back bone, a thorn, a point; *L. spina*; *F. epine*.
SPINEL RUBY, *s.* so named from the place in the East where it is found.
SPINET, *s.* a small harpsichord; *F. spinette*; *It. spinetta*; *Sp. espineta*; *T. spinet*, from the spines that strike the chords.
SPINK, *s.* a finch, a singing bird; *Scot. goldspink*, the goldfinch; *Swed. gulspink*, the yellow hammer.
SPINSTER, *s.* a female spinner, an unmarried woman; *T. spidle* or *spille* signified the female line, and *sword*

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was applied to the male. *F. quenouille*, a spindle, is used in the same sense. In law some designation was requisite, either from rank, trade or profession; and the female, not entitled to any other distinction, was called a spinster; but a married woman was described as the wife of her husband. With the Goths, *hat* denoted a man, and *hood* a married woman.
SPIRE, *s.* 1. any thing pointed, a shoot of grass, a spear, sceptre, pistol, a steeple; in the same way that obelisks and spires were called needles; *D. spire*; *Swed. spira*.
 2. A curved line, a wreath, a twist; *L. spira*.
SPIRT, *v. to* stream or throw out in a jet. See to **SPIRIT**.
SPIT, *s. 1.* an iron prong for roasting; *G. spit, spiot*; *Swed. spuit, spell*; *T. speit*; *B. spit*; *S. spitu*; *It. spedo*.
 2. The depth of a spade in digging; from the verb.
SPIT, *v. 1.* to throw out spittle; *Swed. sputa*; *S. spitan*; *L. sputo*.
 2. To put upon a spit or prong.
 3. To dig with a spade; *B. spitten*.
SPITAL, SPITTAL, *s.* an hospital; *Swed. spetal*; *T. spital*.
SPITCHCOCK, *s.* what is cooked on a spit, a large eel fit for roasting; *T. speits kochen*.
SPITE, *s.* malice, malignity, the contrary of cordiality; *It. spetto, dispetto*. See **DESPITE**.
SPITTER, *s. 1.* who throws out spittle.
 2. Who puts meat on a spit.
 3. A young deer whose horns appear like the point of a spit, a pricket, a brocket.
SPITTLE, *s.* saliva, moisture of the mouth; *S. spoelle, spath*. See to **SPIT**.
SPLASH, *v. a.* to dash with dirt, to wet. See **PLASH**.
SPLICE, *v. a.* to join two ends of a rope without a knot; *B. splitsen*; *L. plico, plexo*.
SPLINT, SPLINTER, *s.* a thin piece of wood, fragment of a bone; *D. splint*; *B. splinter*; *Swed. splitter*. See to **SPLIT**.
SPLIT, *v. a.* to cleave, rive, divide, separate, disunite; *G. and Swed. splita*; *B. splitten*; *D. spalte*; *T. spalten*. See **SPELL** and **SPELT**.
SPLUTTER, *s.* a confused angry speech. See **SPUTTER**.
SPOIL, *v. 1.* to plunder, pillage, ransack, rob; *It. spogliare*; *F. spolier*; *L. spolio*, from *spoliare*. See letter **P**.
 2. To waste, throw away, render useless, mar; *G. spilla*; *Swed. spilla*; *S. spillan*. See to **SPILL**.
SPOKE, *s.* a bar or ray in a wheel; *Swed. spaak*; *S. spaca*; *T. speiche, spache*; *B. spaak*. The *B.* word signifies also a bar; *een spaak en t'wiel stecken*, to stick a spoke in the wheel, to hinder.
SPONGE, *s. 1.* a soft porous substance used for wiping; *L. and It. spongia*; *F. esponge, sponge*; *Arm. sponeng*; *W. ysbwng*; *B. spons*; *S. spongia*; *ewlyres*.
 2. A hanger on for maintenance, an applicant solicitor; *L. sponsus*, a suitor.
SPONK, *s.* touchwood, a particle of fire, vivacity; *S. spoon, sponc*; *Scot. spunk*; *I. sponc*, a match, tinder; *D. and T. funk*; *B. vork*, a spark; *G. fon*, fire.
SPPOOL, *s.* a weaver's quill; *G. spola*; *Swed. and D. spole*; *T. spuhl*; *B. spoel*; *It. spola*.
SPOON, *s.* a small kind of ladle; *G. sponn*; *Swed. spän*; *S. spon*; *B. spaan*, in its first sense, a thin piece of wood. See **SPAN**.

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SPORT, *v.* to divert, play, frolic, make merry; *It. sporto*; *L. B. disporto*, to relax, recreate, the contrary of *L. porto*, to bear, to labour. See **DISPORT**.

SPOT, *s.* 1. a distinct colour, a particular place, a stain, a blot; *B. and Scot. spat*. See **SPACK**.
2. Disgrace, contempt; *G. Swed. and T. spott*; *B. spot*, corresponding with *L. sputum*.

SPOUSE, *s.* a husband or wife; *It. sposo*; *Sp. esposo*; *F. époux*; *L. sponsus*, a husband; *It. sposa*; *Sp. esposo*; *F. épouse*; *L. sponsa*, a wife, a betrothed woman.

SPOUT, *v.* to pour out with violence, to issue as from a pipe or sluice; *B. spruyten*. See to **SPEW** and **SPET**.

SPOUT, *s.* from the verb; a waterfall, mouth of a vessel, a gutter for carrying off water; *B. spuyt*.

SPRAG, **SPREY**, *a.* lively, gay, smart; *Swed. spræg*; *Scot. spree*. See **SPRUCE**.

SPRAIN, *v. a.* to stretch the ligaments violently, to press out, dislocate, distort; *F. espreindre, epreindre*; *L. exprimere*. See to **STRAIN**.

SPRAINTS, *s. pl.* sprainings, things pressed out, the excrements of an otter; *F. epreintes*.

SPRAT, *s.* 1. a small shining lively fish, an anchovy; *B. sprat*, from *G. and Swed. spritta*, to shine, to glitter.
2. A cunning, sly, wily fellow; *Swed. spratt*; *Scot. pratt*, from *G. prettur*.

SPRAWL, *v. n.* to struggle on the ground with the arms and legs spread; *D. sprelle*; *B. sprylen, spartelen*; *Swed. spratila*. See to **SPREAD**.

SPRAY, *s.* 1. the end of a twig, a small branch. See **SPRIG**.
2. The tops of the waves dashed into the air by a storm; *O. E. sprene*, from *B. spreijen*. See **SPRINKLE**.

SPREAD, *v. n.* to extend, stretch, disseminate, diffuse, cover over; *D. sprede*; *Swed. sprida*; *S. spredan*; *B. spredden*; *T. spreten*, from *G. breid*, *breit*, broad.

SPRENT, *part. of the verb to sprinkle*; *S. sprent*; *D. sprent*, sprinkled.

SPRIG, *s.* a small branch, a spray; *S. sprec*; *Swed. spricka*; *D. spire*. See to **SPROUT**.

SPRIGHT, *s.* 1. a ghost, an apparition. See **SPIRIT**.
2. What is ejected, an arrow; *S. spret*. See to **SPRIT**.

SPRING, *v. n.* to shoot, grow, rise up, start, leap, fly with elastic power, make a mine blow up; *G. and Swed. springa*; *D. springe*; *T. springen*; *S. sprigan*; *B. springen*. Plants are said to spring; spring is the season of growing; spring, a fountain, a source, what rises up; spring, an elastic power, impulse; any thing done suddenly is said to spring, and the active significations all import suddenness and force. *Spricka* was used by the Swedes in many of the senses to which spring is applied, and appears to have been cognate with the word to break. Thus day-spring and day-break are synonymous.

SPRINKLE, *v.* to scatter in small drops, to bedew; *B. sprenkelen*, frequent. of *spreijen*; *Swed. sprenga*; *D. spreng*; *S. sprenjan*, *sprenan*; *O. E. sprene*. See **SPRENT**.

SPRIT, *v. n.* to shoot, spurt, sprout; *G. sprida, sprita*; *Swed. spruta*, to eject; *spruta*, a squirt, a syringe.

SPRIT, *s.* from the verb; a shoot, sprout, bar, bolt, spar; *T. spret*; *B. spryt*, a shoot, a spar; *Isl. spret*; *Swed. spröte*; *B. spriet*, the spar in a ship called the bowsprit.

SPRITE, *s.* an apparition; *F. esprit*. See **SPIRIT**.

SPROUT, *v. n.* to germinate, to grow, to shoot out; *G.*

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sprotta; *Swed. sprötta*; *D. sproyte*; *B. spruyten*; *S. spreotan*; *T. prossen*.

SPROUT, *s.* from the verb; a young shoot, a germ; *S. spranta*.

SPRUCE, *a.* lively, gay, smart; *T. spreisse*, from *spreissen*; *Swed. spricka, spritta*, to glitter, be lively. See **SPRAG**.

SPRUCE, *s.* 1. a kind of fir tree; German, *aus preussen*; *S. pruce*, Prussian. It was long used for making beer, but the name is now transferred to a North American fir.
2. Prussian leather.

SPUD, *s.* a short knife for weeding; *I. spud*; *W. yspod*. See **SPADE**.

SPUNGE, *s.* a soft porous substance for wiping. See **SPONGE**.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, *s.* a house for confining debtors before they are committed to prison; from *L. B. sponso*; *L. spondeo*, to give security; because the house owner became liable for the debt if the person arrested made his escape.

SPUNK, *s.* touchwood. See **SPONK**.

SPUR, *s.* the heel, a sharp point worn on the heel, a prick, a stimulus; *G. spor*; *Swed. sporre*; *D. spore*; *S. spura*; *T. sporn*; *B. spoor*; *G. spur*; *Swed. spär*, signified a foot, track, trace, vestige.

SPURN, *v. n.* to kick, reject, scorn; *Swed. spurna*; *S. spurnan*, from *spur*, the foot.

SPURT, *v. n.* to eject suddenly, to fly out in a quick stream; *Swed. spruta*; *T. spritzen*. See to **SPRIT**.

SPURT, *s.* a start, hurry, sudden motion, a squirt, quick stream; *Isl. sprott, spratt*; *M. G. sprauto*.

SPUTTER, *v.* to speak hastily, to throw out spittle in speaking; frequent. of *Swed. sputa*; *L. sputo*.

SPY, *v. a.* to see, discover, examine; *Swed. speja, spea*; *B. spieden, spien*; *T. spåhen*; *L. speciare*; *It. spiare*; *F. espier, epier*; *Sp. espiare*; *Arm. spio*; *W. yspio*, from Scythian *spu*, *owu*, the eye.

SQUAB, *s.* 1. an unfledged bird; a nestling; *L. ex cubito*.
2. A stuffed couch, a cushion; from *L. ex cubere*.
3. What is fat, thick, plump. See **CUB**.

SQUAB, *v. n.* to fall down plump, as into a squab, to soss, squash.

SQUABBLE, *v. n.* to contend, dispute, quarrel, wrangle, brawl; *Swed. kuabla, knbla*; *T. kabbelen*, from *G. keappa*.

SQUAD, *s.* a small division of soldiers; *F. escouade*, dim. of *squadron*. A company of infantry was divided into squads to relieve each other on duty.

SQUADRON, *s.* a regular portion of a fleet or army, a division. See **SQUARE**.

SQUALL, *v. n.* to sound loudly, to scream, to storm; *G. skella*; *Swed. squalla*; *T. schallen*; *It. squillare*.

SQUALL, *s.* a gust of wind with rain; *Swed. sqwat*.

SQUANDER, *v. a.* to spend profusely, to scatter, to throw away, reject, contemn; *T. schwenden*; *S. scändan*. See to **SHEND**.

SQUARE, *s.* a regular figure, body or number, a kind of instrument for measuring lines and angles, exact proportion, a number multiplied into itself; *F. carré, escarré*; *It. squadra*; *Sp. esquadra*, from *L. quadratus*.

SQUASH, *s.* 1. any thing soft or over ripe, a kind of pommion. See **QUASH**.

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2. From the verb ; a mash, a crush ; It. *squasso*.
SQUASH, v. a. to crush into pulp, make void, annul ; It. *squassare*, from L. *quassare*. See to **QUASH**.
SQUAT, v. n. to sit close to the ground, to cower ; It. *quattar* ; L. B. *cubitare* ; L. *cubo*.
SQUAT, a. low, broad, well set ; It. *quatto*.
SQUAT, s. a name given by miners to a thin flat bed of ore.
SQUEAK, v. n. to cry out shrilly ; Swed. *squæka*. See to **QUEEK**.
SQUEAL, v. n. to cry out with pain ; Swed. *squakla*, frequent. of *squeak*.
SQUAMISH, a. inclined to nauseate, fastidious, nice. See **QUALM**.
SQUEEZE, v. a. to press close, to crush ; S. *cwisan* ; T. *quetschen* ; It. *squacciare* ; Arm. *gwasku*, from L. *quasso*.
SQUIB, s. something thrown out for amusement, a cracker, a small fire rocket, a satirical jest ; It. *schioppo* ; L. *scloppus*. See **SQUIT**.
SQUILL, s. a sea onion, a kind of lobster, an insect ; L. *squilla*.
SQUINANCY, s. a disease in the throat ; F. *squinance* ; It. *quinantia* ; Sp. *esquinancia* ; *euāyxa*. See **QUINSY**.
SQUINT, s. an oblique look, a suspicious glance ; from *skue*, oblique, and *eyen*, to eye, to look.
SQUIRE, s. a title of gentility ; L. *scutigerus*. See **EQUIRE**.
SQUIRN, v. a. to turn, twist about like an eel ; D. *kiegne* ; S. *cyrran* ; T. *kehren*.
SQUIRREL, s. a small animal with a bushy tail ; It. *schiriuolo* ; F. *écureuil*, *escureuil* ; L. *sciurus* ; *onufo*, shady tail.
SQUIRT, s. from the verb ; a syringe, a small quick stream.
SQUIRT, v. to throw suddenly, to jet in a quick stream. See **SQUIT**, confounded apparently with **SPIRIT**.
SQUIT, s. a squirt, something ejected suddenly, a shot, jeer, sarcasm, derision ; Scot. *skit*, from G. *skiota* ; Swed. *squætta*, to eject.
STAB, v. a. to wound, to pierce ; T. *stab*, a stick. See **STAFF** and **STICK**.
STABLE, s. a place for horses, a stall ; A. *istubul* ; P. *istabul* ; Hind. *ustabul* ; L. *stabulum* ; Sp. *establo* ; F. *estable*, *etable* ; It. *stalla*. See **STALL**.
STACK, s. a large pile, a heap, a rick ; G. and Swed. *stack* ; D. *stak* ; B. *stock*. See **STOCK**.
STADHOLDER, s. the chief magistrate in Holland ; Swed. *stadhællarc*, *steadholder*, viceroy, lieutenant, deputy ; B. *stadhouder*.
STADLE, s. a foundation, support for a rick, a young tree, a standel ; S. *stadel*, from G. *stad*, a position, a stand.
STAFF, s. a stick, prop, support, a bar of five lines in music, a verse, a baton, ensign of office ; G. and Swed. *staf* ; D. *stav* ; S. *staf* ; T. *stab* ; B. *staf* ; whence G. *stafa* ; S. *stafian*, to command. Baton, sceptre, mace, rod, wand, denoted rule, sway, authority.
STAG, s. the male of the hind ; supposed to be from G. *stæk*, *stik* ; D. *stæg*, the point of a horn ; M. G. *stig-quan*, to pierce with the horns. It was named *Pawn* in the first year, *Pricker* in the second, *Sorel* in the

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third, *Sore* or *Staggard* the fourth, and *Stag* the fifth, when the horns were full grown.
STAG-FLY, s. an insect with horns like a stag ; F. *cerf-volant*.
STAGE, s. a station, position, degree, rest on a journey, place of exhibition, a theatre ; F. *estage*, *etage* ; L. *statio*.
STAGE-COACH, s. a vehicle for travellers between certain stages.
STAGGARD, s. a buck four years old, before he becomes a stag.
STAGGER, v. to reel, hesitate, shock, alarm, to make reel ; B. *staggeren*, frequent. of G. *staka*, to totter, to trip.
STAGGERS, s. pl. a disease in horses which makes them stagger.
STAID, a. grave, composed, sober. See **STEADY** and **STAY**.
STAIN, v. a. to tinge, discolour, spot, blot ; G. *steina* ; Isl. *stena* ; Swed. *stæna* ; W. *ystaenw* ; L. *tingo*.
STAIR, s. a step to ascend a house by ; G. *stigr* ; Swed. *stege* ; T. *steige* ; B. *steiger* ; S. *stæger*, from G. *steiga*, to ascend. See to **STY**.
STAKE, s. a post, a strong stick fixed in the ground, a stock, something placed or deposited, a pledge, a wager ; Isl. *stiaka* ; Swed. *stake* ; D. *stage* ; B. *staak* ; S. *staca* ; Sp. *estaca* ; I. *stac*.
STAKE, v. to pierce with a stake, to inclose with stakes, to fix, deposit, pledge.
STALE, v. l. to place, deposit, let remain, grow old ; Swed. *stælla* ; S. *steallian* ; T. *stellen*, from G. *sta*, which produced most of our words beginning with those letters. See to **STAY**.
2. to urine as a horse ; D. *stalle* ; Swed. *stalla* ; T. and B. *stallen* ; It. *stallare* ; I. *stallam*, apparently, in the sense of the foregoing word, to deposit.
STALE, a. from the verb ; long kept, old, over used ; S. *stel* ; T. *stelle*.
STALE, s. 1. from the verb ; something placed through design, a bird set to decoy others, an allure, a prostitute ; T. *stelle*.
2. From the verb ; a fixture, a handle ; S. *stele*. See **STALK**.
3. From the verb ; urine of a horse.
STALK, s. the stem of a plant, a stay, handle, prop, stilt, a lofty step as if on stilts ; Swed. *stalk*, *stielke* ; S. *stel*, *stælg*.
STALK, v. n. from the noun ; to walk formally and slowly ; S. *stælcian*.
STALL, s. a fixture, station, place, residence, booth, crib, bench, stool, seat ; Sans. *stuhl* ; G. and Swed. *stall*, *stælle* ; T. *stall* ; D. *stald* ; S. and B. *stal* ; It. *stalla* ; Arm. *stal* ; F. *estal*, *etial*, corresponding with L. *stabulum*. See to **STALE** and **STAND**.
STALL, v. to keep in a stall, place, deposit, invest, remain ; Swed. *stælla*.
STALLION, s. a horse kept for mares ; It. *stalone* ; F. *estallion*, *etallion* ; B. *stall hengst* ; W. *ystalwin*, apparently from being kept in a stall or stable, corresponding with *steed* and *stall* ; but some suppose it may be derived from Isl. and Swed. *stegla on*, to mount upon ; S. *styllan*. See to **STY**.
STAMMEL, s. a kind of bay colour ; from *damel*, doe-coloured.
STAMMER, v. n. to hesitate in speaking ; B. *stammeren* ;

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T. *stammlen*, frequent. of Swed. *stamma*; **D.** *stamme*, which produced **S.** *stamer*, a stammerer; to hammer was also used in the same sense. See to **STEM**.
STAMP, *v. a.* to strike upon with the foot, to place a mark by a blow, to make an impression, to pound; **G.** and **Swed.** *stappa, stampa*, signified to step upon, tread or beat down, and also to crush wild beasts by a heavy beam suspended for that purpose; whence **D.** *stampe*; **B.** *stampen*; **T.** *stampfen*; **It.** *stampare*; **Sp.** *estampar*; **F.** *estamper, etamper*.

STAMP, *s.* from the verb; an instrument to make an impression, the thing stamped, an engraving struck off, a legal mark, form or value; **Swed.** *stämp*; **T.** *stampf*; **It.** *stampa*; **F.** *etampe*.

STANCH, *v. to stop* blood, stagnate, satiate, cloy; **Arm.** *stanca*; **F.** *estancher, etancher*, from **L.** *stagnō*.

STANCH, *a. l.* from the verb; without leak or absorption, closely stopped.

2. Steady, firm, strong, determined; **B.** *staans*, corresponding with **L.** *stans*. See to **STAY**.

STANCHION, *s.* support, prop, stay; **Arm.** *stanchon*; **F.** *estançon, etançon*. See **STAY** and **STANCH**.

STAND, *v. to be on the foot, to be erect, to stop, remain, stagnate, support, resist, persist, hold good, set up as a candidate*; **G.** *standa*; **Swed.** *stända*; **T.** *standen*; **S.** *standan*; **B.** *staan*; *íránu*, from **Sans.** *sthā*; **Isl.** *staa*; **Swed.** *sta*; *sáw*; **L.** *sto, stare*; **Sp.** *estar*; **It.** *stare*; **I.** *sta*. All Latin words, and most of the Gothic which begin with *sta* or *sto*, are derived from this root.

STANDARD, *s. l.* what is of a fixed nature, a general regulation, a test, a thing left standing; from *stand* and *ard*.

2. An ensign of war; **Swed.** *standa, standar*; **B.** *standaert*; **It.** *standardo*; **F.** *estandard, etandard*. Some such banner, fixed on a four-wheeled carriage, is said to have been used by the Scythian cavalry, on which was a dragon, the emblem of fire; and now, a standard belongs properly to mounted troops, who from the dragon are called dragoons. The common banner of the Goths was a small flag fixed to a pike called a stang.

STANDER-GRASS, *s.* an herb; **T.** *standel wurtz*, from *stand*, erection; **L.** *satyrion*.

STANG, *s.* a pike, a pole or perch, a measure of five and a half feet; **G.** *stang*; **Swed.** *stäng*; **D.** and **B.** *stang, steng*; **T.** *stange*; **S.** *stæng*; **It.** *stanga*.

STANK, *s.* a dam, a bank to stop water; **F.** *etang*; **L.** *stagnum*. See **TANK**.

STANZA, *s.* a set of verses, a pause after an entire strain; **It.** *stanza*; **Sp.** *estancia*; **F.** *stance*, from **L.** *stans*.

STAPLE, *s.* a settled mart, a fixed place of sale; **Swed.** *stapel*; **D.** *stabel*; **T.** and **B.** *stapel*; **F.** *estaple, etap*. In all the G. dialects, like **L.** *B.* *staplus*, it signified a fixture, a heap, store or magazine, apparently from **L.** *stabilius*.

2. A loop of iron, to receive a hasp or bolt; **S.** *stapei*.

STAR, *s.* a lucid body; **Sans.** *tara*; **P.** *sitara, astar*; **L.** *aster, astrum*; *άστρον*; **G.** *stairn*; **Swed.** *stierna*; **D.** *sterne*; **S.** *steorra*; **T.** *sterr*; **B.** *star*; **Arm.** *ster*; **W.** *ser, ster*; **L.** *astrella, astella, stella*; **Sp.** *estrella*; **It.** *stella*; **F.** *estoire, étoile*.

STARBOARD, *s.* the right side of a ship; **G.** *stiorbord*; **S.** *steorbord*; **D.** *styrbord*; **B.** *stuurbord*; **Arm.** *sturbord*; **F.** *stribord*; **Sp.** *estribord*, the opposite side to the larboard or low board. **G.** *stior*; **S.** *steor*,

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signified a governor, director, officer or pilot, and also high, as superior in authority, and entitled to the right board or side of the ship. See to **STEER**.

STARCH, *s.* a substance made of flour for stiffening linen; **T.** *stark*. See **STARK**.

STARCHAMBER, STEARCHAMBER, *s.* a criminal court of equity, which formerly in England interfered so tyrannically with the liberty of the subject, that it was abolished. The name appears to have been derived from *stear*, to govern, control. See to **STEER**.

STARE, *v. n.* to look with wonder or impudence; **G.** and **Swed.** *stara*; **D.** *stare*; **S.** *starian*; **T.** *starren*; **B.** *sterren*.

STARE, *s. l.* from the verb; a fixed or wild look.

2. A bird with many starlike specks; **Swed.** *stare*; **S.** *stær, stærn*; **L.** *sturnus*. See **STARLING**.

STARK, *a. strong, stiff, rugged, obstinate*; **G.** and **Swed.** *styrk*; **T.** *stark*; **S.** *sterc*; **B.** *sterck*.

STARLING, *s. l.* a bird called a *stare*; **S.** *stærling*.

2. A defence to the piers of a bridge; from *star* in fortification, a work with salient and reentrant angles.

START, *v. to move suddenly, to put in motion, precipitate, alarm*; **D.** *styrite*; **Swed.** *störla*; **B.** *sterlen*; **T.** *startzen*.

STARVE, *v. to perish by cold or hunger*; **G.** *starva*; **S.** *stearfan*; **B.** *sterven*; **T.** *sterben*, to die.

STATE, *s. l.* condition, position, situation, circumstances of nature or fortune; **L.** *status*; **F.** *etat*.

2. National dignity, government, grandeur, rank; **L.** *status*; **F.** *etat*; **It.** *stato*, corresponding with **G.** and **Swed.** *stat*; **D.** and **B.** *stad, stand*; **T.** *statt, stand*; from **G.** *sta*; **L.** *sto*. See to **STAND**.

STATE, *v. a.* to point out the condition or circumstances of a case, represent, settle, propose; from the noun.

STATIONER, *s.* one who has a fixed station for selling paper and books; **L.** *B.* *stationarius*.

STAVE, *s. l.* a verse, a stanza. See **STAFF**.

2. A narrow piece of wood used in making barrels or butts; **G.** *staf*; **Swed.** *staf*; **B.** *staf*; whence **Swed.** *stafwa, staepa, staupe*, a vessel called a stoop.

STAVE, *v. to break into staves, to dash to pieces*.

STAVESACRE, *s.* an herb used for destroying insects; **L.** *stavis acris, herba pedicularis*.

STAY, *v. to continue in a place, to stop, to hold, support, make stable, remain firm*; **D.** *stae*; **B.** *sta*. See to **STAND**.

STAY, *s. l.* from the verb; a tarrying, continuance, stability.

2. A rope that keeps the mast of a ship firm, cordage supporting the sails, a prop, a hold; **G.** **D.** and **Swed.** *stag*; **B.** *stag, staege*; **F.** *estaye, etaye*.

STAYS, *s. pl. l.* whalebone braces worn by women to stay the body, stiff bodices.

2. The time when the sails of a ship begin to hold the wind, after changing a tack.

STEAD, *s. l.* a place, room, position; **P.** *estad*; **G.** and **Swed.** *stad*; **S.** *stead*; **D.** *sted*; **T.** *stad*. See **STROW**.

2. Help, aid, support; **G.** *stod, stæd*; **Swed.** *stöd*, stand by.

STRADEFAST, *a. fixed in a place, firm*; **G.** *stadfast*.

STADY, *a. fixed, firm, staid, not wavering*; **Swed.** *städig*; **S.** *städig*.

STEAK, *s.* a slice of flesh; **G.** *stijk*; **Isl.** and **Swed.**

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stycka; S. *styce*; T. *stuck*, a piece, a portion. G. and Swed. *stecka*, signify to roast on a point or stick.

STEAL, *v.* to take by theft, pass silently; G. *stela*; M. G. *stilan*; Swed. *stæla*; D. *stiegle*; S. and B. *stelan*; T. *stichlen*. G. *hela*, signifies to cover, to conceal.

STEAM, *s.* the vapour of hot liquor; S. *steam*, *stem*, from G. *eim*.

STEAN, STEBN, *s.* a stone vessel for stewing. See **STONE**.

STEED, *s.* a horse, a stallion; G. *styd*; Isl. *stædd*; S. *steda*: Swed. *stod*; T. *stivid*, *stutte*, a mare. See **STUD**.

STEEL, *s.* iron purified and hardened, a weapon of steel, armour, hardness; G. *stal*; Swed. *stål*; D. *staal*; S. *steal*; T. *stahl*; B. *staal*; I. *stalin*.

STEEP, *a.* rising with quick ascent, slanting; G. *stapi*, a precipice; S. *steap*; G. *diup*, like L. *altus*, signified both deep and high. See **STEEPLE**.

STEEP, *v. a.* to dip, soke, imbue; Isl. *steypa*; Swed. *stöpa*; B. *steppen*, *stippen*. See to **DIR**.

STEEPLE, *s.* the turret of a church, a steep or high cliff; G. *stapul*; Swed. *stapel*; S. *stapel*, *steopl*. The Goths gave this name to the famous rock from which young men threw themselves, to attain while in the vigour of youth the Valhalla of Odin.

STEER, *s.* a young ox or bull; G. *stier*; S. *stior*; B. *stir*, apparently from Chald. *tor*; A. *taur*, *thour*; Heb. *sor*; G. and Swed. *tiur*; D. *tyr*; L. *taurus*. See **STURK**.

STEER, STEAR, *v.* to direct a course; G. *stiora*, to direct, govern; Swed. *styra*; D. *styre*; B. *steeren*; T. *steuren*; S. *steoran*.

STEM, *v. 1.* from the noun; to navigate, follow a course; Swed. *stæmma*.

2. To oppose a current, stop, obstruct; G. and Swed. *stæmma*. See to **STAY**.

STEM, *s. 1.* the prow of a ship; G. *stafn*; Swed. *stamn*; D. *stævn*; S. *stofn*; B. *steven*; Sp. *esteva*: *stafend*, the staff end, supposed to be from *staff*, the bowsprit.

2. The stalk of a plant, stock of a tree, generation, family; Sana. *stumbh*; G. *stumm*; Swed. *stum*, *stam*; D. *stamme*; T. *stam*; B. *stam*; S. *stenn*.

STENCH, *s.* a bad smell, a stink; S. *stenc*.

STEP, in composition, signifies relationship by marriage; Swed. *stif*; B. and T. *stief*; S. *steop*, supposed to be from Swed. *stufwa*; S. *stepan*, to cut off, deprive; *steop bearn*, an orphan.

STEP, *s.* pace, footstep, degree, gait, action, cross bar of a ladder, stair or scale; G. *stieg*, *stef*; Swed. *stega*, *stefa*; S. *stap*; B. *stap*; T. *stufe*. See to **STY**.

STEP, *v. n.* from the noun; to move with the feet, to walk; S. *stæppan*.

STERLING, *a.* legal money of Great Britain; supposed to be so called from the Esterlings or Hanse towns; but G. *stiora*; S. *steoran*, signified to govern, to regulate, as employed in forming Star chamber. Whence D. *styre*; Swed. *styra*, to pay according to law; S. *steore*; D. *steur*; T. *steuer*; L. B. *steura*, legal contribution, government money. T. *sternling*, from *steuren*, to pay tribute.

STERN, *a.* harsh, rigid, severe in look; G. *stern*; Swed. *styrn*; S. *sterne*.

STERN, *s.* the hinder part of a ship; T. *stier end*, the steering end; S. *steor ern*, the steering place. See to **STEER**.

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STEVEN, *v. a.* to call together, convoke; G. *stefna*, *stæmna*; S. *stefn*: S. *stefn*; T. *stimme*, the voice.

STEW, *v.* to seethe, boil slowly without air; G. *stufa*; Swed. *stufwa*; D. *stuve*; B. *stoven*; F. *estuver*, *estuver*.

STEW, *s.* 1. from the verb; meat stewed.

2. A stove bath, a bagnio, a brothel; D. *stue*; It. *stufa*; Sp. *estufa*; F. *estuve*. See **STOVE**.

3. A store pond where fish are kept; T. *stewe*.

STEWARD, *s.* who manages another's lands, overseer of a place, an officer of state; from G. *sto*, *stuga*; S. *stow*, a place, residence, mansion, and *ward*, a warden.

STICK, *s.* 1. a small long piece of wood, a rod, a tree; G. *stika*; Swed. *sticka*; S. *sticca*; D. *stak*; T. *stock*; B. *steck*; It. *stecca*.

2. A prickle, the point of a horn, a poignard; G. *stik*; Swed. *stick*; S. *stice*. See **STITCH**.

STICK, *v.* 1. from the noun; to pierce with a pointed instrument, to prick, to stab; Swed. *sticka*; S. *stican*; D. *stikke*; T. *stecken*; B. *steken*; rīg, rīxa.

2. To adhere, fasten upon, stop, scruple, be embarrassed; D. *stikke*; T. *stecken*; S. *stician*; Arm. *staga*. See to **STAY**.

STICKADORE, *s.* a plant called cassidory; L. *stachas odorata*.

STICKLE, *s.* a small point; dim. of *stick*.

STICKLE, *v. n.* to adhere to, contest, strive; frequent. of to **Stick**.

STIFF, *a.* rigid, inflexible, formal; G. *stifur*; Swed. and B. *styf*; S. *stif*; D. *stiv*; T. *steif*,

STIFLE, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress, extinguish; frequent. of F. *estouffer*, *etouffer*; It. *stuffare*, to stew and stive.

STILE, *s.* 1. a step to go into a field; S. *stigele*, from G. *stiga*; S. *stigan*, to ascend. See **STAIR** and to **STY**.

2. The pin of a dial, an upright sharp point, an ancient kind of pen, manner of writing or speaking; F. *style*; It. *stile*; L. *stylus*; rīles.

STILETTO, *s.* a small poignard; It. *stiletto*; F. *stilet*, from **STILE**.

STILL, *a.* silent, calm, orderly, motionless; G. *still*; Swed. *stilla*; S. D. and T. *stille*; B. *stil*, from G. *stella*, to fix, remain.

STILL, *ad.* till now, to this time, remaining fixed, ever, continually; Swed. *still*.

STILTS, *s. pl.* walking supports used for crossing shallow water; G. *stylt*; Swed. *stylta*; D. *stylt*; T. *steltze*. See to **STY**.

STING, *s.* the sharp weapon of a snake or insect, the point of an epigram; G. Swed. S. and D. *sting*, cognate with *stick*.

STINGY, *a.* avaricious, niggardly, close, tenacious; It. *tenace*, *sternace*, from L. *tenax*.

STINK, *v. n.* to emit an offensive smell; Swed. *stinka*; D. *stink*; S. *stincan*; T. and B. *stinken*, signified, like smell, an odour good or bad.

STINT, *v. a.* to limit, restrain, stop; G. *stynta*; S. *stintan*. See to **STUNT**.

STIR, *v.* to move, rise, agitate, instigate; G. and Swed. *störa*; B. *stooren*; T. *stören*; S. *styren*.

STIRRUP, *s.* an iron fixed to a strap for a horseman's foot; S. *stirap*. See **STY**, to mount, and **ROPE**.

STITCH, *v. a.* to prick, sew, point with a needle, em-

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broider; Swed. *sticka*; B. *stikken*; T. *stechen*; S. *stician*. See to **STICK**.

STITHY, *s.* a smith's anvil; G. *städte*; Swed. *steld*, supposed to be from *stand*; but M. G. *stakan*; Isl. *steyta*; Swed. *stöta*, signify to strike, to beat; and L. *incus* was from *incudo*.

STIVE, *v. a.* to shut up close, make hot without air. See to **STEW** and **STOVE**.

STIVER, *s.* a Dutch penny; B. *stuiver*; D. *styver*; T. *stuber*.

STOAKER, *s.* one who looks after a fire; B. *stoaker*. See **STOVE**.

STOCCADO, *s.* a thrust with a rapier; It. *stoccado*. See **STOCK**.

STOCK, *s.* 1. the trunk of a tree, stem, pedigree, race, family, fund of money, store; G. Swed. and T. *stock*; S. *stoc*; D. and B. *stok*. Swed. *stock* signified also the capital deposited by a married couple for their mutual support, corresponding with our *stake*, a deposit; from G. *sta*, in the same way that *substance* is from L. *sto*.

2. A pointed instrument, a thrust; F. *estoc*; It. *stocco*; T. *stock*. See to **STICK**.

3. A neck stock, a quilted cravat; from Swed. *sticka*; B. *stikken*. See to **STITCH**.

STOCK DOVE, *s.* the ring dove; from the white feathers round its neck, resembling a cravat or stock.

STOCKFISH, *s.* dried codfish, which requires to be beaten with a stock or beetle to make it tender; B. *stokvisch*; D. *stokfisk*; T. *stockfisch*.

STOCK GILLY FLOWER, *s.* a gilly flower with a large stem or stock.

STOCKING, **STOCKING-HOSE**, *s.* knit covering for the legs; B. *stickor*, from *sticken*; Swed. *sticka*, to knit.

STOCKS, *s. pl.* blocks of wood to confine the legs and arms, a prison; G. *stuk*; Swed. S. and T. *stock*; D. and B. *stok*, like stock, a trunk of a tree, corresponding with L. *cippus*; G. *stuk kasta*, to cast into prison.

STOKE, **STOAK**, in the names of places, is either from S. *stow*, a place or *stoc*, a grain yard. See **STOW** and **STOCK**.

STOMACH, *s.* the ventricle of digestion, desire of food, appetite, pride, haughtiness, anger; F. *estomac*; L. *stomachus*; *stomachos*.

STONE, *s.* 1. a hard substance of earth or fruit, a concretion of the bladder, a weight for which a stone was formerly used; *ost*, *ost*; G. *stain*; Swed. *sten*; D. and B. *steen*; T. *stein*; S. *stan*.

2. A capsule, a shell, a testicle; *ost*; G. *ostin*; D. *sten*; G. *ost*; Isl. *yst*, a small vessel. See **TESTICLE**.

STONECHATTER, *s.* the name of a bird which lights on stones and seldom perches; G. *stenskittar*, what leaves excrement on stones.

STONECROP, *s.* a kind of sedum, formerly called gromil; S. *stancrop*; L. *lithospermum*.

STOOD, *pret.* of the verb to stand; G. *stod*.

STOOL, *s.* a low seat; Sans. *stuhl*; G. Swed. and S. *stol*; T. *stuhl*; D. *stoel*, and in all Slav. dialects *stole*.

STOOM, *v. a.* to impregnate wines by putting bags of herbs into them; B. *stommen*, to sophisticate, to drug wine.

STOOP, *v. n.* to bend down, to lout, lean, submit; G. *steypa*; Swed. *stupa*; S. *stupian*; B. *stupen*.

STOOP, *s.* 1. from the verb; bending of the body.

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2. A vessel for holding liquor, a measure of two quarts; G. *staup*; Swed. *stop*; S. *stoppa*; B. *stoep*; T. *stauff*. See **STAVE**.

STOP, *v. l.* to hinder, stay, arrest; B. *sta op*; D. *stop*, cessation. See to **STAY**.

2. To close up, stuff, constipate; G. *stuffa*; Swed. *stoppa*, *täpa*; D. *stoppe*; B. *stoppen*; T. *stopfen*; L. *stipo*.

STORE, *s.* abundance, a magazine; G. Swed. D. and S. *stor*, great, large; but perhaps, like *stock*, from *sta* or *sto*. See to **STOW**.

STORK, *s.* a large bird of passage; G. Swed. and D. *stork*; S. *storc*; T. *storch*; B. *stork*, supposed to be from *regn*. See **HERON**.

STORM, *s.* a tempest, assault, violent calamity; G. Swed. D. S. and B. *storm*; T. *sturm*; Arm. *storm*; W. *ystorm*; I. *sturm*. See **STOUR**.

STORY, *s.* a short history, a tale; It. *storia*; iroqia; L. *historia*.

STOTE, *s.* 1. a young horse or bullock. See **STEED**.

2. A pole cat. See **STOAT**.

STOVE, *s.* a place to make a fire in, a hot-house, a warm bath, a stew; G. *stufa*; Swed. *stufa*, *stuga*, *stuv*; Isl. *stov*; S. *stofa*; B. *stoof*; T. *stube*; F. *estuve*; It. *stufa*, *stova*.

STOUND, *s.* 1. pain, sorrow; Scot. *stound*, a pang, from Isl. *styna*; D. *stoenne*; German *stönen*, to grieve.

2. Astonishment. See **ASTONISH**.

STOUR, *s.* tumult, outrage, assault, battle. See to **STIR** and **STORM**.

STOUT, *a.* strong, brave, firm, bold; B. *stout*; S. *dukt*; G. *dugt*. See **DOUGHTY**.

STOW, in forming the names of places, signifies a place, mansion, residence; G. and Swed. *sto*; S. *stow*; B. *stuu*, corresponding with L. *statio*.

STOW, *v. a.* to place, lay up, deposit, arrange; D. *stuve*; B. *stiuwen*.

STRADDLE, *v. n.* to stand or walk with the legs apart; frequent. of to *stride*.

STRAGGLE, *v. n.* to wander, to rove; frequent. of to *stray*.

STRAIGHT, *a.* right, direct, having no curve; G. *raths*; Swed. *rad*, *rast*, *strast*, *strack*; S. *strac*; D. and Scot. *strak*, corresponding with L. *rectus*.

STRAIN, *v. a.* to compress, constrain, overstretch, squeeze through, purify; It. *stringere*; F. *estreindre*, *etraindre*; L. *stringo*.

STRAIN, *s.* 1. from the verb; a contortion, a sprain, hurt.

2. An exertion of the voice, expression of sound, song, style, tendency.

3. Descent, race, pedigree; S. *strind*; Swed. *strunt*, from S. *strynan*, to beget.

STRAIT, *a.* narrow, close, not wide; It. *stretto*; F. *etroit*; L. *strictus*.

STRAKE, *s.* a plate of iron upon a wheel, a seam between two planks, the breadth of a plank. See **STREAK**.

STRAND, *s.* the verge or shore of any water, the sea side; G. Swed. and S. *strand*; T. *strande*. See **RAND**.

STRANGE, *a.* foreign, unusual, odd, wonderful; F. *estrangle*, *etrange*; L. *extraneus*.

STRANGLE, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress; L. *strangulo*; F. *etangler*.

STRAP, *s.* a long narrow strip of leather or cloth; Arm. *strop*; I. *stropp*; It. *stroppa*; Sp. *estrovo*; L. *strupus*; *rephos*. See **STROP** and **STRIP**.

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STRAT, in the names of places signifies a way, a street; *S. strate*; *L. stratum*.

STRATH, in Scotland, is used like *strat*; but denotes more particularly the course of a river, and the vale on its banks; *Isl. rata* signifies to go.

STRAW, *s.* a withered stalk of grain, a trifle; *G. strao*; *Swed. strå*; *T. stroh*, *streu*; *D. straue*; *B. stroo*; *S. stroow*, supposed to be from the verb to *strew*, and signifying litter. *L. sonchus*, however, produced *F. junc*, a rush, and *joncher* signifies to strew.

STRAWBERRY, *s.* a small fruit with a straw-like stem; as distinguished from the shrub and bramble berries; *S. strawberie*.

STRAY, *v. n.* to rove, wander, deviate; *It. straviare*, from *L. extra via*; but *It. stravagare* is from *L. extravago*. See to **STRAGGLE**.

STREAK, *s.* a mark, line, stripe, furrow, ray of light; *G. strik*; *D. stræg*; *Swed. strek*; *S. strice*; *B. streek*; *T. streich*; *L. striga*.

STREAM, *s.* a current, running water; *G. straum*; *Swed. ström*; *D. strom*; *T. strohm*; *B. stroom*; *S. stream*.

STREAMER, *s.* a line or ray, a flag, an ensign; *G. strema*; *Swed. strima*.

STREET, *s.* a paved way between houses; *Chald. estrath*; *G. strate*; *Swed. stråt*; *D. stræde*; *T. strass*; *B. straat*; *S. stræt*; *Arm. street*; *W. ystryd*; *I. straid*; *Sp. strada*; *It. strada*; *L. strata via*. See to **STREW**.

STRENGTH, *s.* power, might, military force; *S. strength*. See **STRONG**.

STRESS, *s.* pressure, violence, weight, importance; from *L. stringo*, *strixi*. See **DISTRESS** and **STRAIN**.

STRETCH, *v. a.* to draw into length, extend, expand; *Swed. sträckia*; *D. strække*; *S. strecan*; *B. strecken*, from *G. reckia*. See to **REACH**.

STREW, *v. a.* to lay down, to spread, scatter; *G. stroa*; *Swed. strå*; *M. G. strawan*; *S. strewian*; *T. streuen*; *B. strooien*; *D. stroe*.

STRICKLE, *s.* a thing used to strike corn level on the measure. See **STRIKE**.

STRIDE, *s.* a long step, wide expansion of the legs; *Swed. strid*; *D. strit*, *skridt*; *T. schrit*; *S. stræde*.

STRIFE, *s.* contention, opposition. See to **STRIVE**.

STRIKE, *v. a.* 1. to hit, beat, forge, stamp, afflict; *Isl. strykia*; *Swed. stryka*; *T. streichen*; *S. astrycan*. 2. To prostrate, lay low, submit; *Swed. stryka*; *B. stryken*; *S. streccan*. 3. To go, proceed, stretch; *Isl. striaka*; *Swed. strycka*; *T. streichen*. See to **STRETCH**.

STRIKE, *s.* a bushel struck even with the brim, four pecks; *T. corn streich*; *Swed. strika*.

STRING, *s.* a slender rope, a cord, line, things connected by a string, a series; *G. and Swed. string*; *D. streng*; *B. streng*; *S. string*; *I. streang*.

STRIP, *v. n.* to make naked, to peel, decorticate, divest of, plunder; *B. stroopen*; *S. strypan*, *bestrypan*; *T. streifen*; *Swed. strifwa*: *Isl. stryp*, naked, void, deficient.

STRIP, *s.* a slender piece, a shred peeled off; *T. stripp*.

STRIPE, *s.* a line, a streak, a lash, a weal, the discolouration of a blow; *B. streep*; *D. strib*; *T. streif*.

STRILING, *s.* a boy, a youth, slender as in the state of adolescence. See **STRIP**.

STRIVE, *v. n.* to struggle, contend, vie, emulate; *G.*

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stria, *strita*; *Swed. sträfwa*; *B. streeven*; *T. streben*; *D. stræbe*; *F. estriver*, *etriver*: *S. strith*; *T. streit*, a conflict.

STRODE, in the names of places, signifies a straw yard, a place for brood mares; *T. stroed*, *strut*, from *straw*; but *Bulstrode* is apparently *Bols troed*, from *G. bol*, a dwelling, and *troed*, a wooden enclosure, a stock fence.

STROKE, *v. a.* to rub gently, to soothe, to caress, to flatten; *G. striuka*; *Swed. stryka*; *D. stryge*; *S. stracan*; *T. streichen*; *B. stryken*.

STROKE, *s.* 1. from the verb; a gentle rub with the hand, a caress. 2. From to **STRIKE**; a blow, dash, knock, sound of a clock, quick effort, sudden disease. 3. A draught, a line drawn, a stripe, a motion of the hand.

STROLL, *v. n.* to rove, wander, ramble; from *L. extra* and *roll*; *F. rouler*. See to **ROLL**.

STRONG, *a.* vigorous, robust, potent, firm; *Swed. stræng*; *B. streng*; *S. strang*, *strong*; *T. streng*, from *G. dreing*, corresponding with *L. strenuus*.

STROP, *s.* a leather to set a razor, a strap of leather, a long narrow piece; *Swed. stropp*; *T. stropp*; *B. strop*; *It. stroppa*.

STRUM, *v. a.* 1. to twist the cords of a musical instrument, to play badly. See to **THRUM**. 2. To stuprate, to fornicate; *It. stropare*; *Sp. estrupar*; *I. striopam*, from *L. stuprum*.

STRUMPET, *s.* from **STRUM**; a prostitute, a whore.

STRUT, *v. n.* to walk affectedly, to swell, look stately; *T. strotzen*, from *G. trutna*; *D. trutne*; *T. and B. trödzen*, to affect disdain and dignity.

STUB, *s.* a stump, a log of wood, a block; *G. stubbe*; *D. stub*; *Swed. stubb*; *S. steb*, from the verb; corresponding with *strix*; *L. stipes*. See **STUMP**.

STUB, *v. a.* to cut short, make stumpy; *D. stubbe*; *Swed. stufwa*; *O. E. stove*.

STUBBLE, *s.* stubs of corn after reaping; *T. and B. stoppel*; *D. stobbel*; *L. stipula*; *F. estouble*, *etouble*.

STUBBORN, *a.* obstinate, contumacious, inflexible; *B. styvern*. See **STIFF**.

STUCCO, *s.* fine plaster for walls; *P. ahuk*, *istahuk*; *It. stucco*; *Sp. estuco*; *F. stuc*.

STUCK, **STOUCK**, *s.* a shock of corn, twelve sheaves; *G. stycke*; *T. stuck*; *B. stuk*, a portion or piece. *Scot. stook* consists of only ten sheaves; and *Swed. stig*; *T. stigh*; *L. B. stica*, twenty.

STUD, *s.* 1. a fixture, stand, post, stake, a nail with a large head, a button or boss, a knob; *G. stud*; *Swed. stod*; *S. studu*; *T. stutze*. See to **STAY** and **STAND**. 2. A stand for horses, a place for brood mares; *G. and S. stod*, a stable, *stode*, a place for brood mares. As *steed* signified a stallion, in some dialects, and a mare in others, the name seems to have denoted that they were shut up for breeding. In which sense *D. stud*; *Swed. stut*, was a bull, and *Scot. stot*, a stall-fed ox. See to **STAND**.

STUFF, *s.* any matter, medicine, furniture, materials; *D. and B. stof*; *T. stoff*; *Sp. estofa*; *F. estoffe*, *etoffe*; *It. stoffo*; *Arm. steuffe*; *W. ystof*; *L. stupa*; *sun*.

STUFF, *v. a.* to fill with stuff, to cram, to overfeed; *G. stuffa*; *Swed. stuppa*, *stoppa*; *T. stoppen*; *riqna*. See to **STOP**.

STUM, *s.* wine unfermented; *B. stom*; *L. mustum*; but perhaps from *stoom*.

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STUMBLE, *v.* to trip in walking, slip, err; *Swed. stamla, stapla*; *G. stumra*. See to **TUMBLE**.

STUMP, *s.* a block, remains of a limb cut off; *Sans. stumbh*; *Swed. and D. stump*; *T. stumpf*; *B. stomppe*. See to **STUB**.

STUN, *v. a.* to make senseless, stupify, confound, astonish; *S. thunian, thunian*; *F. etonner, etonner*; *L. attono*. See to **ASTOUND**.

STUNT, *v. a.* to make short, hinder from growing; *G. and Swed. stunta*, from *G. stutt*, short. See to **STINT**.

STURDY, *a.* strong, stout, hardy, stiff; *B. stout aardig*. See **STOUT** and **ARD.**

STURGEON, *s.* a large fish; *Swed. stör*; *S. styriga*; *B. steur*; *T. stör*; *F. estourgeon, etourgeon*; *L. B. sturio*.

STURK, *s.* a young bullock or heifer; *S. styrc*, from *stir*, an ox, and *ug*, young. See **STEER**.

STUT, STUTTER, *v. n.* to stammer, to hesitate in speaking; *G. stodna*; *T. and B. stotteren*: *M. G. stautan*; *Swed. stöta*; *Isl. steyta*, correspond with our ancient word to hammer, signifying to stammer.

STY, *s.* a cabin for a hog, a stall for cattle; *Swed. stia*; *S. stige*. See to **STAND**.

STY, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty.

2. To ascend, step up, mount; *G. steiga*; *Swed. stiga*; *T. steigen*; *S. stigan*.

STYE, STIAN, *s.* a beard of grain, an inflamed spot on the eye lid; *S. stigend*, from *M. G. stiguan*, to prick; *L. hordeolum*.

STYLE, *s.* the pin of a dial, an upright sharp point, a pistil, an ancient pen for writing, manner of speaking, title. See **STILE**.

SUCH, *pron.* being of the same kind; *Swed. salik*; *S. swlyce*; *T. solich*. See **So** and **LIKE**.

SUCK, *v.* to draw with the mouth, drain, imbibe; *Isl. siuga*; *Swed. suga*; *B. sooghen*; *T. sughen*; *S. succan*; *D. sue*; *L. sugo*; *It. suchiare*; *F. sucer*.

SUCKER, *s.* 1. one who sucks.

2. A young shoot or scion; *F. souchier*, from *L. surculus*.

SUDDEN, *a.* hasty, coming without notice; *S. soden*; *F. soudain*, from *L. subitanus*.

SUDDLE, *v. a.* to defile, sully; *Swed. suddla*; *T. sudlen*. See to **SOIL**.

SUDS, *s. pl.* a lixivium of soap and water; supposed to be *Isl. siod*, sodden, boiled; but *Sp. savados*, is soap lees.

SUE, *v.* 1. to prosecute by law, follow for some object, seek redress, entreat; *F. suivre*; *L. sequor*: *G. sækia*, to seek, corresponding with *ξια*, signified also to pursue, to sue at law, to beseech.

2. To wipe the beak as a hawk; *F. essuier*; *Arm. sihu*; *W. syechu*, from *L. sicco*; *It. sciugo*.

SUET, *s.* hard fat about the kidneys; *It. sevo*; *F. suif, suivet*; *L. sevum*.

SUGAR, *s.* the salt of the sugar cane; *A. shukar*; *P. sakar*; *Sans. sakur*; *ῥάχη*; *L. saccharum*; *F. sucre*. See **SWEET**.

SUING, *s.* 1. the act of filtering or soking through. See to **SEW**.

2. A prosecution at law, a courtship. See to **SUE**.

SUIT, *s.* 1. the act of suing, a process at law, an entreaty, courtship.

2. What follows in regular succession, a sequence, a

S U R

number of corresponding articles, a complete dress, a set of followers, retinue; *F. suite*, from *suivre*; *L. sequor*, to follow.

SULKS, *s. pl.* sullen, ill humour; *S. sulcen*. See **SULLEN**.

SULL, *s.* a plough; *S. sulh, sylk*; apparently from *L. sulco*.

SULLEN, *a.* gloomy, heavy, ill humoured, angry; *Isl. and Swed. söl*; *S. sal, syl*, black.

SULLIAGE, *s.* filth, pollution, stain of dirt; *F. souillage*. See to **SULLY**.

SULLY, *v. a.* to defile, tarnish. See to **SOIL**.

SULTAN, *s.* powerful sovereign, Emperor of the Turks; *A. Chald. and Heb. soolitan, sultan, soldan*, *pl. saladin*.

SULTRY, *a.* hot, close, warm without air; *D. soele*; *B. zoel*; *T. swyl*; *S. swole*, apparently cognate with *swale*. *G. and Swed. sool*; *M. G. saul*; *S. and L. sol*, signify heat and the sun.

SUMACH, *s.* a shrub used in dying and tanning; *A. soomaq*; *P. sumah*; *Heb. subbach*; *F. sumach*. The fruit is employed, like turmeric, to season meat.

SUMMER, *s.* the warm season; *G. sumar*; *Swed. sommar*; *D. sommer*; *S. sumer*; *B. somer*; *T. sommer*: *G. and Isl. sui* signified heat; but perhaps the word was originally *summer*, the great power of the sun.

SUMMON, *v. a.* to call by authority; *L. submoneo*; *F. semondre*.

SUMMONS, *s.* a call of authority; *L. submonitio*; *F. semoncer*.

SUMPTER, *s.* a horse of burthen or state; *F. sommier*; *It. somaro*; *T. somer*, from *F. somme*; *It. soma*; *T. saum*; *S. seam*; *L. sagma*.

SUN, *s.* the luminary of the day; *G. sunno*; *Swed. son*; *S. sunna*; *T. sonne*; *B. zon*; *W. hun*; *Chald. and Heb. on*; fire, heat; *A. sun, sunah*, a year.

SUNDER, *v. a.* to divide, part, separate; *G. sundra*; *Swed. sändra*; *T. sondern*; *S. syndrian*.

SUNDER, *s.* two parts separated; *Swed. and S. sunder*.

SUP, *v. a.* to eat with a spoon, sip, drink by little and little, to eat or give a supper; *G. sopas*; *Swed. supa*; *M. G. supan*; *D. soebe*; *B. zoopjen*; *F. souper*.

SUPPLE, *a.* pliant, yielding, soft; *F. souple*; *L. supplex*.

SUR, in the composition of words adopted from the French, is *L. super*.

SURE, *a.* certain, unfailing, secure, firm; *F. sure*; *L. securus*.

SURF, *s.* a wave beating against the shore, a surge; *G. siasfar, siasfr*, drift of the sea.

SURFEIT, *s.* satiety from excess, over eating; *F. surfeit*, over doing, excess, from *L. superfactus*.

SURGE, *s.* swell of the sea, a wave; *F. sourgeon*, from *L. surgo*.

SURLY, *a.* morose, silently angry, uncivil; *Swed. surlig, syrlig*, from **SOUR**.

SURMISE, *s.* conjecture, suspicion; *F. surmisse*; *L. supermissus*.

SURMOUNT, *v. a.* to mount over, rise above, surpass, overcome; *F. surmonter*, from *sur* and *mount*.

SURNAME, *s.* an additional name; *F. surnom*; *L. supernomen*.

SURPASS, *v.* to pass or go beyond, excel; *F. surpasser*, from *sur* and *pass*.

S W A

SURPLICE, *s.* a white garment used by a minister; F. *surpelis*; L. *superpicium*.
SURPLUS, *s.* an overplus; F. *surplus*, from L. *super* and *plus*.
SURPRISE, *s.* a sudden confusion, unexpected seizure; F. *surprise*; L. *superprensus*.
SURRENDER, *v. a.* to deliver over, to yield. See to **RENDER**.
SURROUND, *v. a.* to encompass, encircle, environ; F. *surrounder*. See **ROUND**.
SURTOUT, *s.* an overall, a kind of great coat; F. *sur-tout*; L. *super-totum*.
SURVENE, SUPERVENE, *v.* to come upon, to be added; F. *survenir*; L. *supervenio*.
SURVEY, *v. a.* to view by way of examination; O. F. *suveoir, survoir*; L. *supervideo*.
SUSANNA, *s.* a woman's name; Heb. *sosanna*, a lily.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* capable of receiving; F. *susceptible*, from L. *suscipio*.
SUTLER, *s.* who sells provisions to soldiers; L. *sumptuarius, sumtularius*, belonging to expence; but B. *zoet-laar*, from *zoet*, sweet, is a camp sutler and a grocer.
SWAB, *v. a.* to clean the decks of a ship; Swed. *swabba*; D. *swoebe*; B. *zuabben*; S. *swebban*. See to **SWEEP**.
SWABBER, *s.* one who swabs off, a term at cards, a sweeper.
SWADDLE, *v. a.* to roll up, bind in clothes; frequent. of **SWATHE**; S. *swæthelan*; B. *zwagelen*.
SWAG, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight; G. *sweigia*; Swed. *swaga*. See to **SAG**.
SWAGGER, *v. n.* to bully, bluster, boast, domineer; frequent. of S. *sweogan*. See to **SWAY**.
SWAIN, *s.* a peasant, a rustic youth, a pastoral lover; G. *sweina*; Swed. *swen*; S. *swein*, from G. *winn*; S. *win, swin*, labour. See **SWINK**.
SWALE, *v. a.* to singe, to blaze away, waste; G. *swæla*; S. *swælan*, from G. *sve*; Isl. *sui*, heat. See to **SWELT**.
SWALLET, *s.* a rush of water in mines; Swed. *swalla*; T. *schwal*.
SWALLOW, *s.* 1. a bird of summer; G. and Swed. *swala*; T. *schwalbe*; B. *zualum*; S. *swalewe*; apparently from M. G. *saul*, the sun, summer; S. *swaloth*, heat.
2. From the verb; the gullet.
SWALLOW, *v. a.* to take down the throat; G. *swælgia*; Swed. *swælja*; B. *zwelgan*; S. *swelgan*.
SWAMP, *s.* a marsh, a bog or fen; Swed. and D. *sump*; B. *somp*; T. *sumpf*; G. and Swed. *swamp*, is a sponge.
SWAN, *s.* a large white water fowl; G. *swanur*; Swed. and S. *swan*; B. *swaen*; T. *schwan*; perhaps from G. *ven*; Swed. *ven*; I. *ban*; W. *wen, gwen, gwyn*, white, fair, beautiful. See **VENUS**.
SWAP, *ad.* suddenly, hastily, plump. See **WHAP** and to **SWOOP**.
SWARD, *s.* green surface of the ground, matted hair-grass, skin of bacon; G. *suard*; Swed. *sward*; S. *sweard*; B. *zwoord*; T. *schwarze*.
SWARM, *s.* an emigration of bees, a crowd, throng, press; Swed. *svärm*; S. *swearm*; B. *zwermp*; T. *schwarm*.
SWART, *a.* dark coloured, tawny; G. Swed. and B. *swart*; D. *sort*; S. *sweart*; T. *schwartz*.
SWARTHY, *a.* of a swart colour, tawny.

S W I

SWASH, *v. n.* to produce noise, to rush with violence, to clash; S. *svegan, swogan*, to sound, clash; Swed. *swassa*, to rodomontade, to bully.
SWATH, *s.* from the verb; a rush of water; S. *swagast*.
SWATH, *s.* a line of grass cut down and rolled together by the scythe; S. *swathe*; B. *zwade*; T. *schwade*. See **WAD**.
* **SWATHE**, *s.* a roller, a band, fillet.
SWATHE, *v. a.* to bind with rollers, to wrap up. See **SWADDLE**.
SWAY, *v. a.* 1. to poise, wield, govern, rule, direct; G. *sweigia*; B. *zwayen*. See to **WEIGH**.
2. To hang heavy, bear down. See to **SWAG**.
SWEAL, *v. a.* to singe, burn off. See to **SWALE**.
SWEAR, *v.* to declare or put upon oath; G. *swaria*; Swed. *swaria*; D. *swarge*; S. *swieran*; T. *schweren*; B. *zweeren*.
SWEAT, *s.* matter issued from the pores, toil, labour, drudgery; Sans. *sued*; P. *suet*; Isl. *sueit*; Swed. *swett*; T. *sweit, schweiss*; S. *swat*; B. *zweet*; L. *sudor*.
SWEEP, *s.* 1. a besom, a broom, a bunch of twigs or straw tied together; G. *swip*; Isl. *swipa*; Swed. *swepa, sopa*; S. *swoop*; T. *schoup*; L. *scopa*.
2. Direction of motion, swing, a swivel, an oar turning on a pivot, a flail; G. *sueif*; Swed. *swæfwa*; T. *schweif, schweb, swip*.
SWEEP, *v. l.* 1. to make clean with a sweep or broom; Swed. *swepa*; S. *sweopan*.
2. To pass quickly, to range, to rove, plunder; Isl. *sweifa*; S. *swifan, swipan*; T. *schweifen, schweben*.
SWEET, *a.* luscious to taste, smell, ear or eye, mild, gentle, soft, fresh; G. *soet*; Swed. *söt*; B. *zoet*; T. *susse*; D. *soed*; S. *swete*; L. *suavis*; P. *soos*; S. *swæs*, sweet; Sans. *suadu*; P. *shuhd*, honey.
SWELL, *v.* to grow bigger, tumify, inflate, rise as a river, become proud or angry; Swed. *swælla*; S. *swellan*; T. *schwellen*; B. *zwellan*.
SWELT, SWELDER, *v.* to parch, dry up with heat; S. *swaloth*, heat. See to **SWALE**.
SWERD, *s.* grassy surface of the ground. See **SWARD**.
SWERVE, *v. n.* to deviate, wander, bend, rove; Swed. *swarfna*; B. *zwerfen*; apparently from G. *huerfa*; S. *hverfian*.
SWIFT, *a.* quick, nimble, fleet, moving for a short time; S. *swift*, from *swifan*. See to **SWEEP**.
SWIFT, *s.* the current of a stream, a bird of passage called the martinet, a kind of wheel for reeling yarn.
SWIG, *v. n.* to drink large draughts; B. *zuigen*. See **TUG**.
SWILL, *v.* to swallow largely; S. *smilian*; F. *souler*, to get drunk; D. *suul*, drink. See **SWALLOW**.
SWIM, *v. n.* 1. to float on the water, to glide along; G. *swimma*; Swed. *swima, simma*; S. *swimman*; T. *schwemmen*; B. *zwemmen*.
2. To be dizzy or vertiginous; G. and Swed. *swima*; S. *swyman*; T. *schwimen*; B. *zwimen*. See **WHIM**.
SWINDLE, *s.* fraud, deceit in dealing; apparently from G. *swik*; S. *swic*, deceit, fraud, prefixed to *handla*, *handel*, dealing. See **CHANDLER**.
SWINE, *s.* a hog, pig, sow; G. Swed. and S. *swin*; D. *svijn*; T. *schwein*; B. *zwyn*.
SWING, *v. a.* to wave loosely, hang; Swed. *swinga*; D. *swing*; S. *swingan*; B. *zwengen*; T. *schwingen*.

S W I

SWINGE, *s.* a blow, a flail, the sweep of any thing in motion; *S. swing*.

SWINGE, *v. a.* from the noun; to whip, thrash, punish.

SWINGEBUCKLER, *s.* a prize fighter, a bully, blustering fellow, a swashbuckler.

SWINK, *s.* toil, labour, drudgery; *S. swinc*, from *swin*, *win*, labour; *G. winna*, to gain by toil. See to **WIN**.

SWINK, *v.* to labour, to toil; *S. swincan*.

SWITCH, *s.* a small pliant rod, a twig; *Isl. and Swed. swig, svege*; *T. zweig*. See **Twig** and **SWINGE**.

SWIVEL, *s.* a thing fixed for another body to turn round upon; *G. sveifla*, to turn round, to swing; cognate with our *sweep* and *swing*.

S W O

SWOON, *v. n.* to faint; *G. swisa*; *Swed. swinna*; *T. sveinan*; *S. swunna*, *aswunna*; *Sans. sona*.

SWOOS, *v. a.* to fall as a hawk upon its prey, to seize suddenly; *G. swipa*; *S. swipan*; *Scot. swap*. See to **WHIP** and **SWEET**.

SWOP, **SWAP**, *v. a.* to exchange, barter; from *T. swo*, two, and *happen*, to acquire, to gain, to have or possess.

SWORD, *s.* a sharp weapon, a glaive, executive power, justice; *G. siord, hiorð*; *M. G. hairus*; *Swed. sverd*; *S. sveord*; *T. schwerd*; *B. sveerd*: *G. or, ort*; *S. ord*, corresponded with *ord*, sharp, pointed, hard *vere*, a sword.

T

T A C

T is a mute consonant, having always at the beginning and end of words the same sound, nearly approaching to D, with which it is frequently confounded in all the Gothic dialects. But before I, when followed by a vowel, it has the sound of an obscure S, as in Nation, Station, Patience; except when preceded by S, as Christian, Question, Fustian. Th in Gothic and English becomes a diphthong like ɔ, which, as well as T, was changed into φ by the Eolians, and into P by the Osce; as *T̄r̄ḡs* Petora, *T̄s̄s̄*, Paon, Pavon; into F by the English and other tribes; as File for the Gothic *Thil*; Fill for Thill; S *fīc*, *fig*, thick; and the Russians write Feodor for Theodore. In Saxon and English, the articles To and The, like the Greek τὸ, in τὰλλα and τὸν for "Ον", have been frequently incorporated with the noun or verb; and thus Whirl became Twirl, Winkle Twinkle, Wite Twit, Tear Tatter, Tell Tattle, and Roll Troll.

TABARD, TABERD, s. a long gown, a herald's coat; L. *taberda*; Sp. *tabardo*; F. *tabard*; It. *tabarro*; T. and B. *tabard*.

TABBY, s. a kind of waved silk; A. *tabah*; It. *tabi*, *tabino*; B. *tabbyn*.

TABIFY, v. a. to waste or pine away; L. *tabeo*.

TABOR, TABOUR, TABOURET, TABOURINE, TABRET, s. a kind of small drum; A. *tubul*; Heb. *toph*; *τύμπανον*; Sp. *tambor*; It. *tamburro*; F. *tabour*, *tambour*. See **TAMBOUR**.

TACH, TACHE, s. a catch, a loop, a button. See to **TACK**.

TACK, v. a. to fasten, join, fix. See to **ATTACH**.

TACK, s. 1. from the verb; a fastening, a hold, a small nail.

2. A rope, a pulley for a running cord; Isl. *taug*; Swed. *tag*, *tag*; B. *tuig*. See **Tow**.

3. The course of a ship, a stretch; but generally understood as being close hauled to the wind; and Tack is used for Tack about, a going about; G. *taeka*; Isl. *toka*; Swed. *taga*, to extend, advance, proceed, go.

T A L

TACKLE, s. from **TACK**; ropes and other instruments of action, harness; D. *takkel*; Swed. *tackel*; B. *takel*; T. *takeln*.

TADPOLE, s. a young shapeless toad or frog; from G. *tad*, a toad, and *pole*, the head.

TAFFETA, TAFFETY, s. a sort of thin silk; P. *taftu*; It. *taffeta*; F. *taffetas*.

TAG, s. a point of metal at the end of a lace; G. and Swed. *tagg*; T. *zack*.

2. A young sheep; G. *taga*; Swed. *tacka*.

3. A sheep dog, a tike; tag, rag and bobtail, were three kinds of vulgar dogs, rabble. See **RACK**.

TAIL, s. the hinder part of any thing; G. *tagl*; Swed. *tagel*; S. *tagl*; T. *tzagel*, signified properly the hair at the end of an animal's tail.

TAILLAGE, TALLAGE, s. a share, a tax, a toll; from *taille*.

TAILLE, s. a cut, division, share, a part, an indenture; T. *theil*; F. *taille*; It. *taglia*, from G. *tiala*; Swed. *taelja*; Isl. *telga*; T. *theilen*; F. *tailler*; It. *tagliare*, to cut, separate, divide, which produced the English words Tell, Detail, Toll, Deal and Tally. Club, a meeting where the expense is divided, is from *cleave*; Share, a portion, is from *shear*, to cut, to divide; and Deal from G. *deila*; *διαλύειν*, to divide, to apportion.

TAILOR, TAYLOR, s. who makes men's clothes; F. *tailleur*, a cutter out; because anciently the needle work was performed by women.

TAINT, v. a. 1. to colour, to die, stain, spot; F. *teint*, coloured, from L. *tingo*.

2. To infect, corrupt, spoil, become infected; F. *atteint*, infected, from L. *tango*, which produced *contagion*.

TAKE, v. to receive, seize, surprise, arrest, captivate, suppose; G. *taka*; Swed. *taga*; S. *tacan*, corresponding with Greek *τάκειν*, and L. *tango*, anciently *tago*.

TALBOT, s. a spotted dog with a turned-up tail; said to be *tail bot*, *boucht*, the ancient way of spelling bowed.

TALO, s. a class of fossile substances composed of thin transparent laminæ; Swed. *talk*; F. *talc*; A. *talq*.

T A P

TALE, *s.* a narrative, information, detail, reckoning, number reckoned. See to **TELL**.

TALISMAN, *s.* a magical character; *A. talia azman*, to try fortune.

TALK, *s.* from **TALE**; oral conversation, speech; *G. talk*; *Swed. talk*.

TALL, *a.* high in stature, lofty; *W. tal*; *F. taille*; *It. taglia*; *Sp. talle*, signifying size, stature.

TALLOW, *s.* the hard fat of animals, suet; *G. holg*; *Isl. tolg*; *Swed. D. and T. talg*; *B. talk*.

TALLY, *s.* from **TAILLE**; two sticks scored equally, any thing made to fit another. A piece of stick was rent down the middle, so that the two parts would fit together again; and a notch being cut across both, the one served as a check to the other; and, when the half, with the debtor, corresponded with that of the creditor, the account was said to tally.

TALON, *s.* the claw of a bird of prey, a small member or heel of a column; *F. and Sp. talon*; *It. talone*, from *L. talus*.

TAMARIND, *s.* a kind of fruit; *P. tamar hindee*, the Indian date.

TAMBORINE, *s.* a small tabor or drum.

TAMBOUR, *s.* a drum, a kind of sieve like a drum head; *F. tambour*; *A. tamboor*; *P. tumbur*; *Sans. tamma*, a tom-tom.

TAME, *v. a.* to subdue, make gentle, domesticate; *G. tamia*; *Swed. tæmja*; *S. temian*; *B. tamen*; *T. zahmen*; *ðapuð*; *L. domo*.

TAMKIN, *s.* the stopple of a great gun. See **TAMPON**.

TAMPER, *v. n.* to practise upon, meddle with, be busy; supposed to be *L. temporo*, but rather a frequentative of *tempt*, to try.

TAMPON, **TAMPION**, *s.* a stopple for a great gun; *F. tapon*, *tampon*; *Sp. tapa bocca*, from *G. taopa*; *Swed. tappa*, to stop or shut.

TAN, *s.* the bark of the oak; *F. tan*, brown; *Arm. tana*, *tann*, the oak; *T. tan*, the fir tree, from *G. and W. tan*, fire, because of its inflammable nature. Perhaps in its first sense *tan* signified a brown or burnt colour, as sun-burnt and tanned have the same meaning; and *T. loke*, tan, is also singed colour or flame. See **LOW**, **BROWN** and **TINDER**.

TAN, *v.* from the noun; to imbrown, to prepare leather by imbuing raw hides in oak bark.

TANG, *s.* 1. a touch, a taste, a relish; from *L. tango*. See **TASTE**.

2. The pointed part of an instrument that is inserted in the haft; *G. taung*; *Swed. tång*; *S. and B. tang*.

3. A sound; from *G. tinga*. See **TINK**.

TANGLE, *v.* to implicate, embroil, ensnare. See **ENTANGLE**.

TANK, *s.* a reservoir of water; *F. tanque*, *etang*, *estang*; *L. stagnum*.

TANKARD, *s.* a pewter drinking vessel with a cover; *B. tankart*; *F. tanquart*, apparently from *F. etain*, tin, and *quart*; *Swed. tina*; *Sclav. tiene*, and *tina* used by *Varro*, signified a jug.

TANSY, *s.* an herb used in medicine; *L. B. tanacetum*; *ðanaria*.

TAP, *v. a.* 1. to strike lightly; *F. taper*; *T. tappen*; *Swed. tippa*, to tip; but *T. tape*, the fore foot, corresponds with *pat*.

T A R

2. To draw off liquor, to broach a cask; *G. and Swed. tappa*; *D. tappe*; *S. tæppan*; *B. tappen*.

TAP, *s.* from the verb; a spout for drawing off liquor, a house or hut where soldiers find refreshment; *Swed. tapp*; *B. tap*; *S. tappe*; *T. zapf*; *Arm. tap*.

TAPE, *s.* a kind of fine inkle, a fillet, a binding; *S. tæppe*; *Isl. and Swed. tipp, timp*, a band; *Swed. tæppa*, to shut, inclose.

TAPER, *s.* a conical wax light; *G. tap*; *Swed. top*; *S. taper*. See **TOP**.

TAPER, *v.* from the noun; to become slender or conical.

TAPESTRY, *s.* a cloth woven in figures; *It. tapassaria*; *F. tapesserie*, from *A. tabah*; *taba*; *L. tapes*.

TAPIOCA, *s.* a Brazilian shrub which produces the manioc.

TAR, *s.* the juice of the pine tree used for preserving ships, a sailor; *G. tiora*; *Swed. tidra*; *D. tiære*; *S. tare*; *T. teer, theer*; *Arm. taer*. It seems to mean generally the dripping from trees; for *S. tær* is a tear, and a drop of gum.

TARANTARA, *s.* the sound of a trumpet, encouragement to battle; *F. tarare*, a fictitious word.

TARANTULA, *s.* a kind of spider found near Tarentum; *It. tarantula*.

TARE, *s.* 1. a kind of vetch, but applied to any weed injurious to corn; supposed to be *Isl. tara*, from *Swed. tæra*; *B. taren*; *S. teoran*, to injure; corresponding with *ðuges*.

2. An allowance, in weight, made for waste and package in merchandise; *Sp. It. and Port. tara*; *F. tare*; supposed to be from *L. tereo, detereo*.

TARGE, **TARGET**, *s.* a kind of buckler; *It. targa*; *Sp. tarja*; *F. targe*; *S. targa*; *T. tartische*; *A. tarka*, *tars*; *L. tergum*.

TARIF, *s.* a cartel of commerce, a catalogue of rates or duties; *Sp. tarifa*; *It. tariffa*; *F. tarif*, from *A. tarif*, a detail, a tax, supposed to be Phoenician.

TARN, *s.* a pool, a small lake; *G. tiorn*; *Swed. tiarna*.

TARNISH, *v.* to diminish the lustre, make dim, sully; *F. ternir*, from *terne*; *Sp. and It. tetrino, tetro*; *L. teter*.

TARPAWLING, *s.* cloth covered with tar. See **PALL**.

TARRY, *v.* to stay for, delay, continue; *F. tarder*; *It. tardare*; *L. tardo*.

TARSEL, **TASSEL HAWK**, *s.* the male falcon; *F. tiercelet*; *It. terzuolo*; *T. tarzel*, from being a tierce or one third smaller than the female.

TART, *a.* acid, sour, keen, severe; *Swed. twårt*, cross, rude; but *S. teart* is perhaps from *teig*, in the sense of pungent, from *L. pungo*.

TART, *s.* a small pie made of fruit; *L. B. Sp. and It. torta*; *F. tourte*; *B. taart*; *Arm. tort*; *W. torth*, from *L. torreo*.

TARTAN, *s.* a kind of checked woollen stuff; *F. tiretaine*, woven in colours, from *L. trahio* and *teigo*.

TARTANE, *s.* a small vessel with one mast; *A. tartan*; *It. tartana*; *F. and Sp. tartane*.

TARTAR, *s.* 1. hell; *L. tartarus*.

2. Wine lees, acid concretion; *L. B. tartarum*. See **TART**.

3. Properly *Tatār*; a native of *Tatāry* or *Tartary*; all couriers are called *Tatārs* by the Turks.

4. An overmatch, a termagant; a sloop of war called the *Tartar*, disguised like a trading vessel in distress, became the terror of the enemy's cruisers.

T E A

TAS, *s.* a cup ; A. and P. *tash, tush* ; Sp. *tasa* ; It. *tazza* ; F. *tasse* ; T. *tatse*.

TASK, *v. a.* to burden with something to be done ; F. *tascher, tâcher* ; L. *taxis* ; *taeuu*.

TASS, **TASSET**, *s.* an ornamented purse or pouch tied round the waist, and serving as armour for the upper part of the thighs ; G. and Swed. *taska* ; T. *tasch* ; It. *tasca* ; F. *tasse, tassette* ; It. *tasca*, or *sacco di giupone*, called by the Highlanders *tische*.

TASSEL, *s.* an ornamented bunch of fringe ; Swed. *tass*.

TASTE, *v.* to try the relish, to prove by gustation, to feel, enjoy ; F. *taster, tâter* ; It. *tastare* ; T. *tasten* ; L. B. *tasto*, from L. *tango*.

TATOO, *s.* a punctuation of the skin, a word used in the South Sea Isles.

TATTER, *v. a.* to rend, to tear ; S. *totærar, tataærar*. See to **TEAR**.

TATTERDEMALION, *s.* a tattered or ragged fellow.

TATTLE, *v. n.* to talk idly, to chatter ; G. *ta* ; S. *ta, to*, are frequentative prefixes ; whence *tatala*, to tell over and over. See **TITTLE**.

TATTOO, TAPTO, *s.* a beat of drum ordering the *tap to* or shut, and the soldiers to their quarters ; B. *tap toe*.

TAVERN, *s.* a house where wine is sold ; F. *taverne* ; L. *taberna*.

TAUGHT, *a.* in sea language, close, compact. See **TIGHT**.

TAUNT, *v. a.* to reproach, insult, ridicule ; G. and Swed. *danta, tanta* ; S. *teon*. See **TEEN**.

TAUNT, *a.* in sea language, signifies over high, too lofty ; apparently contracted from *too haught* ; but the *n* was pronounced to distinguish it from *taught*. See **HAUGHT**.

TAW, *v. a.* to dress leather white, to curry, to lacerate ; M. G. *tahgan* ; S. *teagan, tawian* ; B. *touwen*.

TAWDY, *a.* meanly fine, showy. St Audry, contracted from St Ethelrida, was formerly a fair for all kinds of frippery, like what St Bartholomew is now, and vulgarly pronounced *Taudy*.

TAWNY, *a.* tan-coloured, brownish yellow.

TAYLOR, *s.* who makes men clothes ; F. *tailleur*, like T. *schneider*, signifies a cutter out or shaper, the clothes being made up by the female servants. See **TAILLE**.

TEA, *s.* a Chinese plant, and a beverage made from it ; Chinese, *theh* ; A. and P. *cha* ; Port. *tcha* ; F. *thé*.

TEACH, *v. a.* to instruct, inform, tell ; Isl. *teika* ; S. *tæcan*, from G. *tia, tiga* ; Isl. *túja* ; Swed. *tea* ; S. *tyan*, to show, demonstrate, explain, corresponding with L. *doceo*. See **TOKEN**.

TEAGUE, *s.* an Irish clown ; I. *tuathog* ; W. *taeog*, a country fellow, from *tuath* ; G. *tha*, the land.

TEALE, *s.* the smallest kind of wild duck ; B. *talin, taeling* ; T. *entelein*, from L. *anetilla*.

TEAM, *s.* a line, a progeny, a string of birds, a yoke of horses or oxen ; S. *team, tem, tyme*. See to **Tow**.

TEAR, *s.* a drop, water from the eye ; G. *tar, thar* ; Swed. *thr* ; B. *taare* ; T. *zahre* ; D. *taar* ; S. *tear*, corresponding with *ðæg* ; W. *daigr* ; G. *dagr*, dew.

TEAR, *v. 1.* to rend, lacerate ; M. G. *tairan* ; Swed. *targa* ; S. *tærar* ; T. *zerren*.

2. To exasperate, fret, fume, rave ; S. *tyran*.

TEASE, *v. a.* to comb wool, to raise the fur on cloth, to

T E R

vex, torment ; Isl. *tæsa* ; S. *tæsan* ; B. *teezen* ; T. *tausen*. See **TEASEL**.

TEASEL, *s.* a plant with which cloth is dressed ; S. *tæsl*, apparently cognate with *æsl*, as *card*, a comb, is from L. *carduus*. See **THISTLE**.

TEAT, *s.* a nipple, the dug of a beast ; A. *tedi* ; Albanian, *sissa* ; It. *zizza* ; Chald. *tada* ; Heb. *dad* ; *trit* ; Arm. *tidh* ; W. *teth* ; I. *did* ; L. B. *dida* ; It. *tetta* ; Sp. *teta* ; F. *teton* ; T. *titte, tuit*, apparently from A. *dhyudh* ; Sans. *dood* ; G. *dyd*, milk, suck ; P. *daie*, a nurse. See **DIDDY, DUG** and **DAIRY**.

TECHY, *a.* peevish, easily offended. See **TESTY**.

TED, *v. a.* to shake out grass from the swath ; M. G. *tahidan* ; S. *tawedan*. See to **TAW**.

TEEM, *v.* to produce, bring forth young, be pregnant, abound ; S. *teman* ; team, *teoh, toht, tudor*, progeny. See to **Tow**.

TEEN, *s.* injury, vexation, sorrow ; G. *tion* ; S. *teon* ; B. *teen* ; Scot. *teyne*.

TEEN, *v.* to kindle, inflame, excite. See to **TINE**.

TEENS, *s. pl.* the years between twelve and twenty, those that end in *teen*, as thirteen, nineteen.

TEETH, *s. pl.* of **TOOTH**.

TE HEE, *v. n.* to laugh, to grin ; from the sound ; but perhaps D. *tiki* ; G. *hia*, to ridicule.

TEINT, *s.* a colour, touch of pencil. See **TINT**.

TELL, *v. a. 1.* to detail, inform, relate ; G. and Swed. *tala* ; D. *telle* ; S. *tellan* ; B. *tellen* ; T. *zählen*.

2. To count, numerate, detail ; G. *teila, tala* ; Swed. *tælja* ; S. *tellan* ; a modification of the foregoing word, which is also from *tala*, to divide. See **TAILLE** and **DEAL**.

TEMSE BREAD, *s.* bread made of fine flour ; A. *tamiz* ; F. *tamiser*, to bolt, to sift.

TEMPT, *v. a.* to try, to entice to ill, to provoke ; L. *tento* ; F. *tenter*.

TEN, *a.* nine and one ; G. *tein, tiga* ; Swed. *tio* ; S. *tign* ; B. *tién* ; T. *zehen* ; L. *deni*.

TENCH, *s.* a fish ; F. *tenche* ; L. *tinca*.

TENDRIL, *s.* the young shoot or clasp of a vine ; F. *tendron, tendrillon* ; It. *tenerume, tenerillo*, from L. *tener*.

TENNIS, TENNES, *s.* a game at ball in which the chases are counted by tens. See **FIVES**.

TENON, *s.* that part of wood which fills the mortise ; F. *tenon*, from L. *teneo*.

TENOR, *s.* purport, drift, constant mode or singing part in music ; It. *tenore* ; L. *tenor*.

TENSE, *s.* a distinction of time in verbs ; F. *tems* ; L. *tempus*.

TENT, *s. 1.* a moveable habitation, a pavilion, a canvas hut ; F. *tente* ; Sp. *tenda, tienda* ; It. *tenda*, from L. *tendo*.

2. A probe made of lint to put in a wound ; F. *tente* ; It. *tenta*, from L. *tento*, as a probe is from *probo*.

3. A sort of red sweet wine ; Sp. *vino tinto* ; L. *vinum tinctum*.

TERM, *s.* a boundary, a limit, stipulation, condition, definition, a specific word, a fixed time ; F. *terme* ; It. *termine* ; L. *terminus*.

TERMAGANT, TERMIGANT, *s.* a pugnacious violent person, a scolding woman ; T. *termigant, tervigant*, an idol, supposed to be *Tyr*, Mars, *vigant*, *wigant*, a warrior, from G. *vig*, battle. The name seems afterwards to have been applied to **Mahemet**.

T I F

Isl. *thuma*, signified the hand, and in Scotland to give the thumb is to give the hand.

THUMP, THWAP, *v.* to fall with a heavy blow, to beat. See **WHAP**.

THUMP, *s.* from the verb; a heavy blow, something heavy or large.

THUNDER, *s.* a loud noise made by the discharge of electric fire in the clouds; P. *dundur, tondor*; Swed. *dunder*; B. *donder*; Isl. *dunur*; S. *thunor*; T. *donner*, from *din*; as L. *tonitru* from *tonus*; It. *tuono*, thunder: but Swed. *thordon*; D. *thorden*, signified the voice or din of Thor, and G. *thordunur* was Jupiter tonans.

THURSDAY, *s.* the fifth day of the week; G. and S. *Thorsdag*; Swed. and D. *Torsdag*, the day of Thor or Jupiter; S. *Thunresdag*; T. *Donnersdag*; B. *Donderdag*, the day of the Thunderer. See **TOR**.

THWACK, *v. a.* to bang lustily, to beat.

THWART, *a.* transverse, perverse, cross; G. *twer*; Swed. *twär*; S. *thueor*; T. *tuer, quer*, cross-grained, perverse, queer.

THY, *pron.* belonging to thee. See **THINE**.

TIAR, TIARA, *s.* a crown, diadem, worn by the ancient kings of Persia, and now by the Pope; Heb. *tiar*; *riden*; L. *tiara*; T. and S. *iar*; It. *tiara*; F. *tiare*.

TICE, *v. a.* to allure, tempt, draw over. See **ENTICE**.

TICK, *s.* 1. a mark, a sign, a score, a token, an account on trust; from G. *tiga*; Isl. *teika*; B. *tek, taken*. See **TOKEN**.

2. A painful disease, a dog-louse; F. *tic, tique*; It. *zecca*; Swed. *tik*; B. *teke*: *zeckor*; L. *ricinus*, signified a dog-louse, and also a plant that cures the disease; *tick* is properly *tick-louse*. See **TIKE**.

3. A kind of hempen cloth used for beds; B. *tyk*; T. *tuch*. See **DUCK**.

TICK TACK, *s.* the game at tables; F. *trictrac*, perhaps from *teck*, dice, and *treck*, a move. See **DICE, TRICK** and **DRAUGHTS**.

TICKET, *s.* a token of right, a mark; Sp. *tegoda*; F. *etiquette*. See **TICK**.

TICKLE, *v.* to titillate, to affect by slight touches, to please; S. *tinclan*, signifies properly that sensation produced after a stagnation of blood; but the usual word is G. *kitta*; S. *citelen*; B. *kitelen*; T. *kitzelen*; Scot. *kittle*; F. *chatouiller*, from the sensibility of a cat.

TID, *a.* tender, delicate, nice, soft; B. *ted*; S. *tedre*.

TIDE, *s.* a time, season or event, the occurrence of a religious festival, the flux or reflux of the sea; G. Swed. and D. *tid*; S. and B. *tyd*.

TIDINGS, *s.* news, intelligence; B. *tyding*; T. *zeitung*, from *tide*, an event.

TIDY, *a.* 1. neat, decent, becoming; G. *tidig*; S. *tidig*; from G. *tioa*; Isl. *tia*, to be proper, decent.

2. Ready, seasonable, timely; B. *tidig*, from **TIDE**.

TIS, *v. a.* to bind, hold, fasten, restrain; Isl. *tyga*; G. *teiga, teingia*; S. *tigan, tian*; *þa*.

TIER, *s.* a line, a rank, a row of guns; S. *tier*; B. *tuyer*, from M. G. *tiuhan*; S. *tiohus*, to draw forth, to extend: but F. *tire, tirade*; It. *tiro*, a stretch, a train, a line, a row of guns, are from L. *traho*.

TIFF, *v. n.* 1. from the noun; to sip, to taste.

2. To fume, to be in a pet; a school word from *ripa*.

T I N

TIFF, *s.* 1. liquor, a draught; formerly *tew* and *tewch*; *teugje*, dim. of *teug*, a draught. See **TUG**.

2. From the verb; a pet, a peevish fit.

TIFFANY, *s.* a very thin kind of silk; Sp. *tafetan*. See **TAFFETY**.

TIGHT, *a.* 1. close, compact, free from leaks; S. *ticht, tætt*; D. *tat*; Swed. *tätt*; B. *digt*, from *thick*, which like L. *densus*, signified close.

2. Spruce, active, efficient; G. *dygd*. See **DEUT**.

TIKE, *s.* 1. a clown. See **TEAGUE**.

2. A dog, a dog-louse; G. *tijk*; Swed. *tik, tifwe*; D. *tæve*; T. *zycke, tiffe*. See **TICK**.

TILE, *s.* a thin plate of burnt clay; F. *tuile*; It. *tegola*; Arm. *teol*; W. *twell*; S. *tigle*; B. *tegel*; L. *tegula*.

TILL, *s.* a money box in a shop, a receptacle, a shelf. See **THILL**.

TILL, *conj.* and *ad.* to the time or place, until; G. Swed. and D. *til*; S. and Scot. *till*. See **To**.

TILL, *v. a.* to cultivate the earth, to plough and sow; S. *tiligan, tilian*; G. *tilida, tilidga*, from *til* and *ida, idka*, to toil.

TILLAR, *s.* a young standard tree, a pole; S. *telgor*; B. *telger*; Swed. *teling, telning*.

TILLER, *s.* 1. one who tills the ground.

2. The handle of the rudder. See **TILLAR**.

TILT, *s.* 1. the cover of a boat or waggon; G. *tiald*; Swed. *taelt*; S. *tyld, teld*; D. *telt*; T. *zelt*; Sp. *toldo*.

2. From the verb; a drive, a push.

TILT, *v. l.* from the noun; to cover with an awning.

2. To joust, to drive, to fight; G. *tylla*; Isl. *tölta*, to asault.

3. To turn up, to place in a leaning position; S. *tealtian, tohealdan*, to heel over.

TIMBER, *s.* wood for building, a beam; G. and Swed. *timber, timmer*; S. *timber*, supposed to be from G. *triumbua*, to build with trees or wood.

TIMBREL, *s.* a musical instrument; F. *timbre, timbrelle, tambourelle*. See **TAMBOUR**.

TIN, *s.* one of the primitive metals; L. *stannum*; Sp. *estano*; Arm. *sten*; W. *ystaen*; F. *etain*; B. and S. *tin*; T. *zinn*; Swed. *tenn*.

TIND, *v. a.* to kindle, set fire to; G. *tinda, tænda, tandga*; S. *tindan*; Swed. *tinda*; D. *tænde*; Arm. *tanta*. See to **TINE**.

TINDER, *s.* from the verb; substance for kindling a fire; D. *taender*.

TINE, *v. a.* to kindle, to set on fire; S. *tysan*, from Sans. *duon*; G. *tan, ten*; Arm. and W. *tan*; T. *tein*, fire.

TINE, *s.* trouble, vexation. See **TEEN**.

2. The tooth of a harrow, the spike of a fork; G. *tieme*; S. *tinde*; dim. of G. *tan*, a tooth.

TINGLE, *v. n.* to feel a sharp pain after the stagnation of blood, to have a ringing in the ears; S. *tinclan*; B. *tintelen*, frequentative of **TINK**.

TINK, TINKLE, *v. a.* to make a sharp shrill sound; G. *tinga*; L. *tinnio, tinnio*.

TINK, TINKER, *s.* a kind of sodder, a solderer, borax.

TINSEL, *s.* lace resembling gold or silver; F. *etincelle, estincelle*; It. *scintilla*, a sparkle, from L. *scintilla*.

TINT, TINCT, *s.* a colour, die, stain; F. *tinte*; It. *tinto*; L. *tinctus*.

TINWORM, *s.* an insect; L. *tinea*.

T O G

TINY, *a.* diminutive, small, puny; apparently from *thin*, which signified small; *vīos*.

TIFF, *s.* dim. of **TOP**; the end, extremity, a slight touch; Isl. and Swed. *tip*.

TIPPET, *s.* a covering for a woman's neck; S. *tappet*; L. B. *timpa*; Swed. and T. *timp*, was a priest's neck-cloth or band; but *tappet* signified needle-work or tapestry.

TIPPLE, *v. n.* frequentative of **TOP**; to drink frequently; T. *zipelen*.

TIRE, *s.* dress, ornament, apparel; S. *tier*; B. *tooi*; from M. G. *tishan*; S. *tiohan*; B. *tooyen*; *tuze*; Swed. *zir*; T. *zier*, *tzier*, an ornament.

2. A head-dress, a band; F. *tour*; B. *toer*, formerly called a tower, but now approaching *tiara*.

TIRE, *v. l.* from the noun; to dress, to attire.

2. To weary, to fatigue, to vex; S. *tiran*, *treagian*, from G. *trega*, corresponding with *taqā*, *taqū*.

TISSUE, *s.* a web, cloth wrought with gold; F. *tissu*, from L. *texo*.

TIT, *l. s.* any thing brisk, nimble, ready; G. *titt*, *tidi*. See **TIDY**.

2. *a.* Small, little; Isl. *tyta*; T. *tyt*, applied particularly to birds.

TITBIT, **TIDBIT**, *s.* a delicate morsel. See **TIDY**.

TITMOUSE, *s.* a small bird; from *tit*, small, and S. *mose*; B. *mus*; D. *moeise*; T. *meise*, a bird.

TITTER, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint; perhaps frequentative of *tehee*. See **TWITTER**.

TITTLE TATTLE, *s.* idle discourse, defamatory talk; S. *tihla*; T. *tadel*; Swed. *tadla*, blame, censure. See **TATTLE**.

To, *ad.* and *prep.* at, with, unto, towards; A. and P. *ta*; G. *ta*, *ty*, *til*; S. *to*; B. *te*; T. *zu*. G. *ta*; S. *to*; and B. *te*, were used as the definite article *the* or *this*; as to-day and to-morrow; while the country people say also *te week* and *te year*.

TOAD, *s.* an animal supposed without reason to be poisonous; Isl. *tad*; S. *tade*; Swed. *tossa*; Arm. *tou-sac*.

TOAST, *s. l.* bread dried; L. *tostus*.

2. Something apposite, a sentiment, the health of a lady or friend; S. *toasett*, from *asettan*, to dedicate, to institute, to consecrate.

TOBACCO, *s.* a plant from South America of little utility, which spread rapidly over all temperate countries, while the potatoe was introduced very slowly and partially. The American name was *petun*; but *tabaca*, the tube for smoking it, was supposed to mean the plant itself, which the Dutch cultivated first in New Zealand, an isle afterwards called *Tobago*.

TOD, *s.* a bunch, a pack of wool containing twenty-eight pounds; Isl. *todde*; Swed. *tatte*; T. *totte*.

TODDY, *s.* the juice of the palm-tree drawn off before it comes into fruit, and also an imitation of it by mixing rum, sugar and water, with nutmeg to add flavour. See **TERRY**.

TOS, *s.* one of the extremities of the foot; Swed. and S. *tå*; D. *taae*; T. *zehe*; B. *toon*, from G. *to*, *tow*, a claw.

TOFT, *s.* a place where a messuage has stood, an inclosed ground round a dwelling; G. *toft*, *toft*, *toft*; Swed. *toft*, *tomt*; L. B. *toftum*, supposed to be from G. *tappa*, to inclose. See **TUMP**.

TOGETHER, *ad.* in conjunction, in company, in concert. See to **GATHER**.

T O P

TORL, *s. l.* labour, fatigue, drudgery; B. *teul*, *twyd*. See to **TILL**.

2. A net, a snare; F. *toile*, from L. *tela*.

TOILET, *s.* a dressing-gown, a table covered with linen and articles for dressing; F. *toilette*, from *toile*; L. *tela*.

TOITY, *a.* merry, joyful; G. *teite*. See **HOITY TOITY**.

TOKEN, *s.* a sign, mark, evidence, memorial; G. *takn*; S. *taen*; Swed. *tecken*; D. *tegn*; B. *teken*; T. *zeichen*. See **TICK** and **TEACH**.

TOLE, *v. a.* to train, lead on by degrees, allure; G. *tela*; Isl. *tala*, *taela*; Swed. *talja*, frequentative of G. *tela*, *tega*; S. *teagan*.

TOLL, *s. l.* a portion, a payment, an excise upon goods, a miller's fee; G. *tal*, *toll*; S. and B. *tol*; T. *zoll*, from G. *tala*, to apportion. See **TAILLE**.

2. From the verb; the sound of a bell.

TOLL, *v. l.* to pay toll.

2. To ring, to sound as a bell; G. *ta loa*; S. *ta klawan*, to sound. See **BELL**.

3. In law, to remove or annul; L. *tollo*.

TOLL LOLL, a chorus in singing; G. Swed. and F. *trall*, *lall*, from *tralla*, to chant, and *lalla*, *lulla*; L. *lallo*, to sing.

TOMATA, *s.* a love apple, the American name of a species of *solanum*.

TOMB, *s.* a monument for the dead; F. *tombeau*; *τύμβος*.

TON, **TUN**, in the names of places, signifies a town; G. *tun*; S. and T. *tun*; B. *tuyn*; A. *dun*; W. *din*; I. *dun*, an inclosure, a fortified town; and sometimes a hill. See **DUN**.

TON, *s. l.* the weight of twenty hundred; Swed. *tiog hund* signifies 2000. See **TUN**.

2. A sound, air, fashion, tone; F. *ton*; L. *tonus*.

TONE, *s.* a note, accent, sound; F. *ton*; L. *tonus*. **TONG**, *s.* a point, the catch of a buckle; Swed. *tång*. See **TANG**.

TONGS, *pl. of tong*; a pair of points or pincers to lay hold of any thing.

TONGUE, *s.* organ of speech, language; G. and Swed. *tunga*; D. *tunge*; S. *tung*; B. *tong*; T. *zunge*; M. G. *tuggo*; G. *tinga*, signified to sound and to speak; L. *dinga* was anciently used for *lingua*.

TONTINE, *s.* an annuity founded on survivorship; F. *tontine*; It. *tontino*, said to have been introduced by one *Tonti*.

TOO, *ad. over and above*, likewise, also; S. *to*; B. *te*; T. *zu*, are used in this sense, and G. *a* had the same signification.

TOOL, *s.* an instrument, a member, a hireling, a mean wretch; G. and S. *tol*, *tool*; M. G. *tasi*, from *taagan*. See to **DO**.

TOOT, *v.* to blow a horn, trumpet forth; G. *tanta*; Swed. *tanta*; S. *totian*; B. *tuyten*.

TOOTH, *s.* a small bone in the mouth, part of a wheel or saw; S. *toth*; M. G. *tunthus*; Sans. *dent*; P. *dand*; G. Swed. D. and B. *tand*; T. *zahn*; L. *dens*, *dentis*.

TOP, *s. l.* the highest part, the surface; P. *tab*; G. and Swed. *top*, *tuf*; S. D. B. and W. *top*; T. *topf*.

2. A conical toy, the fruit of the fir tree; Swed. *topp*; D. and B. *top*; T. *toppē*.

TOPE, *v. n.* to drink to excess; F. *toper*; B. *tuipen*, *mi-pen*; T. *sauffen*; Arm. *tapein* signifies to frequent a tap.

TOPPING, *a.* being at the top, superior, wealthy, gallant.

T O U

TOPPLE, *v. n.* to fall top foremost, to tumble headlong; Swed. *topfalla*.

TOPSY TURVY, *ad.* with bottom upwards; *topside*, and *G. twervis*; Swed. *tsvarvis*, reversed.

TOR, *s.* a mount, a cliff, a tower, a fortress; *G. tur, thor*; Isl. *turn*; Swed. *torn*; D. *taarn*; B. *toren*; S. *tor, tirre, thurn*; T. *tor, turn*; L. *turris*; It. and Sp. *torre*; F. *tour*; Arm. *tur*; W. *twr*; corresponding with A. *tor, toor*; Heb. *tir, tsour*; P. *tur, zur, sur, sir*; Chald. *tar, tor, tura, thura, sura*; *rūgas, rūgas*; signifying also strength, elevation, dominion, empire. Tyre was pronounced *Tur, Zur*, now *Sur*; *Suria* is Syria, and *Assuria* the Empire; *Tūgas*, Europe. The Trojans are supposed to have been the Asiatic *Tyrrhi, Tyrrheni*, who gave their name to Etruria, and, conjunctly with the *Osci*, were known as *Etrusci* or *Tuscans*. The Assyrian *Thorr* was Baal, the Lord; *G. Thor, the great, the chief, Jupiter*; *G. tyr*; *S. tir, I. tor, W. teyrn*; Chald. *touran, suran, turna*; *rūgas, rūgas*; L. *turnus*, a sovereign, a king; T. *turn*, a throne. S. *tor*; T. *taur*, like the Asiatic *taurus*, signified a mountain; and the same root produced *Taurominum*, the *Tauri, Taurini*, of the Alps, the town of *Turin*, and *tor* applied to so many places in Britain. P. and Heb. *sar, sur*, the head, singly or compounded, correspond with W. *pen*, a head, chief, pinnacle; *Tartar sir*, a lord.

TORCH, *s.* a large wax light, a flambeau; L. *torris*: but Swed. *tortisa*; B. *tortse*; T. *tortsche*, are apparently from Swed. and S. *tyr, torr*, signifying tar and a torch.

TORNADO, *s.* a whirlwind, a hurricane; S. *tornada*, from *tornar*, to turn.

TORSK, *s.* a kind of dried fish, cod; Swed. *torsk*, from Isl. *thorr*; S. *thyre*, dry.

TORT, *s.* mischief, hurt, calamity, wrong; It. *torto*; F. *tort*; L. *tortum*.

TORTOISE, *s.* a land turtle, an animal with a strong shell; F. *tortu*; Sp. *tortuga*; It. *tartaruca*; *þvergnæsa*, the shield-bearer.

TORY, *s.* an adherent of Charles the First, an advocate for the constitution of church and state before the revolution; I. *torach*, for the king; *toraich*, for the church or ecclesiastical government. The collectors of taxes and tithes, in Ireland, were called tories and banditti. See **TOR**.

TOSE, TOZE, *v. a.* to comb wool. See to **TEASE**.

Toss, *v.* to fling, agitate, throw, wince; Swed. *dussa*; T. *stossen*, from G. *dya*, to dash, shock.

TOTTER, *v. n.* to vacillate, shake; said to be S. *tealrian*; but Swed. *datra, tuttra*, signified to shake.

TOUCH, *v.* to reach, join to, affect, move, seize slightly, infect; Isl. *thaka*; G. *thuka*; Swed. *tocka*; M. G. *tekan*; B. *toetzen*; Arm. *tocæ*; Sp. *tocar*; It. *toccare*; F. *toucher*; L. *tango*.

TOUCHHOLE, *s.* a hole through which the fire enters to discharge a gun; It. *tizzo*; L. *titio*, a match.

TOUCHY, *a.* peevish, apt to take fire. See **TECHY**.

TOUGH, *a.* tenacious, ropy, clammy; S. *toh, taag*; B. *taai*; T. *zahe*. See to **Tow**.

TOUPEE, *s.* an artificial tuft of hair; F. *toupet*; Sp. *tupe*.

TOUR, *s.* a turn, a ramble, a roving journey; F. *tour*; It. *torno*.

TOURNAMENT, TOURNEY, *s.* a tilt, a military sport; G. *tournied*; Swed. *tornera*; T. *tornering*; Sp. *torneo*;

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F. tournoi. This military sport is said to have been introduced by Manuel Comnenes, at Constantinople, under the name of *lusus Troia*.

TOURNIQUET, *s.* F. an instrument that twists round to stop an artery, a small wheel, a turnstile.

TOUSE, TOUZE, *v. a.* to pull, haul, drag. See to **Tow**.

TOW, *v. a.* to draw forward, haul, lead, conduct, extend, produce; G. *teigia*; Isl. *toga, toha*; M. G. *tsukan*; Swed. *täga*; S. *teogan, teohan, tion*; F. *touer*, corresponding with L. *duco*, and producing *toht, teod, tudor, team*, lineage, offspring; *turnus*: *toh*, ductile, tough; *tog*, L. *dux*, a leader; *Hertog*, an army leader, a duke. See **TUG**.

Tow, *s. 1.* from the verb; something to pull with, a rope; G. *taug*; Swed. *tog*; B. *tow*. See **TUG** and **TOW**.

2. The refuse of hemp or flax when tewed or hackled; Isl. *toe*; Swed. *to*; D. *taue*; S. *tow*, used in the sense of L. *stupa*, stuff; G. *behacka*; Swed. *backla*, to hackle, produced Scot. *backings*, tow. See to **TAW** and **TGW**.

TOWARD, *ad.* near at hand, tending to; S. *toward*. See **WARD**.

TOWARD, *a.* conducive, docile, ready.

TOWARDS, *ad.* and *prep.* in a direction to, being toward; S. *towardes*.

TOWEL, *s.* a cloth to dry the hands; F. *touaille, toile*; Sp. *toalla*; It. *toaglia*; T. *touail*; L. *tela*; perhaps confounded with **tow**, coarse stuff.

TOWER, *s.* a high building, a fortress. See **TOR**.

TOWN, *s.* a collection of houses where a weekly market is holden. See **TON**.

TOY, *v. n.* to allure, dally amorously, sport, play; G. *teya, tega*; S. *teogan, tihian*.

TOY, *s.* from the verb; a plaything, a trifle, folly, play; B. *tuy*, an amusement, *tooy*; S. *teah*, an ornament.

TRACE, *v. a.* 1. to follow by the track; F. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*.
2. To delineate, draw, mark, sketch; F. *trasser*; Sp. *trazar*, from L. *tractus*.

TRACES, *s. pl.* harness for draught horses; F. *traits*, from L. *traho*.

TRACK, *s.* a beaten path, the mark of a foot; G. *tradrk*; Swed. *trück*. See to **TREAD**.

TRACT, *s.* a region, course, treatise; L. *tractus*.

TRADE, *s.* commerce, business, a handicraft; Sp. *trato*; It. *tratta*, from L. *tracto*.

TRAFFIC, *v. n.* to deal, trade, practise commerce; F. *trafiquer*; Sp. *trafigar*; It. *trafficare*, from L. *tractus* and *facio*.

TRAIL, *v.* to drag, draw along the ground, to hunt by the track or smell; F. *tirailler*, frequentative of *tirer*; L. *traho*.

TRAIN, *v. a.* to draw along, entice, educate, bring up, form; F. *trainer*; It. *trainare*; L. B. *trahino*; L. *traho*.

TRAIN OIL, *s.* oil from the fat of a whale; S. *krax*, a whale: but Swed. *traan*; D. *tran*; B. *traan, trahn*, signify also drops. See **TEAR**.

TRAIPSE, TRAPE, *v. n.* to walk in a slovenly manner. See **TRAPE**.

TRAIT, *s.* a stroke, line, sketch, touch; F. *trait*; It. *tratto*; L. *tractus*.

TRAITOR, *s.* who betrays his trust; F. *traiitre*; L. *tradicitor*.

TRAMBLING, *s.* a method of bathing; from F. *tremper*, to dip, to temper.

TRAMEL, TRAMMEL, *s.* a shackle for a horse, a kind of

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net; It. *tramaglio*; F. *trameil*, from *maglia*; L. *macula*.

TRAMP, v. a. to tread upon, go on foot; Isl. *trampa*, *trappa*; Swed. and S. *trampa*, *trampas*; D. *trampe*; B. *trapen*; T. *trappen*; F. *trepigner*.

TRANCE, **TRANSE**, s. an ecstacy, a vision; F. *transe*; It. *transito*; L. *transitus*, signifying the state of a fainting or dying person.

TRANTER, s. one who carries fish from the sea to sell in the country, a ripier; from L. *traho in terra*.

TRAP, s. 1. a snare to catch animals or thieves; S. *trapp*; It. *trappe*, *trapolo*; F. *trape*; Sp. *trampa*, supposed to be a snare for the feet, from *trape*, to tread; but apparently confounded with F. *attrappe*, from G. *treffa*. See **TROVER**.

2. From **TRAPE**; a step, ladder or stair; Swed. *trappa*; D. *trappe*; T. *trapp*; B. *trap*.

3. A manner of playing ball by tramping on a lever to throw it up.

4. A piece of dress, attire, drapery; Sp. *trapo*; L. B. *trapus*. See **DRAPE**.

TRAPE, v. a. to tread upon, to go on foot, to trudge; Isl. *trappa*. See **TRAMP**.

TRAPES, s. from the verb; a streetwalker, a slattern, a traipse.

TRAPPINGS, s. pl. of *trap*; attire, dress, ornaments.

TRAPSTICK, s. a stick for playing at Trap and Ball.

TRASH, s. 1. a shred, a clipping; Isl. *trase*; Swed. *trasa*; Arm. *tresen*; P. *turashu*; Swed. *trasla*, thrums, odds and ends.

2. Dross, dregs, impurity, filth.

TRAVE, **TRAVISE**, s. a beam, a stock for confining unruly horses; It. and Sp. *trava*; F. *entrave*, from L. *trabs*.

TRAVAIL, v. to toil, to labour, to be in labour; F. *travailler*; It. *travagliare*, as if L. *travaleo*, to over-exert; but supposed to be from L. *tribulo*.

TRAVEL, v. n. to make a journey, to go; L. *travio*; It. *traviare*, *travilare*, from L. *via*.

TRAVERSE, s. any thing laid across, a cross, an accident, a partition, a trench, a winding or rising course, a cross road; F. *traverse*; L. *transversus*.

TRAVESTY, a. dressed absurdly, burlesqued, ridiculed; F. *travesti*; L. *transvestitus*.

TRAY, s. a portable trough of wood or metal; Swed. *traij*. See **ROUGH**.

TRAY TRIP, **TREYTRIP**, s. a kind of pastime; from *tre* and *trip*.

TRE, **TREA**, s. the number three, the three at cards or dice; It. *tre*; L. *tres*.

TREACHERY, s. breach of faith, perfidy, trickery; F. *tricherie*; T. *trugerei*, *betrugerei*; B. *bedriegerey*. See **TRICK** and **BETRAY**.

TREACLE, s. syrup of sugar, molasses, a medicine; B. *teriakel*; F. *theriaque*. See **TERIACA**.

TREAD, v. to set the foot upon, trample, walk in state, copulate as birds, crush under foot; M. G. *trudan*; Swed. *tråda*; S. *tredan*; D. *træde*; B. *treden*; T. *treten*.

TREADLE, s. 1. from the verb; the sperm of a cock, the part of a loom moved by the foot.

2. The dung of sheep or deer, turdles.

TREASON, s. an offence against the king; F. *trahison*; Sp. *traicion*; It. *tradimento*, from L. *trado*. See **BETRAY**.

TREASURE, s. wealth hoarded up; F. *tresor*; It. *tesoro*; L. *thesaurus*.

TREAT, v. to negotiate, discourse, entertain, use in any manner; F. *traiier*; Sp. *tractar*; It. *trattare*; S. *trahian*; L. *tracto*.

TREE, s. a tall large vegetable with one stem, timber; Sans. *turoo*; G. *trio*, *træ*; Swed. *trd*; T. *tram*; S. *treo*; Russ. *dru*; Slav. *dreon*.

TRELLIS, s. lattice work of wood or iron; F. *trellis*; T. *trilch*; B. *traale*; L. *trichila*.

TREN, s. a wooden spear; Swed. *tren*; S. *triven*, from *tree*, wood.

TRENCH, v. a. to cut into ditches; It. *trinciare*; Sp. *trinchear*; F. *trencher*; L. *truncu*.

TREND, v. a. to turn, go round; D. *trinde*; B. *trenten*. See **ROUND**.

TRENDLE, s. from the verb; something that turns round; S. *trendel*; T. *trundle*.

TREPAN, v. 1. from **TRAP**; to ensnare; S. *treppan*.

2. To use a surgical instrument for cutting the skull; *træxasor*.

TRESPASS, s. a transgression, an offence, an unlawful entry; L. *transpassus*.

TRESS, s. a curl of hair, a plaited ringlet; *træxus*; L. *trica*; F. *tresse*.

TRESTLE, s. a frame, a moveable form, a trivet; *træsula*; F. *trestau*.

TRET, s. an allowance for diminution of weight in selling by retail; It. *treto*; L. *tritus*.

TREVET, **TRIVET**, s. any thing that stands on three feet; S. *thriefæt*; Swed. *trefot*.

TREY, s. the three at cards or dice. See **TRE**.

TRICE, s. an instant, a short time, a stroke with a pen; B. *trek*, *treks*, a dash.

TRICK, v. a. to draw, attract, dress, deceive, cheat; G. *traga*, *draga*; S. *trugan*; T. *trulgen*, *tragen*; B. *treken*; L. *traho*. See **TREACHERY**.

TRICK, s. 1. from the verb; a feature, manner, habit; B. *trek*, corresponding with *trait*.

2. A pull, a haul, the cards drawn at one round of play; B. *trek*.

3. Dress, attire, apparel; T. *tracht*; Sp. *trage*; but Scot. *trig*; W. *trice*, appear to be Isl. *trygg*. See **TRIM**.

4. Artifice, fraud, juggle; B. *trek*; T. *trug*; F. *triche*. See **TREACHERY**.

TRICKER, **TRIGGER**, s. from the verb; what is drawn or draws, the catch of a gun; B. *trekker*; D. *drækker*.

TRICKLE, v. n. to run or fall in drops; D. and Swed. *trilla*; T. *triflan*.

TRIDING, **TRITHING**, **THRIHINGE**, were S. designations for a district, and supposed to denote the three Ridings of Yorkshire; but they appear, in some cases, to signify the *riding*; G. *riett*, *rad*; S. *rad*, judicature, council, and G. *thing*; S. *thing*, an assembly of the people. See **HUSTING**.

TRIPLE, s. a thing of no moment; F. *trivial*; L. *trivialis*.

TRIG, **TRIGGER**, s. the catch of a gun, a line drawn as a mark. See **TRICKER**.

TRILL, s. a quaver, a shake in music; It. *trillo*; B. *trill*; Swed. *drill*. See **DRILL**.

TRIM, v. a. to adjust, correct, dress, fit out, balance a vessel, keep even between two parties; S. *tryman*,

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being understood; D. *tolv*; S. *twelv*; T. *zvölfe*; B. *twaalf*. See ELEVEN.
TWIBIL, *s.* a halberd, a battle ax, a paver's tool; S. *twy bill*. See Two and BILL.
TWICE, *ad.* doubly, two times; Swed. *twisver*.
TWIDDLE, *v. a.* to touch lightly. See TWEEBLE.
TWIG, *v.* to see, to observe; a vulgar word; T. *tuigen*, from *augen*, the eyes.
TWIG, *s.* a small shoot of a branch, a switch; S. *twig*; B. *twyg*; T. *zwig*.
TWILIGHT, *s.* the faint light before the rising and after the setting of the sun; B. *tweelicht*; S. *tveon leoht*, from *tveon*, dubious, and *leoht*, light.
TWILL, *s.* cloth of double texture, in which the crossing of the threads is oblique; B. *twelyk*; T. *zuilch*.
TWIN, *s.* one of two born together; G. *tuen*; Saxon *twin*. See TWAIN.
TWINE, *v.* to twist, wrap about, unite; Swed. *twinna*; S. *twynan*; B. *twynen*. See TWIST.
TWINGE, *v. a.* to pinch, torment. See TWAG.
TWINK, *s.* a quick motion of the eye, a moment, a short space of time; from S. *twincian*. See WINK.
TWINKLE, *v. n.* from the noun; to open and shut the eye, to flash lightly and suddenly, to sparkle; S. *twincian*.
TWIRL, *v. a.* to move round quickly. See WHIRL.
TWIST, *v. a.* to form by convolution, to writhe, to become contorted; S. *twysan, getwysan*.

T Z A

TWIT, *v. a.* to blame, to reproach, to sneer; M. G. *idweitan*, from G. *wita*; S. *witan*. See to WIT.
TWITCH, *v.* to snatch, vellicate, tweak, pain. See TWEAK.
TWITTER, *v. n.* to chirp, to chatter, to make a noise as swallows; G. *thuætra*; T. *zwitschern*, to warble; Isl. *thuætta*, to chatter, babble.
TWITTER, *s. 1.* from the verb; a tittering or chirping laugh.
2. A flurry, an agitation, a movement of passion or fear; G. *titra*; Swed. *tuttra*; T. *zittern*, to shake, to shudder.
3. From TWIT; who blames, an upbraider.
TWIXT, *prep.* between, betwixt; G. *tueggiast*; Swed. *tveggias*; S. *tveoxen*; T. *zwischen*; B. *tuschen*; Arm. *touez*.
TWO, *a.* twice one; Sans. *duau*; P. *do*; G. *two*; Swed. *tmå*; S. *two*; B. *twee*; T. *zvo, zwei*; Jw.; L. *dvo*.
TYMPAN, *s.* a timbrel, drum of the ear, a printer's frame; L. *tympanum*; F. *tympans*.
TYPHON, *s.* a name adopted by the Arabs from the Greek, and applied to the plague or a pestilential wind; but when used by the seamen of India or China ships, it is the Chinese *ty foong*, a great wind, a storm.
TYRANT, *s.* a despot, an oppressor; *tyrannos*. See TOR.
TZAR, *s.* the title of the former sovereigns of Russia; Median and Russ. *tzar*; P. *taizar, taswur*, the wearer of a crown; from *taj*, a diadem. It entered into the composition of several scriptural names besides *Nebucadne-zar*, throne-worthy king.

U T I

USQUEBAUGH, *s.* water of life, whisky, a hot spirit; I. *uisge beatha*; L. *aqua vita*; F. *eau de vie*. The word now denotes what is medicated with aromatics, while the common sort is called *uisge*. See OOZE.

USURY, *s.* the use of money at illegal interest; L. *usura*.

UTENSIL, *s.* an instrument for any use; L. and F. *utensile*.

UTIS, UTAS, *s.* the octave of a festival or judicial term, a bustle, a stir; O. F. *huites*. See EIGHT.

J T T

UTMOST, UTTERMOST, *s.* the extremity, the farthest out; S. *ytemæst, uttermæst*. See UTTER.

UTTAB OF ROSES, *s.* a perfume highly esteemed; Arab. *uttar*, perfume.

UTTER, *a.* exterior, extreme, final, complete, irrevocable; S. *utter*; Swed. *yttra*.

UTTER, *v. a.* from OUT; to put forth, disclose, divulge, speak, exhibit, vend, sell; Swed. *yttra*.

V

V A N

V is a consonant, having in English a uniform sound nearly resembling that of B, and is never mute. At the beginning of words, in Belgic, it is used instead of F, as Volk, Voll, Vall, for Folk, Full, Fall. **VACCINATE**, *v. a.* to infect with a humour taken from a cow; from A. *bakah*; Heb. *bacca*; L. *vacca*, a cow. **VAGABOND**, *s.* a vagrant, a stroller; It. *vago*, *vagabundo*; F. *vagabond*; L. *vagus*, *vagabundus*. **VAGRANT**, *s.* a vagabond, a beggar; from L. *vagor*; It. *vagare*. **VAQUE**, *a.* wandering, unsettled; F. *vague*; L. *vagus*. **VAIL**, *v. a.* to lower down, let fall in token of respect or submission, abase, yield; F. *avaler*, from Celtic *val*, *gual*; W. *gual*, low, humble; cognate with L. *vallis*; so that *valer*, to descend, had the same connection with *vale*, as to *mount* with L. *mons*. See DALE. **VAIL**, *s.* a gratuity given to a servant; Sp. *valia*; It. *vale*, *vole*, from L. *valeo* and *volo*. **VALANCE**, *s.* drapery round the tester of a bed; B. *valange*; G. *faln*, what falls or hangs down, a flounce; G. *falla*, a curtain. **VALE**, *s.* a low ground, a valley; L. *vallis*, apparently from G. *vala*, *bala*; Swed. *wal*; Celtic *val*, *gual*; W. *gwael*; F. *val*, *valle*; It. and Sp. *vale*. **VALET**, *s.* a man servant, a footman; F. *valet*; It. *valeotto*; L. B. *vasletus*, a vassalet. **VALIANT**, *a.* courageous, brave, stout; F. *vaillant*; It. *valiente*; L. *valens*. **VALLEY**, *s.* a space between two hills, a gutter in the roof of a building. See VALE. **VAMP**, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe; F. *vanpié*, for *avant pié*. **VAN**, *s.* 1. the front of an army; Sp. and It. *van*; F. *avant*. See ADVANCE. 2. A large fan, a wing; F. *van*; L. *vannus*; M. G. *vaian*, to blow. **VANE**, *s.* a kind of weathercock, a narrow flag or thin plate of metal hung on a pin to turn with the wind;

V E A

B. *van*, *vaan*; T. *fahn*; G. *fana*. See FANE and PENNANT. **VANILLA**, *s.* a kind of bean used to scent chocolate; F. *vanille*; Sp. *vaynilla*, from L. *vaginula*, a small pod. **VANISH**, *v. n.* to disappear, pass away, be lost; L. *vanesco*; but O. E. and Scot. *vanish*, diminishing, is from *wane*. **VANQUISH**, *v. a.* to conquer, subdue, confute; F. *vaincre*; L. *vincere*. **VANTAGE**, *s.* furtherance, profit, gain; It. *vantaggio*; F. *avantage*. See ADVANTAGE. **VARLET**, *s.* a mean fellow, a scoundrel; O. F. *varlet*, a valet. **VARNISH**, *s.* a shining liquid substance for giving a gloss, a cover, a palliation; *sigillare*; It. *vernice*; F. *vernis*. **VARY CUPPY**, *s.* in heraldry, a kind of ermine; F. *vaire coupé*, from L. *varius*; Isl. *vara*, a kind of fur. **VASH, VACHE**, *s.* a kind of portmanteau, a carriage trunk; P. *valiche*; It. *valigia*. **VASSAL**, *s.* a feudatory, one who holds of a superior lord, engaging to perform certain duties, a servant on wages, a person dependant on the will of another; L. B. *vassus*; T. and D. *vasall*; Sp. *vasallo*; It. *vasallo*; F. *vassal*. G. *vcisluman* was a vassal; G. *væd*, *vad*, corresponded with L. *vas*, *vadis*; and G. *vadsla*, *vasla*, would signify the law or condition of pledge; Swed. *vadsla*, tribute. **VAT**, *s.* a brewer's working tun; B. *vat*; T. *vaiz, fass*; Swed. and S. *fat*, from G. *fa*, *fatta*; T. *fahen*, to take, to contain. **VAULT**, *s.* an arch, a cave, a cellar or grave arched over, a bound, a leap; L. B. *voluta*; It. *volta*; F. *voult*, *voute*, from L. *volvo*. See BOUND. **VAUNT**, *v.* to display with ostentation, to boast; F. *vanter, vaunter*; L. B. *valentare*, from L. *valeo*; but It. *vantare* is said to be L. *vendito*. **VAWARD**, *s.* the fore part, the front; *vanguard*. **VEAL**, *s.* a calf, calf's flesh; F. *veal, veau*; It. *vitella*;

V E S

L. vitellus. It is supposed that *vitum*, from *L. vita*, signified an animal. See **VETERINARY**.

VEDETTE, *s.* a sentinel on horseback; *F. vedette*; *It. vedetta*, properly a sentinel's stand, a watch; from *L. video*.

VEER, *v.* in sea language *wear*; to turn about, change, let out a rope; *F. virer*; *B. vieren*; *Sp. birar*; *It. girare*, from *L. gyro*.

VEIL, *v. a.* to cover, to conceal the face; *L. velo*; *F. voiler*.

VELLUM, VELOM, *s.* a fine kind of parchment; *F. velin*, from *L. vitulinus*.

VELVET, VELURE, *s.* a kind of silk with a short thick fur or pile upon it; *It. velluto*; *F. velours*, from *L. villus*.

VENEER, *v. a.* to inlay with wood, to make it appear veined; *F. veine*, the grain of wood, a vein.

VENERY, *s.* 1. the pleasures of the bed, appertaining to Venus.

2. The diversion of hunting; *F. venerie*, from *L. venor*.

VENEY, *s.* a bout, turn, thrust; *F. venue*, from *L. venio*.

VENGE, *v. a.* to vindicate, avenge; *F. venger*; *L. vindico*.

VENISON, *s.* the flesh of deer; *F. venaison*, from *L. venor*.

VENOM, *s.* poison, infection; *L. venenum*.

VENOR, *s.* a huntsman; *F. veneur*, from *L. venor*.

VENT, *s.* 1. a spiracle, an airhole, opening, passage; *F. vent*; *Sp. venta*, from *L. ventus*.

2. A sale, vendition; *F. vente*, from *L. vendo*.

VENTANNA, *s.* a window; *Sp. ventana*, from *L. ventus*.

VENTURE, *s.* a hazard, risk, chance, a stake; *It. aventure*; *L. B. ventura, eventura*, from *L. eventum*.

VENUE, *s.* a place near to that in which any thing litigated happened to be done; *F. venue*, from *L. venio*.

VENUS, *s.* the goddess of beauty and love, one of the planets, green colour in coats of armour. *L. Venus*, according to Varro, was not anciently known to the Romans or Greeks; but *G. Ven*; *Swed. Wæn*, was the wife of Thor, fair as a lily; whence *G. ven*; *W. gwynn*, white. See **SWAN**.

VERDEGREASE, VERDIGRISE, *s.* rust of copper; *F. ver de gris*, from *L. viridis*, and *ærugo*.

VERDERER, *s.* a kind of forest officer; *F. verdier*; *L. B. viridarius*, a greenwood keeper.

VERDITURE, VERDITER, *s.* green chalk; *F. verd de terre*; *L. viridis de terra*.

VERDURE, *s.* the greenness of trees or fields; *F. verdure*; *It. verdura*; *L. B. viriditura*, from *L. viriditas*.

VERJUICE, *s.* an acid liquor expressed from crab apples or young grapes; *F. verjus*; *L. veris jus*.

VERMICELLI, *s.* a paste made up in small threads, a soup of that paste; *It. vermicelli*; *L. vermiculi*, from resembling small worms.

VERT, *a.* green, having a green colour; *F. vert*; *L. viridis*.

VERY, *a.* real, true, the same; *It. vera*; *F. vrai*, true, from *L. verus*: but *B. waer*; *T. wahr*; *G. var*, actual, real, true, are from *G. vera*, to be.

VESSEL, *s.* a cask, any thing containing liquors, a ship, a boat; *It. vacello*; *F. vaisseau*; *L. vas, vasulum*.

VESSIGNON, VESSEION, *s.* a wind-gall; from *F. vesser*; *L. visio*.

VESTRY, *s.* from *vest*; a room adjoining to a church, where the priests' robes are kept, and parochial meetings held.

V Y

VETCH, *s.* a kind of pulse; *L. vicia*; *F. vesce*.

VETERINARY, *a.* belonging to cattle, or to their diseases; *L. veterinarius*: *L. vitum*, from *vita*, is supposed to have signified an animal.

VIAND, *s.* food, meat dressed; *F. viande*; *L. vivandus*.

VICE, *s.* 1. wickedness, depravity; *F. vice*; *L. vitium*.

2. A screw, a kind of press with screws; *F. vis*; *It. vite*; *L. B. vita*, from *L. vitis*, because the screw resembles the spiral clasps of the vine.

VICTUAL, *s.* provision, viand, meat; *F. victuaille*; *L. B. victulus*, from *L. vitalis*.

VIE, *v. n.* to strive for superiority, to contest; *F. vier*. See to **VY**.

VILLAIN, *s.* 1. from *villa*; the inhabitant of a village, a serf.

2. From *vile*; a base fellow, a mean wretch.

VIOL, *s.* a stringed instrument of music; *F. violle*; *It. viola*; *B. fiol*; *Swed. fiol*; *L. fidicula*.

VIRGINAL, *s.* an old musical instrument, a clavecin; from *L. virga*.

VISAGE, *s.* the look, countenance, face; *F. visage*; *It. visaggio, viso*; *L. visus*.

VISOR, *s.* a place left open in a helmet or mask to see through; *It. visiera*; *F. visier*, from *L. visus*.

VISTA, VISTO, *s.* a view, a prospect through trees; *It. vista*, from *L. visus*.

VITRIOL, *s.* a fossil, mineral salt; *L. B. vitrolism*; *F. vitriol*; *L. vitri oleum*.

VIVES, *s. pl.* a distemper among horses; *F. avives*, for *vives arrestes*; *It. vivoli*; *T. feifel*.

VIXEN, *s.* a she-fox, a scolding woman, a peevish child; *S. fixin*; *B. feeks*.

VIZARD, *s.* a mask, disguise. See **VISOR**.

VIZIER, *s.* the Ottoman prime minister; *A. wazir*; *Turk. wazir*.

VOGUE, *s.* course, mode, fashion, repute; vulgarly the go; *It. voga*; *F. vogue*, from *It. vogare*. See **VOYAGE**.

VOID, *a.* empty, vacant, unoccupied; *It. vuoto*; *F. vuid*; *L. viduus*.

VOITURE, *s.* a conveyance, a coach; *F. voiture*; *It. vettura*; *L. vectura*.

VOLE, *s.* a flight of birds, a slam at cards; *F. vole*, from *L. volo*.

VOLERY, *s.* from **VOLE**; a flight of birds.

VOLLEY, *s.* from **VOLE**; a flight of shot, a burst; *F. volée*.

VOLT, VOLTE, *s.* a turn, a round circular tract; *It. volta*; *F. volte*, from *L. voluto*.

VOTE, *s.* a voice given, a suffrage, a determination of parliament; *O. F. and Romance, vota, vanta*; *L. B. vocata*, from *L. voco*.

VOUCH, *s.* a warranty, attestation; *F. vouch*, a law term, from *L. vocatio*.

VOUCHSAFE, *v. a.* to condescend, to grant without sacrificing dignity; from *vouch* and *F. sauf*, a salvo or exception made by noblemen in support of privilege. Saving your honour, and saving your presence, were also terms of respect.

VOYAGE, *s.* journey by sea, a travelling expedition; *F. voyage*; *It. viaggio*; *L. B. viatio*, from *L. via*, a way.

VY, *v. n.* to strive for superiority, to contend; *F. vier, renvier*; *L. B. invidiarie*, from *L. invidia*.

VY, *s.* from the verb; contention in betting; a term used by gamesters.

W

W A F

W, WRITTEN anciently VU by the Goths, was not known in their first alphabet. Like the Persian 9, it is properly a consonant, particularly at the beginning of words; though in some other cases used like the Greek *ω*, and *υυ* of the Saxons, or the Welsh *w*. It was however a modification of the Latin V; and at the beginning of a word written Gu by the Celts, as Ward, Guard; Wile, Guile; Wår, Guerre. In English the sound is uniform, except with vulgar people near London, who pronounce it like V, as Vip for Whip; Vill for Will; Ving for Wing; and again use it instead of V, by saying Weal, Wenison, Winegar, instead of Veal, Venison, Vinegar.

WABBLE, *v. a.* to vacillate, totter, shake; T. *waben*, *wabelen*, *wachelen*; S. *wafian*; frequentative of to Wave and Wag.

WAD, *s.* 1. a flock of tow, wool or fur used for stuffing, coarse cloth, tow or paper to stop the charge of a gun, a small loose bundle; G. *vad*, *vod*; Swed and T. *wad*; S. *wæd*; B. *waed*; F. *ouate*; producing L. *udo*.

2. A plant used in dying, a pastil made of that colour, black lead; S. *wath*; Scot. *waad*. See Woad.

WADDLE, *v. n.* to walk like a duck, to waggle; Arm. *houad*; W. *hnyad*, a duck, may have been confounded with waggle.

WADE, *v. n.* to walk through water; Isl. and Swed. *wada*; S. *wadan*; B. *waden*; T. *wadlen*; L. *vado*; It. *guadare*; F. *gueer*. The root has been sought for in G. *ude*; L. *udus*, water; A. *madi*, a river; but G. *vada*, like L. *vado*, in its first sense, signified to go or pass; and our *ford* is merely a passage, from *fare*, to go.

WAFER, *s.* a kind of paste, the cake used in celebrating the mass; S. *weifer*; T. *waffel*; F. *gaufre*, *gofre*, apparently from G. *ve*; S. *weoh*, holy, consecrated, and *for*, Swed. *offer*; S. *offra*, an offering. It is also in F. called *oublie*, from L. *oblatio*.

WAFT, *v.* to carry through the air, to float with the wind; Swed. *wefla*; D. *wifle*, from G. *waian*; T. *wehen*; B. *wuyven*, to blow.

W A I

WAG, *v. n.* to balance, vacillate, wave, shake lightly; G. *vega*; Swed. *wagga*; D. *wage*; S. *wagian*; T. *wagen*; B. *waeghen*.

WAG, *s.* a merry fellow; S. *wæg*, *wægman*, *wægner*, a buffoon, a jester.

WAGE, *s.* a pledge, a stake, an engagement; G. *wad*, *wæd*; Swed. *wada*; D. *wedde*; S. *wed*; T. *wette*; L. *vas*, *vadis*; L. B. *vadium*, *wadium*, *guadua*, *gagium*; F. *gage*.

WAGE, *v. a.* from the noun; to engage, hire, undertake, wager, to appeal at law, to challenge; Swed. *wudja*.

WAGGLE, *v. n.* from **WAG**; to waddle, wobble, vacillate; B. *waggelen*.

WAGGON, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage; Sans. *vahan*; G. *vagn*; S. *wagn*; Swed. *wagn*; T. and B. *wagen*. See **WAIN**.

WAIF, *s.* cattle or goods found and not claimed; F. *wayve*, *gueife*, supposed to be from L. *vagus*; but Isl. *wofa*; Swed. *wafva*, *wæja*, signified to run off, to deviate, to stray. See **WAIVE**.

WAIL, *s.* from *woe*; an audible expression of sorrow; A. *wuela*; Heb. *auel*; It. *guala*.

WAIN, *s.* a sort of carriage, a set of stars supposed to resemble a *wain*; S. *væn*, contracted from *waggon*.

WAINSBOT, *s.* wooden lining for rooms, a kind of oak used for that purpose; B. *wagenshot*, from G. *wegg*; Swed. *wag*; S. *wag*, *wah*, a wall, and *schot*, a sheet.

WAIST, *s.* the middle of the human body, the part below the ribs, the middle floor of a ship; M. G. *wahstus*; B. *wast*; S. *wæst*, *wæstm*, stature, growth, from G. *waxa*; S. *wacan*; B. *wassen*, to grow. F. *taille* signifies stature and the waist.

WAIT, *v.* to stay in expectation, to attend; Swed. *wakta*; T. and B. *wachten*, *warten*.

WAITS, *s. pl.* nightly wakes, vigils, rustic hautbois used on such occasions; M. G. *wahts*; Swed. *wackts*; T. *wacht*; F. *guet*. See **WATCH** and **WAKE**.

WAIVE, *v. a.* to avoid, to shun; F. *guesver*, *guever*; G.

W A N

- * and Swed. *wæga*, to cede, to relinquish ; Swed. *wefwa*, to fluctuate, go about.
- WAKE**, *v.* to raise from sleep, to rouse ; G. and Swed. *waka* ; M. G. *wakan* ; S. *wacian* ; D. *wakke* ; B. *waken* ; T. *wachen*.
- WAKE**, *s.* 1. from the verb ; a vigil, watch, feast, merriment.
- 2. The track of a ship through the water ; G. *veg* ; Swed. and S. *wæg*. See **WAY**.
- WALD**, in the names of places, signifies a forest ; S. *weald* ; T. and B. *wald*, supposed to be from *āld* ; but apparently from *wood*, and G. *lad*, land.
- WALE**, *s.* a rising part in cloth, a raised border, a seam ; G. *wela* ; S. *wilan*, to inclose, connect, join ; but Swed. *wæle* is a small tent or roll of lint.
- WALK**, *v. n.* 1. to roll, toss about, agitate, trample, full cloth ; G. *valka* ; Swed. *walka* ; S. *wealcan* ; T. *walcken* ; B. *walken* ; It. *gualco*.
- 2. To go by steps, to tread upon, pass over on foot. The foregoing word seems to have been confounded, in English, with G. *aula* ; Swed. *walla* ; F. *aller*.
- WALL**, *s.* a fence of stone, earth, brick or wood ; P. *al* ; G. *val* ; Swed. and S. *wall* ; B. *walle* ; L. *vallum* ; W. *wal*, *gwäl*.
- WALLET**, *s.* a kind of bag, a knapsack ; P. *valicha* ; It. *valigia*, *valigetta* ; Arm. *valette*. Mail and Vail seem to have been the same word ; Sp. *maleta* ; F. *mallette*, *vallette*, *valise*, corresponding with L. *bulga* ; but our word is perhaps from G. *valla* ; Swed. *walla* ; S. *vallian*, to travel as a pilgrim.
- WALL EYE**, *s.* an eye variegated with white, called also a glass eye ; Isl. and Swed. *wagl* signified a pole or beam in the eye, a cicatrice in the white of it, corresponding with *ayn* ; but G. *galle* ; W. *gwall* ; Arm. *gnial*, denote a blemish or defect.
- WALLOP**, *v. n.* to boil, to bubble up, toss about ; G. *valla* ; Isl. *wella* ; Swed. *walla* ; S. *weallan* ; T. *wallen* ; B. *wellen* ; Isl. *wella up*, to bubble up.
- WALLOW**, *v. n.* to roll in mire, move heavily ; M. G. *walugian* ; S. *walwian* ; T. *walen* ; Swed. *wälla*. See to **WELTER**.
- WALNUT**, *s.* a large kind of nut ; Swed. and B. *walnot*, from G. *wal*, which signified both Gaul and Italy.
- WALTRON**, *s.* the sea horse ; G. *hualtrin*. See **WHALE** and **TRUNK**.
- WALTZ**, *s.* a kind of turning dance ; T. *waltze*, from *weltzen* ; Swed. *wälta*, to turn ; but Sp. *vuelas*, a turning dance, is from L. *voluta*.
- WAMBLE**, *v. n.* to roll, to turn the stomach with sickness ; G. *wæmba*, to nauseate, to move the bowels, from *wamb*, the belly. See **WAWMISH**.
- 2. To move about, to crawl ; G. *wamla* ; B. *wamelen*.
- WAMPUM**, *s.* a kind of shell used as current money by the savages of North America.
- WAN**, *a.* languid, pale, diminished in colour, sickly ; G. and Swed. *wan*, deficiency, diminution. See **WANE**.
- WAND**, *s.* a long slender rod, a staff of authority ; G. and Swed. *wand* ; D. *waand* ; Isl. *woend*.
- WANDER**, *v.* to rove, ramble, stray ; Swed. *wandra* ; S. *wandrian*, from Isl. *andra*. See to **WEND**.
- WANE**, *v. n.* to diminish, grow less, decrease, decline ; G. and Swed. *wana* ; S. *wanian* ; T. *wanen*.
- WANG**, *s.* the jaw, jaw teeth, upper part of the neck ; G. *vange* ; T. *wange* ; Swed. and S. *wang* ; It. *guancia*.

W A R

- WANT**, *v.* to be destitute, to fail, be short of, need, wish for ; G. and Swed. *wanta*. See to **WANE**.
- WANT**, *s.* 1. from the verb ; penury, poverty, need, deficiency, lack.
- 2. A mole ; S. *wandwurf*, from *wond*, a hillock. See **MOULDWARP**.
- WANTON**, *a.* sportive, roving, without restraint, lascivious ; supposed to be from *want* ; but G. and S. *wan* is a privative, and *tion*, conduct, restraint, from *tioa* ; Swed. *tyana*.
- WANTY**, *s.* a leathern girth, a surcingle ; a *wamb* tie, from *wamb*, the belly.
- WAPE**, *a.* daunted, dejected, oppressed ; Swed. *wäp*, stupid ; S. *wapian*, to stupify.
- WAPENTAKE**, *s.* a division of a country furnishing men at arms. See **WAPON**.
- WAR**, *s.* open hostility, aggression, combat, the contrary of peace ; T. *wer*, *werre* ; S. *wär*, *wuerre* ; F. *guerre* ; It. and Sp. *guerra*. In T. and S. the word has been confounded with G. *wär*, a garrison, from *waria*, *wara*, to defend ; but *were*, as used by Chaucer, is G. *ueyru* ; Swed. *oro* ; D. *urue*, tumult, outrage, war, from the negative prefix *u*, and G. *roi*, *ru*, *eyru* ; T. *ruhe*, peace, tranquillity. Thus *Urusto*, *Orosto*, was Mars ; *Ofrid*, without peace, war.
- WARBLE**, *v.* to shake a sound, to quaver ; L. B. *vibrillo*, from L. *vibro*.
- WARD**, in composition, signifies a direction, course, a quarter ; from G. *vart* ; Swed. *wärt*, *weris* ; S. *wärd* ; M. G. *wairthes*, corresponding with L. *versus* ; as eastward, toward. See **AART**.
- WARD**, *s.* 1. the act of guarding or watching, a person under a guardian, a district where watch is kept, custody, part of a lock.
- 2. In composition ; worth, dignity, estimation, value ; G. *verd* ; Swed. *wärd* ; B. *weerd*. See **WORTH** and **GUERDON**.
- WARD**, *v.* from the noun ; to act on the defensive, to guard, to watch, fence off. See to **WARE**.
- WARE**, *s.* something of worth, merchandise, goods ; G. and Swed. *wara* ; S. *ware* ; B. *warre* ; D. *ware* ; T. *waarc*.
- WARE**, *v. n.* to give heed, to attend, defend, protect, guard against, beware ; G. and Swed. *wara* ; S. *wærian* ; T. *waren*.
- WARE**, *a.* from the verb ; cautious, watchful, giving heed, aware.
- WARM**, *a.* rather hot, zealous, fanciful ; Sans. *gharma* ; P. *gurm* ; G. *werm*, *warm* ; S. *wearm* ; Swed. T. D. and B. *warm* ; Arm. *gor* ; W. *gwres*. G. *ar*, *arn* ; Chald. and P. *ur*, fire, heat. See **FIRE**.
- WARN**, *v. a.* to make aware, to give notice, to caution ; G. and Swed. *warna* ; S. *warnian*. See to **WARE**.
- WARP**, *v. a.* to throw, to cast, to throw as wood by heat, to hale by a rope ; G. and Swed. *warpa* ; M. G. *wairpan* ; S. *wearpan* ; B. *werpen* ; T. *werfen*.
- WARP**, *s.* from the verb ; the thread that crosses the woof, a rope thrown out, a hawser.
- WARRANT**, *s.* from **WARE** ; protection, authority, what is authorized, a writ ; G. *varend* ; It. *guarentia*. See **GUARANTEE**.
- WARRE**, *a.* worse, inferior in quality ; the comparative degree of G. *va* ; S. *vea*, *vo*, bad. See **WORST**.
- WARREN**, *s.* from **WARE** ; what is guarded, a preserve for

W A X

game, but principally for rabbits; G. and Swed. *warn*; T. *warren*; B. *waerande*; F. *guerenne*.

WART, *s.* an excrescence on the flesh; Isl. and Swed. *wärta*; S. *weart*; T. *warfre*; B. *warte*; L. *verruca*.

WARY, *a.* from *ware*; cautious, timorously prudent; Swed. *warig*.

WAS, *pret.* of the verb to be; G. and S. *was*; from G. *vera*; M. G. *wisan*; S. *wesan*. See **WERE**.

WASH, *v. a.* to cleanse with water; G. *wasa*; D. *waske*; Swed. *waska*; S. *wascan*; Isl. *watka*; T. *waschen*, from *vos*, *vax*; S. *wæs*, water. See **Ooze**.

WASH, *s.* 1. from the verb; the act of washing, a lotion, a cosmetic, fermented liquor used by malt distillers, a superficial colour called *guazzo* by the Italians.

2. A marsh, a moist place, boggy land; Isl. *veisa*; Swed. *wdx*; B. *waase*; S. *wase*; F. *vase*. See **Ooze**.

WASP, *s.* a stinging insect, a cross person, S. *weasp*; T. *wespe*; Sp. *avispa*; F. *gespe*; Arm. *guesp*; L. *vespa*.

WASSAIL, *s.* a drink made of apples, sugar and ale; M. G. *weihs eale*, consecrated ale, anciently called church ale, was used particularly at Christmas holidays, and, no doubt, originated in the Saturnalia; but S. *wæs hale*, *wæs thu hele*, *be hale*, *be thou hale*, was a compliment in drinking, as we say, Your good health.

WAST, second person of *was*.

WASTE, *a.* desolate, uncultivated, wild; S. *weste*; T. *wæste*, *oest*, apparently from M. G. *authi*; T. *oed*; G. *aude*, *ide*, *oz*, *oues*, void, desert.

WASTE, *v.* from the noun; to diminish, dissipate, destroy; S. *westan*; B. *woestan*; T. *wüsten*, *wasten*; L. *vasto*; Arm. *guasta*; It. *guastare*; F. *gaster*, *gater*.

WAT, *s.* fur, a hare. See **WAD**.

WATCH, *s.* forbearance from sleep, a night guard to call the hours, a pocket time-piece; G. *vauk*; Swed. *wakt*; S. *wæcce*; T. *wacht*; F. *guet*. See **WAKE**.

WATCHET, *a.* pale blue, azure; T. *waid*, *waidsch*. See **WOAD**.

WATER, *s.* one of the four elements, the sea, urine, lustre of a diamond, gloss or waves on dried stuffs; G. *wats*, *watz*; Swed. *wain*; S. *wæter*; B. *waeter*; T. *wasser*; Isl. *udr*; *udr*; Slav. *wod*, and thence *woder*, *oder*, a river. A. *wad* is also a river; *wad al kubyr*, the great river, called Guadalquivir.

WATTLE, *s.* a twig, a withy, a hurdle; S. *watel*; L. *vitis*.

WATTLES, **WADDLES**, *s. pl.* the gills of a cock, the glands from the neck of a hog; T. *wadel*, a flap, a tail.

WAVE, *s.* a billow, undulation, inequality of surface; G. *wag*; Swed. *wåg*; S. *wæge*; T. *wage*; B. *waeg*; F. *vague*.

WAVE, *v.* to undulate, fluctuate, move loosely, beckon with the hand; S. *wagian*, *wafan*; anciently written *wave*. See to **YAW**.

WAWL, *v. n.* to howl, to scream, to cry. See **Howl** and **WAIL**.

WAWMISH, *a.* sick at the stomach, squeamish; Swed. *wdmjas*. See to **WAMBLE**.

WAX, *s.* 1. a tenacious matter, the substance that forms the cells of bees; Swed. *wax*; S. *wæs*; T. *wachs*, a Slav. word.

2. The neck, the jaw. See **WANG**.

WAX, *v. l.* to grow, increase, become; G. *waxa*; Swed.

W E D

wæxa; S. *wearan*; T. *wachsen*, from G. *auka*, *æxa*, to increase.

2. To smear with wax.

WAX KERNEL, *s.* a swelling in the glands of the neck. See **WAX**.

WAY, *s.* a road, a passage, method, manner, custom; G. *wag*, *weg*; Swed. *wdg*; S. *wæg*, *weie*; D. *weg*; B. *weigh*; T. *wæg*; L. *via*; F. *voie*. Weigh, wag, wave and way seem to be cognates.

WAYFARING TREE, *s.* a shrub, the *webering buah*; L. *viburnum*.

WAYWODE, Voûvode, *s.* a Slavonian title, an elected chief; P. *ouawodh*, a prince palatine.

WE, *pron. pl.* of I; G. *wij*, *wer*; S. *we*; Swed. *vi*; T. *wir*; B. *wii*.

WEAK, *a.* pliant, feeble, not strong; G. *vek*; Isl. *weikur*; Swed. *wæk*; S. *wac*; T. *weich*; B. *week*; Arm. *gwac*.

WEAL, *s.* 1. the mark of a stripe; S. *wale*, from Isl. *wegla*; G. *wega*; Swed. *wæga*, to beat, to slay.

2. Happiness, prosperity, welfare, public interest; S. *wela*; D. *mel*. See **WELL** and **WEALTH**.

WEALD, *s.* a wood, a forest; S. *weald*. See **WALD**.

WEALTH, *s.* from **WEAL**; riches, money, possessions, goods; S. *wealeth*.

WEAN, *v. a.* to disaccustom, to withdraw from any habit, to take a child from the breast; G. *uwana*; Swed. *wena*; S. *wænian*; D. *afwænne*; G. *wana*, to accustom, with the negative prefix, became *uwana*. See to **WON**.

WEAPON, *s.* an instrument of offence; G. *væpn*; Swed. *wapn*; S. *weapon*; T. *waffen*.

WEAR, *v. l.* to use, consume, waste by using, endure; Swed. *wara*; D. *ware*; T. *weren*, *wdhren*; S. *weran*; *ar*, use, from G. *vera*, to be, corresponding in meaning with F. *user*. See **WERE**.

2. To turn round, to put a ship on another tack. See to **VEER**.

WEAR, *s.* 1. the act of wearing, state of being worn.

2. A great dam of water, a pool, a pressure; G. *wer*; Swed. *wär*; S. *wär*; B. *houwer*; T. *weher*; P. *margh*.

3. A kind of net made of twigs for fishing in a wear.

WEARISH, *a.* 1. from *wear*; watery, boggy, marshy.

2. From *weary*; weak, faded, insipid; Scot. *warsh*.

WEARY, *v. a.* to exhaust, to wear out, fatigue, harass; S. *werian*. See to **WEAR**.

WEASAND, *s.* the windpipe, the gullet; S. *wæsand*, from G. *and*; D. *aand*; Isl. *önde*; S. *ond*, the breath. See to **WHEEZE**.

WEASEL, *s.* a small animal, a polecat; D. *wæsself*; S. *wesle*; B. *wesel*; T. *wiesel*; Swed. *wissla*. See to **FIZZLE**.

WEATHER, *s.* state of the air, wind, tempest; G. *veder*; Isl. *wethur*; Swed. *wäder*; B. *weder*; T. *wetter*; S. *wether*; Slav. *weiter*; *ubrja*.

WEAVE, *v. a.* to form by texture, to plait; G. *vefa*; Swed. *wæfva*; S. *wæfan*; D. *wæve*; T. *weben*; Arm. *gvaw*; W. *gweu*; *wpaw*.

WEB, *s.* any thing woven; a film; S. *webba*; D. *wæv*; Swed. *waf*; Isl. *oef*; *wp*; P. *baf*.

WED, *s.* a pledge, contract, engagement; G. *wæd*, *wad*; Swed. *wad*; D. *wedde*; S. *wed*; T. *wette*; Scot. *wad*; L. B. *vadium*; L. *vas*, *vadis*; F. *gage*; apparently from G. *e*, *ed*; T. *e*, *eid*; S. *æ*, a law or oath, which produced also S. *æu*, *æwd*; B. *wet*, a legal contract, a religious rite. See **OATH** and **GOODMAN**.

W E L

WED, *v. a.* from the noun ; to contract matrimony, to espouse ; S. *wedian*.

WEDGE, *s.* a solid body tapering at one end to an edge, a mass of metal ; G. *vægge* ; Swed. *vægg*, *vægg* ; B. *vægge* ; T. *weck* ; S. *wecg*, apparently from G. *eg* ; T. *eck* ; Swed. *wik*, an angle, corresponding with L. *cuneus*.

WEDLOCK, *s.* the marriage state ; from *wed*, and G. *log*, *lag*, state, condition.

WEDNESDAY, *s.* the fourth day of the week ; G. *Odinsdag* ; Swed. *Odensdag* ; S. *Wedensdag* ; T. *Wotensdag*, *Woenstag*, *Oenstag*, *Goenstag*, *Godenstag*. Sans. *Boodh* also signifies Mercury and Wednesday.

WEE, *a.* little, small, diminutive ; S. *hug*, *hugde*, *hugne* ; T. *wenig* ; Scot. *we* : G. *wætta*, small, is said to be from *waga*, to weigh ; *wa* *littel*, of little weight or consideration. See WHIT.

WEED, *s.* 1. any useless plant ; S. *wæd*, from G. *wæid* ; B. *weide*, pasture, grass.

2. A dress of mourning, a widow's robe ; contracted from S. *wea wæd*, a dress of woe. See WAD.

WEEK, *s.* the space of seven days ; G. *uka*, *wika* ; Swed. *weka* ; D. *uge* ; S. *wæc*, *uca* ; T. *woch* ; B. *week* ; Russ. *uecka* ; Pol. *wick*, from G. *wika*, a series, a stage, a portion of time.

WEEL, *s.* 1. a whirlpool, a torrent ; S. *wæl* ; T. *welle*, supposed to be from G. *wella* ; S. *wælla*, to boil ; but B. *wiel* is a wheel and a whirlpool.

2. A bow net, a wicker fish trap ; B. *wiel*.

WEEN, *v. n.* to conjecture, estimate, believe, hope ; M. G. *venan* ; Isl. *wona* ; S. *wenan* ; T. *wen* ; B. *wanen*. See to WON.

WEEP, *v. n.* to shed tears, to wail, to cry through grief ; S. *weopen* ; T. *waffen*, from G. *wai*, woe, and *opa*, to call ; A. *waba*. See WOE and HOOP.

WEER, *s.* weeds thrown up by the sea, wrack ; S. *war* ; B. *wier*.

WEERISH, *a.* 1. insipid, weak, faded. See WEARISH.

2. Malignant, cross, crabbed, wicked ; S. *wærig*, *wærga*, from S. and G. *arg*, in which sense Scot. *wery* is also the devil.

WEET, *v. n.* to know, have knowledge of ; G. *wita* ; Swed. *weta* ; S. *witan*, to know, signified actively, like S. *wisan*, to teach, instruct, conduct, guide ; whence *vita vide* ; S. *wætha*, *wisa* ; T. *weis*, a leader, a guide.

WEEVIL, *s.* an insect injurious to corn ; S. *wifil*, *wibbel* ; T. *wæbel* ; B. *wævel*. See WIG.

WEFT, *s.* 1. the woof of cloth. See to WEAVE.

2. Goods or cattle having no owner. See WAIF.

3. A gentle blast ; Swed. *wefla*. See to WAFT.

WEIGH, *v.* to examine by weight, deliberate, poise, press, bear heavily ; G. *væga* ; Isl. *wega* ; Swed. *wæga* ; D. *weye* ; S. *wægan* ; B. *wæyhen* ; T. *wagen*, in the sense of L. *libro*.

WEIRD, *a.* fatal, belonging to destiny ; S. *nyrd* ; Scot. *wierd*, apparently from G. *fior* ; S. *feor* ; T. *var*, fate.

WELCOME, *s.* a salute to a stranger ; from *well* and *come*, as the F. *bien venue*.

WELD, *v.* to beat one piece of hot metal into another ; from G. *eld* ; S. *æld*, fire. See to ANNEAL.

WELD, *s.* dyer's weed, dyer's woad, luteola, or genista tinctoria. See WOODROOF.

WELDER, *s.* an Irish labourer ; I. *wallach dar*, a working man.

W H E

WELK, *v. a.* to turn, move round, revolve ; S. *wæltan*, from G. *wæla*, corresponding with L.

WELK, *s.* from the verb ; the apparent movement of the sky, a cloud ; S. *wælt*, *wæle* ; T. *wolke*.

WELKE, *s.* a voluted shell ; S. *wælc*. See WIN.

WELKIN, *s.* from WELK ; the firmament, the sky ; S. *wilcin* ; T. *wolken*.

WELL, *s.* a spring of water, a source, a fountain. S. *well*, from *wællan* ; G. *wella* ; B. *wellen*, to roll up.

WELL, *a.* happy, prosperous, having health ; D. *wel* ; Swed. *wäl* ; S. and B. *well* ; T. *wohl*, *waila*.

WELLADAY, WELLAWAY, *interj.* of pity ; alas, lacrima. S. *waladag*, *walawa* ; Swed. *walewa*. See W. WOE.

WELT, *s.* an edging, a selvage, a border. See V.

WELTER, *v. n.* to roll about, roll in mire, wallow in blood ; G. *velta* ; Swed. *wæltra* ; S. *wæltan* ; teren ; L. *volutare* ; F. *veaultrer*. See to WAFT.

WEM, WEN, *s.* a blemish, scar, a morbid excretion. G. Swed. and S. *wam*, *wan* ; B. *wenn*.

WEM, *s.* the belly ; G. *wamb*. See WOMB.

WENCH, *s.* a young girl, a strumpet ; G. *kuens* ; G. *quens* ; S. *wencl*, *quencl*. See QUEAN.

WEND, *v. n.* to go, pass from, turn round ; M. G. *gan* ; S. *wendan* ; T. and B. *wenden*, from Swed. *anda* ; It. *andare*. See to WANDER.

WERE, *pret. of the verb to Be* ; from G. *vera* ; *wara*, to be, to exist. The original verb is *ware*, have been *a* or *e*, corresponding with the G. *wa* and afterwards *er*, *era*, *vera*, from which we derive our *be*. By the usual intermutation of R after the G. dialects, *vera* produced the S. *wesan* ; T. *wæra*. In a similar way *lora* and *losa* had the origin from which we have lorn, forlorn, and.

WEST, *s.* the part where the sun sets, the opposite east ; Sans. *ast* ; G. *west* ; Swed. *wäster* ; S. *wester* ; T. *west* ; F. *ouest* ; apparently from G. *u* *ne* and *east*.

WET, *a.* humid, rainy, watery ; G. and S. *wæt* ; B. *waed* ; L. *udus*.

WETHER, *s.* a castrated sheep ; G. *vedur* ; Isl. *wæður* ; Swed. *wäder* ; B. *weder* ; T. *widder* ; S. *wäram*.

WEY, *s.* a certain measure, a weigh.

WH, in the beginning of pronouns and adverbs, always from the pron. *who*.

WHALE, *s.* 1. a large fish ; G. *hual*, *wal* ; Swed. *wal* ; D. *hual* ; S. *hwala* ; T. *wall* ; φάλαινα.

2. A mark by a blow ; S. *wale*. See WEAL.

WHAP, *s.* a bang, a thump ; Isl. *huap*, *huop*, *wap*.

WHARF, *s.* a place to land goods at ; Swed. *wärf* ; D. *wærf* ; T. *warff*, from G. *huerfa*, to correspond with F. *jettée*, from L. *jacto*.

WHAT, *pron.* that which, which person, thing or G. Swed. and D. *huad* ; S. *huæt* ; B. *wat* ; T. *wat*.

WHEAL, WHEALK, *s.* a pustule ; S. *huyka*.

WHEAT, *s.* the finest of grain, bread corn ; G. M. G. *hwæiti* ; Swed. *hue* ; S. *hwæte* ; B. *wæizen* ; S. *hwæte* god was Ceres.

WHEATEAR, *s.* a small delicate bird, a white tail blanc.

W H I

WHEAT PLUM, *s.* a harvest plum, that ripens with the wheat.

WHEEDLE, *v. a.* to coax, to entice by soft words; G. *kuedla*, *quedla*; W. *chwedle*, from G. *kuedia*, to speak. See **QUOTH**.

WHEEL, *s.* a machine turning round on its axis, an instrument for spinning, a frame for torture, a rotation, revolution; G. *huel*; Swed. *hul*; S. *hweol*; W. *chryl*.

WHEEZE, *v. n.* to breathe with a noise, to whistle; Swed. *hudsa*; D. *huæse*; S. *hweasan*; S. *hwith*, *hwis*, the breath.

WHELM, *s.* a torrent. See **WHEEL**.

WHELM, *v. a.* to cover all over, to bury, to engulf; sometimes perhaps from the noun; but G. *hialma*; Swed. *helma*, signify to cover, to engulf; *Bara ægis halm yfer os*, the sea waves overwhelmed us.

WHELP, *s.* a puppy, a cub, a young man; G. and D. *hualp*; Swed. *hvalp*; S. *huelp*; B. *welp*; T. *welpf*.

WHEN, *ad.* at the same time that, at what time; S. *huenne*; T. *wann*; B. *wan*: G. *enn* signified so being, then, to which the pronoun *hua* was prefixed.

WHENCE, *ad.* from what place, person, source, subject; G. *huad*, our *what*, produced Swed. *hwadans*; S. *huanons*. See **HENCE**.

WHERE, *ad.* in which or what place; G. *huar*; Swed. *hwar*; S. *hwær*; B. *waer*; T. *woher*, *war*.

WHERRY, *s.* a light river boat; G. *veerje*, a ferry boat.

WHET, *v. a.* to sharpen by rubbing, to give an edge, excite; G. *huetia*; Swed. *huetia*; S. *hwettan*; T. *wetzen*.

WHETHER, *pron.* which of the two; S. *hwæther*; M. G. *huather*, who either, corresponding with L. *uter*.

WHEY, *s.* the serous part of milk; B. *hui*, *wei*; S. *hueg*; T. *wakke*, *wadick*.

WHICH, *pron.* who, that, one of many; G. *huilk*, who like; D. *hulke*; B. *welk*; T. *welch*. See **EACH** and **SUCH**.

WHIFF, *s.* a puff of wind, a blast; S. *hwith*, *hweoth*; W. *chwyth*; Arm. *chwith*, the breath; B. *wuyven*, to blow. See to **WAFT**.

WHIFFLE, *v. a.* from the noun; to blow, puff, boast, vaunt, babble, shuffle.

WHIFFLER, *s.* a blower, a shuffler, puffer, fifer, trumpeter, proclaim.

WHIG, *s.* a party man, opposite to a tory, a friend to civil and religious liberty; Erse and Irish *cuaithag*, *cuaig*, of the country, the people. *Whiggamore* was the great popular insurrection, which, as Burnet says, consisted of parishes headed by their ministers, who preached and prayed in favour of their rights. He supposes that the name of *whig* soldiers had been given to them, from their having nothing better to drink than whey, called *whig* and *quhaig* in Scotland, which nearly resembles *cuaig*. See **TORY**.

WHILE, *s.* time, space of time; G. *huela*; D. and S. *hwile*; Swed. *hwil*; T. *weil*, signifying also leisure, repose; Isl. *hwilodag*, the sabbath. P. and A. *wila* is continuation, succession of time.

WHIM, WHIMSEY, *s.* an odd fancy, a freak, caprice; Swed. *hwim*, *huimka*, folly; G. *huimla*; Swed. *wimla*, to be light-headed, vertiginous, apparently from G. *ym*, *um*, going round.

WHIMPER, *v. n.* to cry like a child; *whisper*. See to **WHINE**.

W H I

WHIN, *s.* furze, a prickly bush, butcher's broom; F. *houine*; W. *chwin*.

WHINE, *v. n.* to cry in a low tone, to make a plaintive noise, to cant; G. *weina*, from *woe*; Isl. *weina*, *queina*; S. *wanian*; T. *weinen*; B. *weenen*.

WHINNY, *v. n.* to make a noise as a colt, to neigh; L. *hinnio*.

WHIP, *s.* a lash, a cord, instrument of correction; G. *wipur*; S. *hweop*; B. *wip*.

WHIP, *v. l.* from the noun; to lash with a whip.

2. To bind round, sew slightly, interweave, fasten with a thread or cord; M. G. *waapan*, *bewaiban*; Isl. *veifia*; Swed. *wefwa*; Scot. *oop*, *wup*, *wip*. See **GIMP**.
3. To move to and fro, to rub, to do nimbly, to take up, remove; G. *huepa*; Swed. *wippa*; D. *wippe*; T. *wippen*; B. *wipen*; W. *chwyfo*.

WHIPSAW, *s.* a saw fixed in a frame braced by a cord.

WHIRL, *s.* a quick, circular motion; D. *hwirvel*; S. *hwirvol*; B. *wervel*; T. *werbel*, from G. *huera*; Swed. *wira*, to turn, twist.

WHIRLING, *s.* the noise of any thing whirled, or of a large bird taking wing. See **WHUR**.

WHISK, *s.* 1. a small besom, a bunch of twigs; D. *wisk*; Swed. *wiska*; T. *wisch*. See **WISP**.

2. A dress worn by women and children; Arm. *gwisca*, *gwista*; W. *gwisg*; L. *vestis*.

WHISKER, *s.* hair on the upper lip; from G. *skegger*; S. *sceaga*, the beard. G. *tuiskeggur*; D. *twæskagr*, signified a beard with two points; *hankuskeggr* was the chin beard.

WHISKEY, *s.* a spirit distilled from grain. See **USQUEBAUGH**.

WHISPER, *s.* a low soft voice, a word spoken in the ear; S. *hwispr*, from *hwis*, *hwith*, the breath; G. *huiskra*, to mutter; T. *wispel*, a lisp.

WHIST, *s.* a game at cards, silence; written *huiste* by Chaucer, from *hush*, corresponding with *st*; W. *ust*.

WHISTLE, *s.* a pipe, a small wind instrument, a sound made by forcing the breath through the lips; L. *flusta*; S. *hwisile*; Swed. *hwissla*.

WHIT, *s.* a point, jot, tittle, the smallest thing; G. *ett*, *wætt*; Isl. *haet*; Swed. *wæt*; S. *wiht*, *awiht*; M. G. *waiht*; B. *jet*; T. *iht*, *icht*, *wicht*. See **WEE** and **AUGHT**.

WHIT, WHITE, in forming the ancient names of places or things, is frequently M. G. *weikt*; T. *weikt*, sacred, consecrated, from M. G. *weihan*; T. *weihen*; B. *wyen*, to consecrate. See **WI**.

WHITE, *a.* pale, pure, snowy, hoary; G. *huet*; Swed. *huit*; S. *hwit*, *wit*; B. *wit*; T. *weiss*; D. *huid*; A. *beid*.

WHITHREE, *ad.* to what place, whereto; M. G. *hwathro*; S. *hwæder*, *hwæder*; T. *woher*; G. *huar*.

WHITLOW, WHITTER, *s.* a swelling at the finger end; B. *vyt*, *fyt*, and *low*, an inflammation. See **LOW**.

WHITTLE, *s.* 1. a knife; G. *huet tol*, a sharp instrument; S. *hwittel*. See **WHET** and **TOOL**.

2. From **WHITE**; a woman's dress, a child's blanket; S. *hnytel*.

WHIZ, *s.* a loud humming noise; anciently *siss*, a word formed from the sound.

W I D

WHO, *pron. rel.* which person; Chald. *haw*; G. *hua*; D. and Swed. *huo*; S. *hwa*; B. *wie*; &c.
WHOLE, *a.* all, total, entire, restored to health; G. *heil*; Swed. *hel*; B. *heil*; S. *hal, walhg*; Arm. and W. *holl*, apparently from G. *all, oll*, which, like *ðlaes, ðlaes*, signified all, whole, hale, entire, sane. *Sanus* and *sanctus* were cognates; *ayidh* signified to purify, to sanctify, and to heal. See **HOLY**.
WHOLESMIE, *a.* contributing to health, salutary, preserving; from *whole* and *some*.
WHOM, objective case of *who*; Swed. D. *huem*; S. *hwam*.
WHOOP, *v.* to call aloud, to insult with shouts; M. G. *whopgan*; S. *hweopan*. See to **HOOP**.
WHOOP, *s.* 1. from the verb; a shout of pursuit or attack.
2. A pewet or lapwing. See **WIFE**.
WHORE, *s.* a prostitute, an adulteress; Sans. *hoor*; G. *hor*; D. *hore*; Swed. *hora*; S. and T. *hure*; B. *hoer*; W. *hur*; apparently from the verb to *hire*, and corresponding with *ñem* and L. *meretrix*. In Scotland, to play the *loon* is to play the *whore*; and G. *laun*; B. *loon*, is hire, a hireling. The Goths designated as such a woman who took pay for prostitution, or had carnal intercourse with two men in the course of twenty-four hours. See **FORNICATION**.
WHORL, *s.* the round piece of wood in which the spindle is placed, a cluster of flowers surrounding the stem of a plant. See **WHIRL**.
WHORT, WHORTLE BERRY, *s.* a bilberry. See **HURTEBERRY**.
WHUR, WHURR, *v. n.* to pronounce the letter *r* with too much force, to have a bur in the throat, to snarl as a dog, to make a noise as the wings of a bird in taking flight; a word formed from the sound.
WHY, *ad.* for what reason, wherefore, indeed; G. Swed. and S. *hni*; D. *hui*; I. *cuige*.
WI, in forming the names of places, things or seasons, is generally G. *vi*; M. G. *mahi*; S. *wi, mig*; T. *weihe*; B. *wy*; S. *mi igt*, holy isle, Isle of Wight. See **WHIT**.
WIC, WICH, in the names of places, is either from G. and Swed. *wik*, a creek, a small harbour, or G. and Swed. *wik*; B. *nyk*; S. *wic*, a castle, a village, a dwelling; L. *vicus*; S. *wician*, to inhabit.
WICH, *s.* a place where salt is prepared from sea water or saline springs. See **WYCHE**.
WICK, *s.* the cotton on which the wax or tallow is applied in forming a candle; Swed. *wake*; D. *wæge*; S. *wcoce*; B. *wiecke*, from Swed. *wika*, to plait; but G. *waka* and *kueika*, to wake, to quicken, signified also kindle, and thence T. *wacke*, is a fire flint.
WICKED, *a.* given to vice, immoral; G. *god, giæd*, good, benign, with the negative *u* prefixed, became *ugæd*; S. *ungod*; D. *ugud*, bad, wicked, as L. *improbus* from *probus*.
WICKER, *a.* made of willows or withy; S. *withig, mitthiger, widier*; D. *wigre*; Swed. *wicka*, slender, pliant, bending.
WICKET, *s.* a small door or gate; F. *guichet*; Arm. *gwichet*; It. *uscio, uscieta*, from L. *ostium*; but B. *winkel* is a sliding door, from *wink*, to open and shut as the eye.
WIDE, *a.* extended, broad, deviating; G. and S. *wid*; S. *wide*; B. *ryd*; T. *weit*.
WIDGEON, *s.* the name of a water fowl, formerly called the *whew* or *whistler*, to which F. *oigne* seems to have

W I N

been added in producing F. *vingeon* and *gingeon*; but in Picardy it is called *ogne*.
WIDOW, *s.* she whose husband is dead; L. *vidua*; It. *vedova*; F. *veuve*; Sana. *vidavā*; M. G. *widou*; S. *widwa*; T. *wittwe*; B. *wedwe*; Sclav. *wedowa*; Sans. *vi* is a privative, and *dhava*, a husband.
WIELD, *v. a.* to use with full command, to govern, to sway in the hand; G. *velda*; Swed. *walda*; S. *nealdan*; T. *walten, wietlen*; G. *vald*; T. *walt, gewalt*, power; whence Walter, a man's name.
WIERY, WIRY, *a.* 1. like or drawn into wire.
2. Moist, boggy, watery. See **WEARISH**.
WIFE, *s.* a woman having a husband; G. *wif*; Swed. and S. *wif*; B. *wif*; T. *wib*; supposed to be from G. *huf*; M. G. *waip*, a woman's hood. In the same way *weapon* signified a man; S. *wifman*, a woman; *wepman*, a full grown man capable of bearing arms. See **SPINSTER**.
WIG, *s.* 1. a covering of false hair for the head. See **PERIWIG**.
2. A kind of small cake; Swed. *wegg*; B. *wegge*; perhaps from G. *veg*; S. *wig*, consecrated. See **WI**.
WIGHT, *s.* a being, a creature, a person; S. *wicht, wiht*; Swed. *wickt*; T. *wicht*.
WIGHT, *a.* nimble, active; from Swed. *wicka*; T. *wegen*, to move.
WILD, *a.* untamed, savage, fierce, desert; G. *vill, vild*; Swed. S. T. B. D. *wild*; W. *gwylt*.
WILE, *s.* a cunning trick, deceit, fraud; G. *vel*; Swed. *wel*; Isl. *wiel*; S. *wile*. See **GUILE**.
WILL, *v. a.* to desire, direct, command, bequeath; G. *vilia*; M. G. *wiljan*; Swed. *wilja*; D. *wille*; S. *willan*; T. *wollen*; B. *willen*; Rhæt. *woelgan*; Sclav. and Dalm. *wolia*; Russ. *uola*; Pol. *wole*; Bohem. *wule*; Heb. *hoil*; Arm. *coulo*; W. *euwyllo*; Boileus; L. *volo, velle*; It. *volere*; F. *vouloir*.
WILL, *s.* from the verb; choice, desire, command, testament.
WILL, WIL, WILD, in the names of places or persons, generally from G. and Swed. signify good, excellent; as *Wilhelm*, good protector or king; *Wilfrid*, from *wil*, and *fred*, *frid*, peace, security, liberty.
WILL O THE WISP, *s.* wildfire; Swed. *willo*, wandering, erroneous, and *wisper*, an inconstant spirit or meteor.
WILLOW, *s.* a withy, a sallow tree; S. *wilig*; B. *wilge*.
WIMBLE, *s.* an instrument to bore holes; B. *wimpel, wimbil*, from Swed. *wimla*; G. *wamla*, to go about, to turn. See **GIMLET**.
WIMPLE, *s.* a flag, a streamer, the lappet of a hood or veil worn by nuns; S. *wimpel, wimpel*; Swed. D. T. and W. *wimpel*; Arm. *gwimpel*.
WIN, in forming the names of places, is generally S. *win*, contention, war; *winna*, an enemy, a hostile station; L. B. *venta*; but in the names of women, G. and S. *win*, *wine*, signifies amiable, friendly, fair.
WIN, *v. a.* to obtain by exertion, to overcome, to gain; G. and Swed. *winna*; S. *wisnan*; T. and B. *wissen*; G. *id*, labour, industry, seems to have produced *inna*, *inna*; Swed. *inna, hinna, winna*, which signified afterwards to gain, and like L. *vincere*, to conquer.
WINGE, *v. n.* to shrink or start from pain, to spurn, to kick as a horse; Swed. *wicka*; S. *wican*; T. *winden*, to move, recede; Arm. and W. *gwingo*, to kick.
WINCH, *s.* a windlass, a twister, a screw press; S. *winche*;

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B. windas; *T. winde*; *F. vindas, guindas, guinche*. See to *WIND*.

WINCH, *v. n.* from the noun; to writhe, twist, distort; and sometimes to wince or spurn.

WIND, *v. a. l.* to turn round, to twist, to writhe, move circuitously; *G.* and *Swed. winda*; *S. windan*; *T. and B. winden*; *F. guinder*.

2. From the noun; to blow, to sound by inflation.

WIND, *s.* the motion of the air, breath, flatulence; *G.* *Swed. S. T. B. and D. wind*; *L. ventus*; *It. vento*; *F. vent*; *Arm. gwend*; *W. gwint*; *M. G. waihan*; *T. wchen*, to blow. See to *WIFT*.

WINDLACE, WINDLASS, WINDLES, *s.* a machine to raise large weights, a handle to turn with; *Swed. and D. wind*; *F. guindeau, guindel*. See *WIND* and *WINDLE*.

WINDLE, *s.* a reel, a spindle; *B. windel, windspel*, from *WIND*, to turn.

WINDOW, *s.* an opening to admit air or light; *G.* and *Swed. windoga*; *D. windue*; *T. winde*; *It. and L. ventana*; *S. windowian*, to ventilate.

WINE, *s.* fermented liquor of the grape; *Heb. ain*; *A. wainon*; *obs. L. vinum*; *G. Swed. and S. win*; *M. G. and T. wein*; *B. wyn*; *It. and Sp. vino, bino*; *F. vin*; *Arm. and W. gwin*; *I. fion*.

WING, *s.* the flying limb of a bird, the flank of an army or church, a side piece; *G. winga*; *Isl. wænge*; *Swed. and D. winge*; *B. wiek*.

WINK, *v. n.* to move the eyelids, shut the eyes, to connive at; *Swed. wincka*; *D. winke*; *S. wincian*; *T. winken*; *B. wenken*, signifying to move; to wink with the hand, is to beckon.

WINKLE, *s.* a small twisted shell; *G. vingul*; *S. minacle*, from *WIND*, to turn. See *WELKE*.

WINNOW, *v. a.* to ventilate, to separate grain from the chaff by wind, to sift; *S. windwian*; *B. wannen*; *L. evanno*; *F. venter*. See *VAN*.

WINTER, *s.* the cold season of the year; *G. vinter*; *Swed. D. S. T. and B. winter*; *M. G. wintrus*; *Isl. weter*. See *WEATHER*.

WIPE, *v. a.* to clean by rubbing; *S. wipian*. See to *WHIP*.

WIPE, *s. 1.* from the verb; a rub, rebuff, a sarcasm, a quip.

2. A bird, the pewet; *Swed. hwipa*; *Scot. whaup*; *F. huppe*; *L. upupa*; *F. huppe*; *Swed. waip*, signify a crest or tuft.

WIRE, *s.* metal drawn into small threads; *D. würe*, thread, from *G. hira*; *Swed. wira*, to twist. See to *VEER*.

WIS, *v. n.* to know, to have knowledge; *Swed. wisa*; *S. missan*; *T. wissen*, a modification of *G. wita*, which produced also *S. missian*; *T. weisen*, to make known, to show, teach, guide. See to *WIT*.

WISDOM, *s.* the power of judging wisely.

WISE, *a.* from *WIS*; having practical knowledge, judicious.

WISE, *s.* manner, appearance, mode of being or acting; *G. wiis*; *Swed. wis*; *S. wise*; *B. wyse*; *T. weise, wesen*; *F. guise*; *M. G. misan*; *S. wesan*, to be, corresponded with *L. esse*, and *wis* with *L. ens* and *essentia*.

WISIAORE, *s.* a foolish fellow, a ninny; an ironical expression, formerly written *wise segger*, a wise-seer, a magician.

WISCH, *v.* to have strong desire, to long for; *Swed. ønska*; *D. encka*; *T. winschen*; *B. wenschen*; *S. wiscan*; *G. æskia*, to ask, to seek for, to desire.

W O L

WISKE, WHISKE, s. a basket; from *G. vase*; *Swed. wasa*, a rush, a twig. See *WHISK*.

WISP, *s.* a small bunch of straw or grass; *Swed. wispa*; *B. wisch*; *F. guisp*. See *WHISK*.

WIT, *v. n.* to know, to make known; *G. vita*; *M. G. witan*; *Swed. weta*; *B. weten*; *S. witan*, signifying actively to teach, to guide. See to *WIS*.

WITCH, *s.* an enchantress, a hag; *S. wicce*, a sorceress, *wicca*; *T. wicker*, an augur, a soothsayer; *S. wiccan*, *wiglian*; *B. wigchelen, wicgelen*; *T. wicken*, to bewitch; *S. wigeler, wigol*, a consulter of birds, a diviner, from *S. wig*, sacred, as explained at *WI*. Several birds of the *Pica* species were in *S.* called *hicce* or *wicce*. See *HICKHOLT*.

WITH, *prep. by, for, on the side of, near, by means of*; *P. wa*; *G. and Swed. mid*; *S. with*, and in other dialects, *mid, met*, like, *metra*, denoting the cause, means or instrument.

WITH, a prefix in composition, as *withal*, within, without, resembles the preposition; but in *G.* it has the meaning of *L. re* and *contra*, as in *withold*, *withstand*, *withdraw*.

WITHE, *s.* a twig, a willow, a ligature, a coil; *G. vidior*; *P. bed*; *Swed. wide*; *D. wedie*; *T. weide*; *B. wede*; *S. withhe*; *L. vitis*.

WITHER, *v.* to dry, become sapless and shrivelled, to fade; *S. withyran, gewitheran*, from *thyran*; *G. thærra*, to dry. See *THIRST*.

WITHERS, *s. pl.* the juncture of the shoulder bones behind a horse's mane; a horse collar was called a wither, from *with*; and *F. garrot* is a horse collar, and the shoulder of a horse.

WITHY, *s.* a willow, the osier, a with; *S. withig*.

WITNESS, *s.* from *WIT*, to know; a person who has knowledge of a fact, evidence, testimony; *G. and Swed. witnes*; *S. witness*.

WITTOLE, WITTEL, *s.* a contented cuckold, one who knows the whole affair. See to *WIT*.

WITWAL, WITWAY, WOODWAL, *s.* a species of wood-pecker; *T. wittewal*, apparently from *whit*, sacred, holy, and *S. wigol*. See *WITCH*.

WIZARD, *s.* a sorcerer, a male witch, a conjurer; either from *wise* or *G. vegius*, holy, and *ard*. See *WITCH*.

WO, *s.* a turn, a word used by waggoners; *S. wo*, apparently from the verb to *wind*.

WO, WOE, *s.* grief, misery, calamity; *Chald. wuai, wue*; *A. aeway*; *Isl. and Swed. we*; *S. wa, wea, wana*; *D. wee*; *B. we*; *T. weh*; *L. vœ*; *Arm. gwa*; *W. gwe*; *It. guai*; *Sp. ay*; *F. ouais*.

WOAD, *s.* a plant for dying, dyers' woad, vulgarly dyers' weed; *Swed. wau*; *S. waad*; *D. wade*; *B. weed*; *T. waid*; *F. vaud, guede*; *It. guado*. *L. glastum* is said to have been taken from the Celtic *glas*, blue; but *glasum* was the *G.* name for amber, and other colours, from *glo*, to see; whence *glass*.

WOLD, *s.* an open country, a down; *S. weold*. See *WEALD*.

WOLD, WALD, WALT, in the names of men, are generally from *G.* and *Swed. walde*; *S. wald, wold*; *T. and D. walt*, power, rule, dominion; but in the names of places, from *wald*, *wold*, *weald*, a forest or open ground.

WOLF, *s.* a beast of prey, a disorder accompanied with a ravenous appetite; *G. ulp, ulf*; *D. ulv*; *S. wulf*; *T. and B. wolf*.

W O R

WOMAN, *s.* female of the human race; *S. wuman, wif-man*; *Sans. vamina*; *L. femina*. *G. man* signified a person male or female; but when used as a male, *uman* or *oman* was feminine, effeminate, not manly.

WOMB, *s.* the place of conception; *G. vamba*; *Swed. and S. wamb*; *Scot. wambe*, signified the womb, the belly and stomach.

WON, *v. n.* to dwell, to reside, to abide, to be accustomed; *G. vana*; *Swed. wana*; *S. wunan*; *T. wonen*. *G. van, wan*, like *abidance*, signified expectation, hope.

WONDER, *s.* amazement, admiration; *G. undr*; *Swed. under*; *D. undre*; *S. wunder*; *T. wunder*; *B. wonder*.

WONG, *s.* a field, a plain, a meadow; *S. wong*; *Swed. wäng*; *T. wang*; *G. vang*; *M. G. wing*. See *ING*.

WONT, *v. n.* to be accustomed. See to *WON*.

WONT, *s.* from the verb; habit, custom; *T. wonheit*, as if wonhood.

WOO, *v.* to sue, court, make love; *S. wogan*, from *hogan*; *G. and Swed. huga, ahuga*, to solicit or sue earnestly, from *G. hug*, the mind.

WOOD, *s.* a plantation of trees, timber; *A. ood*; *S. wude*; *G. and Swed. wid*; *A. and Heb. guida*; *Arm. coed*; *W. coed, gwydd*.

WOOD, *a.* mad, furious, insane; *G. oede, vod*; *S. wod*; *B. woed*; *T. mutlig*, from *G. aeda*, to rage.

WOODQUEST, *s.* a ring dove, a wood pigeon. See *WOOD* and *QUEEST*.

WOODROOF, **WOODROW**, **WOLDROOP**, **WELDROOP**, *s.* a plant used in dying, wild madder; from *wood* or *wold*, and *L. rubia, asperola rubia*; but this plant, as well as the *luteola* and *genista tinctoria*, is frequently called woad.

WOOF, *s.* the thread that crosses the warp, the weft. See to *WEAVE*.

WOOL, *s.* the fleece of a sheep; *G. and Swed. ull*; *S. mul*; *B. wol*; *T. volle, lūlæs*; *L. vellus*.

WORD, *s.* a single part of speech, a short discourse, a promise, message, news; *G. ord, vaurd*; *Swed. and D. ord*; *S. word*; *B. woord*; *T. wort*; *G. rodd*, the voice.

WORK, *s.* labour, employment, an undertaking, a book; *G. ork, yrk, werk*; *Swed. D. and B. werk*; *T. werck*; *S. work*; *īeyer*.

WORLD, *s.* the earth, mankind, system of beings; *G. verold*; *Swed. verald, verلد*; *S. wærold, world*; *B. maerald*; *T. werlt*, from *G. vera*; *Swed. wara*, to be, to exist; *wer*, existence, and *ald*, *old*, universal.

WORM, *s.* an insect, any spiral thing, a kind of screw, torment; *G. and D. orm*; *S. wirm, wurm*; *B. worm*; *T. wurm*; *L. vermes*.

WORNIL, **WORMIL**, *s.* a maggot, a worm bred under the skin of cows.

WORRY, *v. a.* 1. to hold by the throat, strangle, mangle, tear; *S. wurgan*; *T. and B. worgen*.

2. To inquiet, molest, harass; *G. weyra*; *T. warren, weiren*; *Scot. merry*, from *G. uro*, trouble. See *WAR*.

WORSE, *a.* bad in a greater degree; *S. wirs*. See *WARRE* and *WORST*.

WORSHIP, *s.* dignity, respect, reverence, adoration, a term of honour; *S. weorhscipe*, from *worth*.

WORST, *a.* bad in the greatest degree; *G. uaerest*; *S. wyrest*; *B. warst*. See *WARRE*.

WORSTED, *s.* fine yarn spun from carded wool; from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk.

W R I

WORT, *s.* 1. a general name for cultivated herbs; *G. aurl, urt*; *D. ortal*; *Swed. ört*; *S. ort, weort*; *B. wort*; *T. wurtze*; supposed to be cognate with *L. hortus*.

2. Beer not fermented; *Swed. wort*; *B. worte*; *T. wurtze*; *S. wyrt*, from *wort*, an herb, and called by the Goths herb wine.

WORTH, *s.* 1. value, price, excellence, merit; *G. vert, vird*; *Swed. wård*; *D. wård*; *S. neorth, ward*; *T. werth*; *M. G. wairths*; *P. urz*; *W. gwerth*.

2. An inclosed farm house, a barton; *G. vurd*; *S. weorth, werth*, a court or ward.

WOT, *v. n.* to know. See to *WIT*.

WOUND, *s.* a hurt given by violence; *G. vund*; *Isl. wond*; *Swed. ond, wand*; *D. wund*; *T. wunde*, injury, pain: *Scot. oon beest*, the tooth ache, is from *ond*, pain, and *bites*, the jaw teeth.

WOUNDY, *a.* from the noun; painful, grievous, plaguy.

WRACK, *v. a.* 1. to toss, drive, reject, cast away, destroy in the water; *G. reka*; *Swed. wræka*. See *WRECK*.

2. To torture, torment. See to *RACK*.

WRACK, *s.* 1. from the verb; destruction of a ship by winds or rocks, ruin.

2. What is drifted on shore, fragments of vessels, sea weeds; *G. rek*; *Swed. and B. wrak*; *T. wrack*; *G. vagrek*, wave wrack; *F. vareche*.

3. An outcast, a worthless person; *Swed. wrak*; *S. wrace*.

WRANGLE, *v. a.* to dispute, argue perversely, to impute blame, to quarrel; frequentative of *Swed. wrånga*. See *WRONG*.

WRAP, *v. a.* 1. to roll together, involve, enrobe; *G. reifa, umreifa*, to fold about; *reifur*, a swaddling band; *S. reaf*. See *ROBE*.

2. To enrapture, transport. See to *RAP*.

WRASSE, *s.* a fish of a greenish colour; *W. gnyrasse*; *L. turdus viridis*.

WRATH, *s.* rage, fury, extreme anger; *G. vrede*; *Swed. and D. wrede*; *S. wrath*, from *Isl. reide*; *S. rethe*, cruel, angry; to be mad was also to be angry.

WREAK, *v. a.* to revenge; *Isl. rekia*; *G. vræka*; *M. G. wrikan*; *S. wræcan*; *T. rachen, wreken*; *B. wreken*.

WREATH, *s.* what is twisted, a chaplet, a roll, a garland; *S. wreoth*. See to *WRITH*.

WRECK, *s.* destruction by sea, ruin. See *WRACK*.

WREN, *s.* a very small bird; *S. wrenna*; *It. reaino, reatino*; *L. regulus*.

WRENCH, *v. a.* to twist, pull by force; *B. wringen, ver-wringen*. See to *WREST* and *WRING*.

WREST, **WERST**, *s.* a mile, a stage, a station; *P. rusta*; *G. rast*; *Swed. rest*; *Russ. wrest*.

WREST, *v. a.* to distort, twist by violence; *S. wræstan*, which, with *wrench*, *wring*, *writhe*, *wriggle*, are all from *WRY*.

WRESTLE, *v. a.* to contend for a fall; *S. wræstlian*, frequentative of to *WREST*.

WRETCH, *s.* 1. a vagabond, an outcast, a vile worthless person; *S. wrecc, wræcca*. See *WRACK*.

2. A poor creature, one left destitute; *G. urik*; *S. us-rice*; *D. urik*. It was used like *poor*, as expressing commiseration; *G. rikr oc urik*, rich and poor.

WIGGLE, *v. n.* to move to and fro with quick and short motions, to twist, insinuate tortuously; *B. wriggelen*. See *WAY*.

W R I

WRIGHT, *s.* an artificer, a carpenter; S. *wrihta*, *wyrta*, a workman, an artificer, from *worcan*, to work; but G. *reidi*; T. *reit*, correspond with L. *carpentum*. See CARPENTER.

WRING, *v.* to twist, turn round with violence, squeeze, writhe with anguish, distort, distress, extort; S. *wringan*; B. *wringen*; T. *ringen*, *wringen*.

WRINKLE, *s.* a furrow in the skin or face; D. *rinkel*; Swed. *ryngle*; S. *wrincl*; B. *wrinkel*, *krinkel*; G. *rockinn*; L. *ruga*.

WRIST, *s.* the joint by which the hand is connected with the arm; G. *rist*; Swed. *wrist*; S. *myrst*; T. *ruiste*; B. *wricht*.

WRIT, *s.* what is written, scripture, a legal process; from to WRITE.

WRITE, *v.* to express by letters, to inscribe, engrave; G. *rita*, *vrita*; Swed. *rita*; M. G. and S. *writan*.

WRITHE, *v.* to distort, twist, wring, wreath, wrest, be

W Y C

in agony; S. *wrihan*; D. *wride*; Swed. *wrida*; B. *wryden*, from WRY.

WRONG, *a.* not right, unfit, improper; G. *raung*: Swed. *wräng*; S. *wrange*; D. *wrang*, from *wry* and *wring*, to twist, corresponding with *tort*; F. *tort*, wrong.

WROTH, *a.* angry, affected with ire; S. *wrath*. See WRATH.

WRY, *a.* crooked, distorted; G. *ura*; M. G. *wraua*; Swed. *wra*: G. *ra*, *rad*, straight, *ura*, crooked, distorted.

WYCHE, WYCHHOUSE, *s.* a place where brine is carried from the salt oozes or springs, and boiled into a pure crystallization; *wyche*, one of the various ways of writing ooze or wash, seems to have been used afterwards to denote brine, and gave names to many places where salt springs are found. See OOZE and WASH.

Y

Y A R

Y, THE Gothic IJ, or double I, seems to have been introduced as an intermediate sound between *g* and *i*. At the beginning of words it retains the power of a consonant; but in English, as a termination, or when following a consonant, it becomes a vowel like *i*, and is used to express the Greek *γ* in words derived from that language. In English it was formerly prefixed, as an increased syllable, to preterites and passive participles of verbs, as the Gothic *J* or *Ja*, Saxon and Teutonic *Ge*, corresponding with our *Yea*, and denoting an actual state of being. It was also prefixed to many Saxon nouns when they began with a vowel. Thus Gothic *ar*, became Saxon *gear*, a year; *ung*, *geung*, young; and in former times *earth* was *yarthe* in English.

YACHT, *s.* a light pleasure boat formerly used in the chase; G. and Swed. *yagt, jagt*; B. *jagt, jacht*, from *jaga, jagen*, to hunt, to pursue.

YAMMER, *v. n.* to whine, fret, complain; Isl. *ymra*; T. *jammeren*; S. *geomrian*, corresponding with L. *gemere*; Swed. *jämmer*, a whimper.

YARD, *s.* 1. an inclosure round a house, a court; G. *gärd*; Swed. *gård*; S. *geard*; D. *gaard*; Wend. *grad, grats*; Russ. *gorod*, a walled town.

2. A measure of three feet, a rod, a penis, a pole, a support of a sail; S. *gerd*; T. and B. *gard*, *geroede*; whence Scot. *gerding*, stupration. See *Rod*.

YARE, *a.* 1. ready, nimble, prompt; S. *gare*, from *gearwian*; G. *gera*, to do, prepare.

2. Covetous, desirous; T. and B. *gierig*, from Isl. *giar*; T. *gyr, ger*, avarice. See to **YEARN**.

YARN, *s.* spun flax, woollen thread; Swed. D. and T. *garn*; S. *gearn*; B. *garen*; Arm. *yarn*. See **GRIN**.

YARRISH, HARRISH, *a.* having a rough dry taste; W. *garw*; T. *rauh*. See **ROUGH** and **HARSH**.

YARROW, *s.* 1. a herb called milfoil; S. *gearwe*; B. *geruve, garve*; T. *garb*; F. *gerbe*, called, in heraldry, *garb*, a sheaf.

2. Hereditary land; G. *arf*; D. *arw, arv, garv*; S.

Y E L

yrfe; T. *erbe*, from G. *ar*; *iqn*, land, soil; corresponding with F. *hōirie*, which seems to be from *heres*.

YAW, WAW, *v. n.* to fluctuate, make a zig zag motion, to waver; S. *wafian*. See to **WAVE**.

YAWL, *s.* 1. a ship's boat, a jolly boat; D. *jolle*; B. *jol*; Swed. *julle*, a Jutland lighter.

2. A yell, an howl; Scot. *jowl*. See **JOWLER**.

YAWN, *v. n.* to gape, open the mouth wide; G. and Swed. *gina*; S. *geonan*; B. *geinen*; T. *gähnen*; *χαινε*.

YCLAD, *a.* clothed, dressed, clad.

YCLEPED, *a.* named, called, denominated. See to **CLEPE**.

YDOWN, *a.* downward, adown.

YE, *pron. pl. of THOU*; G. *e, er*; D. and Swed. *i*; S. *ge*; B. *gy*; Pol. *jei*.

YEAD, *ad.* so it is, even so, truly, certainly; G. *ia, gia*; Swed. D. T. and B. *ja*; S. *gea*; *γα, γι*; Arm. and W. *je*; the *ya* of Chaucer. See **AY**.

YEAN, *v. n.* to bring forth young as a sheep; S. *eanian*; *ge eane eona*, the young of a ewe; G. *yngja*, to produce young.

YEAR, *s.* the space of twelve calendar months; G. *ar*; Swed. *år*; T. *jahr*; B. *jaar*; S. *gear*; Sans. *jahran*; G. *ar* is time, an era; whence *arla*, timeously, early, soon.

YEARN, *v.* to desire earnestly, to be anxious, to feel an emotion of tenderness; G. *girna*; D. *gierne*; Swed. *girna*, T. *gieren*; M. G. *gairnan*, S. *geornan*.

YEAST, YEST, *s.* barm, the foam of beer in fermentation; G. *giæst*; Swed. *gæst, jæst*; S. *gest, gist*; B. *ghest*; T. *gescht*, from G. *gæsa*, to ferment, *æsa*, to burn.

YELK, YOLK, *s.* the yellow of an egg; S. *geolca*; Swed. *gula*, yellow.

YELL, *v. n.* to shriek, cry with horror, howl; G. *gialla*; B. *gellen*; Isl. *yla*.

YELLOW, *a.* gold colour, like gold; G. *gullig*; D. *gul*; Swed. *gul*; T. *gelbe*; B. *geel*; S. *gealen*; It. *giallo*; F. *jaule, jaune*; G. *uil, ool*, the sun, correspond-

Y O K

ed with *λας*, *λαίος*, which produced *γλαίω*, *γλαίων*, to shine, to give a golden or yellow colour. See GOEL and GOLD.

YELP, *v. n.* to bark as a hound in chase; *T. gelfen*; *Arm. chilpa*; *F. glappir*, apparently from *G. ulf*, or *L. vulpes*, perhaps *lupus*: but *A. kelb*, *calb*, is a dog.

YEOMAN, *s.* a freeholder, a gentleman farmer, an officer of the king's household; *M. G. and S. guma*; *G. gumein*, a man; *L. homo*, anciently *homon*: *G. gauman*, *S. geoman*, signified an overseer, superintendent; from *G. ga*; *S. gyman*, to heed, direct; *S. aewman*, *aewdman*, an approved legitimate man, the master of a family, as noticed at GOODMAN; and finally, *F. yeaman*, from *G. heiman*; *O. E. heman*, was one who employed several ploughs on his own or a rented estate; *G. heim*, a home, home stead.

YERK, *v. l.* to make a sudden movement, throw out a horse's hind legs. See JERK.

2. To press on, to exert, urge, operate; *G. and Swed. yrka*, a modification of the verb to work.

YES, *ad.* yea, truly, verily; contracted from *yea so*; *G. ja æ sa*; *T. je sa*; *S. isë, gesc*: *P. hast* is yes in the sense of *L. est*.

YESTER, YESTERN, *s.* the day last past; *S. gestra, ges-tran*; *B. gesteren*; *L. hesternus*.

YET, *ad.* beside, over and above, again; *S. gyt, geta*; *T. jetst*, apparently from *G. a* or *e*, to be, to continue, proceed, which produced *Swed. je, ju*; *T. je*; *S. ge-gio*; *M. G. ju, juth, ith*, in different tenses; supposed to correspond with *τι*.

YEW, EUGH, *s.* the name of a tree; *Tartar iay*; *T. iye, eib*, signified that tree and a bow; *B. if, iven*; *S. iw*; *Arm. ivin*; *W. iw*; *L. B. ivus*; *F. if*.

YEX, *s.* a hiccup; *G. hex, hixt*; *D. hikkes*; *B. hickse*; *S. geocsa*.

YIELD, *v.* to contribute, render, produce, cede; *G. gialda*; *Isl. gilda*; *S. gildan*; *Swed. gdlda*. See GUILD.

YOKE, *s.* a connecting frame of wood for oxen to draw with, two joined together, bondage, subjugation;

Y U L

Sans. jook; *P. jugh*; *G. uk*; *M. G. guk*; *S. jok*, *geoc*; *Swed. and. D. ek*; *B. juk*; *T. joch*; *Fin. juco*; *Sclav. juh*; *Russ. jho*; *W. jau*; *ζυγός*; *L. jugum*; *F. joug*; *It. giogo*; *Sp. yugo*.

YON, YOND, YONDER, *a.* being in view; *G. aund, and*; *M. G. and, gaand, gaind*; *S. geon, geond*; *Scot. yound*, opposite, on the other side. See BEYOND.

YORE, *ad.* in early times, long ago; *S. jara, geara*, from *G. ar*; *S. ær, or*, time; to which *G. ju*; *S. geo, gu*, prior, was prefixed. See EARLY.

You, *pron.* objective case of *ye*; *S. iou, iu, eow*; *T. ju, juch*.

YOUK, *v. n.* to sleep as a hawk, to roost. See to JUKE.

YOUNG, *a.* youthful, tender, inexperienced, simple, ignorant; *G. ug, ung*; *Swed. and D. ung*; *T. jung*; *B. and S. jong, geong*; *Sans. youvan*; *P. juan*; *L. juvenis*; *Arm. javanc*; *W. jeuanc*; *I. organ*; *Sp. joven*; *It. giovane*; *F. jeune*.

YOUR, *pron.* possessive of *you*: belonging to you; *S. jomer*; *T. ever*.

YOUTH, *s.* tender age, one past childhood; *S. yeoguth, jugoth*; *O. E. youngth*. See YOUNG.

YUCCA, OCCA, *s.* an American shrub, bread made of the root thereof. See MANIOC.

YULE, *s. l.* the time of Christmas; *G. jol*; *Swed. jul*; *D. juul*; *T. joel*; *S. geol*. It appears to have been a festival dedicated to the sun; because the Goths used *sunnu goltr* and *jola goltr* as synonymous terms for the wild boar, offered in sacrifice when the sun began to revert after the winter solstice. At that period of the year the Romans also celebrated the Saturnalia; and the allegory of Adonis, slain by a boar and restored to life, alluded to the revival of heat. *P. ala*; *G. al, el*, signified fire or heat; and *uul, yl*, with the common prefix *j*, would be *juil*, corresponding with *λαίος*, the sun. But *G. ol*, from the verb *ala*, to partur, signified what gives birth; and thus *iol* might, at first, have denoted the nativity of the new year, and afterwards that of Christ.

2. The first day of August, a time of contribution. See GULE.

Z

Z E B

Z DOES not belong to any of the Gothic dialects ; although now sometimes adopted to express *ts*. In English no word begins with that letter, unless derivatives from the Arabic, Persian or Greek ; excepting *Zigzag*, *Zany* and *Zinc*.
ZAFFAR, **ZAFFRAM**, *s.* a kind of saffron-coloured ochre.
ZAFFER, *s.* a preparation of cobalt, of a blue or sapphire colour.
ZANANA, *s.* a house appropriated for women ; *P.* *zunana*, from *zun*, a woman.
ZANY, *s.* a buffoon, a mimic, a simpleton, a silly fellow, a booby ; *It.* *zani*, *zanni*, in the first sense from *zanne* ; *L.* *satio* ; but Venetian *zanni*, for Giovanni, signifies Johny, a booby. See *YOUNG* and *PIGEON*.
ZARNICH, *s.* the Arabic name for orpiment.
ZEAL, *s.* heat of passion, ardour ; *G.* *ζῆλος* ; *L.* *zelus* ; *F.* *zele*.
ZEBRA, *s.* a beautiful kind of ass ; *A.* and *P.* *zeb*, beautiful.

Z I N

ZECHIN, *s.* a Venetian gold coin, value nine shillings ; *A.* and *P.* *sikha* ; *It.* *zecca*, the mint ; *ζεχώς*, the treasury. The standard rupee of India is called *Sicca*.
ZEDOARY, *s.* an Indian root used as spice, and a yellow colour ; *A.* *sudwary*, *judwary*.
ZENITH, *s.* point in the heavens, directly over head ; *A.* *zenit*.
ZEPHYR, **ZEPHYRUS**, *s.* a genial air, the west wind ; *Ζεφύρος* ; *L.* *zephyrus*.
ZERO, *s.* the cypher 0 in arithmetic ; *sifro* ; *F.* and *It.* *zero* ; *A.* *zarra*, an atom.
ZEST, *s.* orange peel cut thin, a relish, the substance that divides the quarters of a walnut ; *F.* *zest*.
ZIGZAG, *s.* what is composed of short angular turns ; *F.* *zic zac* ; *Swed.* *sick sack* ; *B.* *zaog*, resembling the teeth of a saw.
ZINC, **ZINK**, *s.* a fossile substance, bismuth ; *T.* *zinck* ; *D.* and *Swed.* *zink* ; *Sp.* *zinc*, apparently from *T.* *zinn*, tin ; *F.* *etain de glace*. See *TIN* and *PEWTER*.

FINIS.







